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FBI Review completed

Totalitarian Activities

State Dept. review completed

MEXICO

Today



1942

SEPTEMBER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

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J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

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THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

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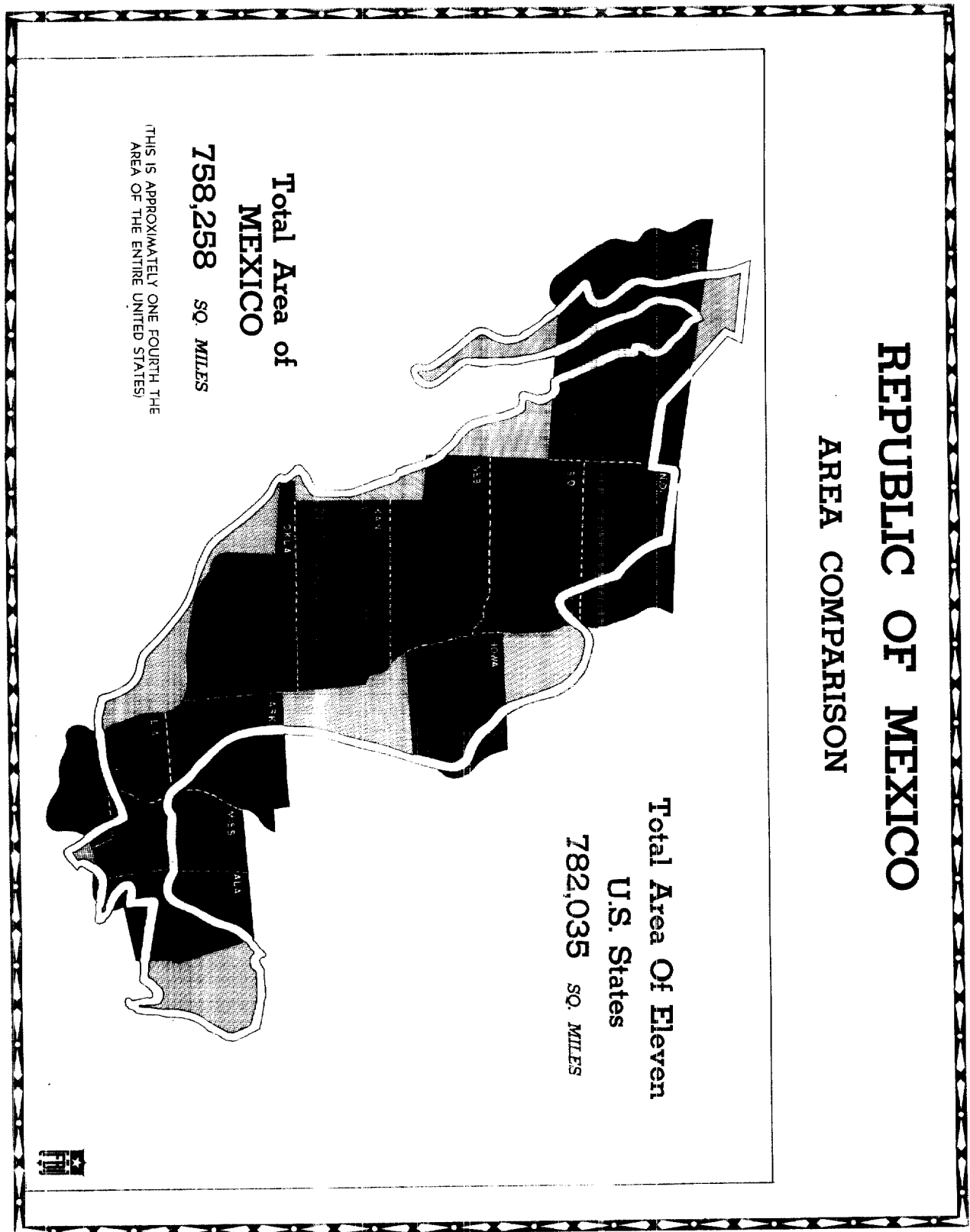
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PART I

GENERAL SECTION

1a





**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

INTRODUCTION

The importance of Mexico to the United States revolves around political, economic and military considerations.

In the sphere of Pan-American politics, Mexico's attitude of cooperation has aided the United States in its desire to effect a Latin-American bloc with which to confront and counteract totalitarian penetration in the Western Hemisphere.

The degree of success of American-Mexican relations and the mutual benefits derived therefrom undoubtedly exert some influence on the opinions of the other Latin-American Republics as to the sincerity and effectiveness of the "Good Neighbor Policy."

Economically speaking, Mexico's contribution to the war effort of the United States can be of great potential value. Augmented production of those strategic minerals found in abundance in Mexico and vital to the manufacture of American war materiel would alleviate the strain on United States mining and oil industries. In a similar vein, the intensification of Mexico's agricultural program to insure her self-sufficiency and to supplement United States production would aid appreciably.

Mexico's lengthy coast lines, her proximity to the United States and the Panama Canal and military vulnerability, make the country an object of prime military and intelligence consideration.

GEOGRAPHY

Location and Boundaries

Mexico extends from north latitude $14^{\circ} 30'$ to $32^{\circ} 42'$ and from $120^{\circ} 18' 46''$ of E. longitude to $180^{\circ} 6' 16''$ longitude W. of the meridian of Mexico City.

Mexico is situated in both the Temperate and Torrid Zones and it is the southernmost country of the North American Continent. To the north Mexico has a land frontier with the United States having an extent of more than 1,500 miles. Its southern borders abut for a distance of 550 miles upon Guatemala and British Honduras. Mexico, to the east, is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; to the west by the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California.

FOR DEFENSE



REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

PHYSICAL FEATURES



2a

Area

The area of Mexico, including the Peninsula of Lower California, is 758,258 square miles which would make it a little less than one quarter the size of the United States.

Geographical Divisions - Topography

Extending from the northwest to the southeast, the main topographical feature is the central plateau. The plateau, bordered on the east by the Eastern Sierra Madre mountain range and flanked on the west by the Western Sierra Madre range, occupies the greater part of the country dipping gradually from an altitude of about 8,000 feet at Marquez, about 75 miles from Mexico City, to about 3700 feet at Juarez, Mexico.

The regions along the southern border and coasts including the Yucatan Peninsula are level and humid. Highland plains covering a large section of the central and north portions of the country are semi-arid.

Mountains and forests cover one-third of Mexico's total area. Twenty per cent of the cultivated land is unexploited. Acapulco and Guaymas constitute Mexico's best natural harbors. There are no bays of importance along the southwestern part of the Gulf of Mexico and only one natural harbor, that of Carmen. At Asuncion and Espirito Santo, on the east coast of Yucatan, there are deep bays. On Mexico's Pacific coast line the gulfs of Tehuantepec and California are located. The latter penetrates the continent for about 740 miles.

Climate

The average temperature of the plateau region is 60 - 70 degrees Fahrenheit. In the coastal plains region temperatures of 80 - 90 degrees are the average.

The climate, due to the country's location in the Temperate and Tropical Zones and the varying altitudes, is markedly diversified.

Rivers

The river system of Mexico is not extensive or varied. The rugged topography of the land converts most of Mexico's rivers into run-off torrents which quickly drain the table-lands. The longest rivers are only navigable for short distances. Some of the southern rivers--the Usumacinta, the Coatzacoalcas and the Panuco in the north-east, to mention the more important, allow shallow draft steamers to ply inland.

The best known river is the Rio Grande del Norte, extending 1644 miles which forms part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States.

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Some rivers of minor importance are:

The Lerma	- 540 miles
The Rio de las Balsas	- 426 miles
The Yaqui	- 390 miles
The Chiapas	- 350 miles
The Fuerte	- 340 miles

Islands

The east coast of Mexico has no large islands. However, located off the northeast coast of the Peninsula of Yucatan are the presently important islands of Las Mujeres and Cozumel; off the coast of Lower California in the Gulf of California are the islands of Las Tres Marias, Cedros and Tiburon, to mention a few.

Principal Cities

Mexico City

Mexico City is the capital and principal city of Mexico. It is located in the Federal District which has an area of 573 square miles and a population of 1,229,576. The city itself has a population of 1,029,068 in an area of 15 square miles and it is situated in the central valley of Mexico at an altitude of 7,875 feet. This ancient seat of the Aztec Empire has been transformed into the modern capital of the Mexicans and it is considered one of the most beautiful and historical places in the world.

Mexico City is not only the cultural and political center of the nation but also the control center of Mexico's economic and industrial life. It is the most important railroad terminus and connects with all the chief Mexican seaports and interior cities. Its railroads join with those of the United States at its northern border. The abundant water supply furnished by the central valley attends to the city's water needs while power from the Necaxa Falls operates the city's light and power plants. Almost all foreign banks and commercial houses having representatives in Mexico maintain headquarters in the capital.

Guadalajara

Guadalajara is the capital and principal city of the state of Jalisco. It has a population of 179,556 and it is located 381 miles northeast of Mexico City. It is the second city of the Republic and it is known as a manufacturing and agricultural center. Its most important manufacturing pursuits are centered in the textile, hosiery, foundry and brewing industries as well as those of flour and ceramics.

Guadalajara is connected by rail with Mexico City and with Manzanillo, an important seaport on the Pacific coast located 223 miles

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to the west. There are highways connecting it with Mexico City and Lagos.

Monterrey

Monterrey is the capital of the state of Nuevo Leon in northern Mexico. It is located 1500 feet above sea level in the Santa Catarina valley and it has a population of 132,577. The city is easily accessible to the United States by rail and also by the new Pan American highway which passes through it and extends from Laredo, Texas to Mexico City.

Monterrey is one of the most important manufacturing cities of Mexico and has more than 400 factories, constituting among them iron and steel works, breweries, ice factories, flour and cotton mills and cement works. The city receives its gas supply from Texas by pipe while water is conveyed to it through a 12 mile concrete aqueduct from a mountain reservoir. The city is Mexico's second railroad center and it is connected by bus lines with the agricultural communities in the surrounding area.

Puebla

Puebla has a population of 114,793 and it is located 139 miles south of Mexico City. It is the capital of the state of Puebla and the fourth largest city of the Republic in size and importance. It is noted for its old Spanish religious architecture and the famous Pueblan tile. The city's utility needs are serviced by light and power plants, a transit system and a telephone company. Most of its manufacturing efforts are concentrated in cotton weaving, glass and ceramics. It is served by three railroads, the Interoceanic Railroad, the Central Mexican and the Central Mexican of the South, which link Puebla with Mexico City and other important points to the east, west and north.

Merida

Merida is the chief city of the Yucatan Peninsula which includes the states of Yucatan, Campeche and the territory of Quintana Roo. Merida is the Seat of the Yucatan Government and the commercial center of that region. It is recognized as an important distributing point for agricultural products, especially sisal fiber and chicle and also great amounts of fruit, cattle, deer hides, timber, tobacco and potatoes. Its local manufacturing plants consist of flour mills, rope and binder twine factories, breweries and furniture factories. The city is served by the United Railways of Yucatan and steamship lines operating out of the port of Progreso link it with the Mexican gulf ports.

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San Luis Potosi

San Luis Potosi is located 327 miles northwest of Mexico City and it is the capital of the state of San Luis Potosi, an important mining district of the interior plateau region. The population of this city is 74,000. It is a railway center and serves as a distributing point for foreign and domestic merchandise. Among the manufacturing industries centered here are tanneries, smelters, breweries, flour mills, textile mills and furniture factories. An up-to-date telephone system is maintained by the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Aguascalientes

Aguascalientes is located 364 miles north of Mexico City and in the central plateau at an altitude of 6,260 feet. It has a population of 62,244 and is the capital of the state of Aguascalientes. Located in an agricultural region its chief products are fruits, corn, beans, wheat, barley and grapes. In addition to important wholesale and retail trade, local industries engage in flour milling, ceramics and textile manufacturing. The Mexican Central Railway connects it with Mexico City and Tampico.

Torreon

Torreon is located on the southwestern boundary of the state of Coahuila where it borders the state of Durango. The city has a population of 66,000 and is the important commercial city of the La Laguna district, a cotton and grain region that includes sections of the above-mentioned states.

Torreon has numerous large manufacturing establishments and commercial warehouses that distribute merchandise throughout the surrounding country. Important cotton, iron and flour mills are found here. Ore from the surrounding mining districts is transported to Torreon for smelting. The Mexican Central and Mexican International railroads serve Torreon and the Durango-Salttillo highway connects it with all the other important cities of the Republic.

Veracruz

Veracruz is located about 264 miles east of Mexico City and it has a population of 67,800. It is the most important seaport of Mexico, serving as a port of entry for almost the entire area of southern Mexico. Veracruz has ample dock and harbor facilities and serves much of the country's import trade. The city is served by the Mexican Railway and the Interoceanic Railroad which connect it with most of the chief railroad points of the Republic. Steamship service connects Veracruz with New York and New Orleans and with the Mexican port of Tampico. In addition to shipping trade, flour milling,

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soap, candle and textile manufacturing comprise its important industries.

Tampico

Tampico is located on the Panuco River about 7 miles in from the Gulf of Mexico and is Mexico's second seaport of importance. It is the chief city of the state of Tamaulipas and has a population of 68,126. Located in a rich oil bearing region, it is the principal petroleum export point of the Republic. Oil refining and shipping are the principal industries of the city. The few manufacturing concerns found in Tampico are engaged in the production of sugar, flour, nails and soap.

Tampico is connected with Monterrey and the border towns of Laredo, Texas and Brownsville, Texas by the Mexican National Railways. It is regularly connected by boat with New York and New Orleans and other United States gulf ports. Daily air service connects it with Mexico City, Brownsville, Texas and other points.

Mazatlan

Mazatlan is the largest Pacific seaport in Mexico and has a population of 31,000. It is the chief industrial and commercial center in western Mexico. It is connected with all important points in Mexico by rail and air. Its main commercial importance rests in its shipping and fishing industries.

Manzanillo

Manzanillo is an important seaport town with a population of 7,000. It is located on the Pacific coast southwest of Guadalajara. Mexican and American steamship lines plying between San Francisco, Central America and Panama regularly visit this port. Its principal commercial activity is founded upon shipping.

States and Territories

The Republic of Mexico is divided into 28 states, a Federal District and 3 territories. They are as follows:

Aguascalientes	Guerrero
Campeche	Hidalgo
Coahuila	Jalisco
Colima	Mexico
Chiapas	Michoacan
Chihuahua	Morelos
Federal District	Nayarit
Durango	Nuevo Leon
Guanajuato	Oaxaca

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Puebla	Tlaxcala
Queretaro	Veracruz
San Luis Potosi	Yucatan
Sinaloa	Zacatecas
Sonora	Lower California (North) :
Tabasco	Lower California (South) : Territories
Tamaulipas	Quintana Roo :

Foreign Groups

The latest figures available in 1942 pertaining to Spanish, German, Japanese and Italian foreigners compiled as a result of the alien registration recently completed by the Mexican Department of Gobernacion are as follows:

Spaniards	42,189*
Germans	6,255
Japanese	3,934
Italians	4,390

The statistics relative to other foreign groups for 1936 are shown in the following table:

Chinese	17,015
Guatemalans	16,901
Syrians	8,925
Canadians	7,801
French	4,656
British	3,977
Cuban	1,946

Data compiled as of 1939 indicates 11,083 United States citizens resident in Mexico.

SOCIAL

Population

The population of Mexico in 1939 was estimated at 19,478,791. This total represents a gain of 2,925,791 since the 1930 census. The largest population center is the Republic's capital, Mexico City, which in June 1938 was estimated to have 1,150,930 inhabitants.

The following table as taken from the census of 1930 giving the population of the Mexican states and their capitals is as follows:

*These figures do not include persons of Spanish, German, Japanese or Italian extraction who were born in Mexico.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Each Symbol Represents 50,000 Persons

Total Population
19,478,791
CENSUS OF 1939

POPULATION BY STATES *			
STATE	POPULATION	STATE	POPULATION
① AGUASCALIENTES	132,906	⑩ OAXACA	1,084,549
② CAMPECHE	84,030	⑪ PUEBLA	1,156,425
③ COAHUILA	436,425	⑫ QUERETARO	234,068
④ COLIMA	61,923	⑬ SAN LUIS POTOSI	579,831
⑤ CHIAPAS	329,963	⑭ SINALOA	395,618
⑥ CHIHUAHUA	491,792	⑮ SONORA	316,271
⑦ FEDERAL DISTRICT	1,229,576	⑯ TABASCO	224,023
⑧ DURANGO	404,364	⑰ TAMAULIPAS	344,039
⑨ GUANAJUATO	987,801	⑱ TLAXCALA	286,458
⑪ GUERRERO	641,690	⑳ VERACRUZ	1,377,393
⑫ HIDALGO	677,772	㉑ YUCATAN	386,096
⑬ JALISCO	1,255,346	㉒ ZACATECAS	499,047
⑭ MEXICO	996,112	㉓ LOWER CALIFORNIA (NORTH)	48,327
⑮ MICHOACAN	1,048,381	㉔ LOWER CALIFORNIA (SOUTH)	47,089
⑯ MORELOS	132,068	㉕ QUINTANA ROO	10,620
⑰ NAYARIT	167,724		
⑱ NUEVO LEON	417,491		

APPROXIMATELY 90 PER CENT OF MEXICO'S POPULATION IS OF INDIAN DESCENT. 30 PER CENT IS PURE BLOODED INDIAN. 60 PER CENT IS A MIXTURE OF INDIAN AND WHITE. THE BALANCE IS OF FOREIGN DESCENT.

*Figures are taken from 1930 census. Figures by states, from 1939 census, are unavailable.

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<u>State</u>	<u>Area in Square Miles</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Population</u>
Aguascalientes	2,499	132,900	Aguascalientes	62,244
Campeche	19,672	84,630	Campeche	20,125
Coahuila	58,067	436,425	Saltillo	45,272
Colima	2,010	61,923	Colima	21,117
Chiapas	28,732	529,983	Tuxtla Gutierrez	14,849
Chihuahua	94,831	491,792	Chihuahua	45,595
Federal District	573	1,229,576	Mexico City	1,029,068
Durango	47,691	404,364	Victoria de Durango	36,330
Guanajuato	11,805	987,801	Guanajuato	18,135
Guerrero	24,877	641,690	Chilpancingo de los Bravos	8,315
Hidalgo	8,058	677,772	Pachuca de Soto	43,023
Jalisco	31,152	1,255,346	Guadalajara	179,556
Mexico	8,268	990,112	Toluca de Lerdo	41,234
Michoacan	23,202	1,048,381	Morelia	39,916
Morelos	1,917	132,068	Cuernavaca	8,554
Nayarit	10,445	167,724	Tepic	15,326
Nuevo Leon	25,136	417,491	Monterrey	132,577
Oaxaca	36,375	1,084,549	Oaxaca de Juarez	33,423
Puebla	13,125	1,150,425	Puebla de Zaragoza	114,793
Queretaro	4,432	234,058	Queretaro	32,585
San Luis Potosi	24,417	579,831	San Luis Potosi	74,003
Sinaloa	22,582	395,618	Culiacan	18,202
Sonora	70,484	316,271	Hermosillo	19,959
Tabasco	9,783	224,023	Villahermosa	15,395
Tamaulipas	30,734	344,039	Ciudad Victoria	17,682
Tlaxcala	1,555	205,458	Tlaxcala	2,493
Veracruz	27,759	1,377,293	Jalapa Enriquez	36,812
Yucatan	14,868	386,096	Merida	95,015
Zacatecas	28,125	459,047	Zacatecas	18,800
Lower California (North)	27,655	48,327	Mexicali	14,842
Lower California (South)	27,979	47,089	La Paz	8,166
Quintana Roo	19,440	10,620	Payo Obispo	4,000
	<u>758,258</u>	<u>16,552,722</u>		

Racial Groups

Approximately 60% of the population in 1938 was comprised of mixed races (predominantly Spanish and Indian); 30% of pure native Indian stock and 10% of the white race.

The following marriages were consummated in Mexico between German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish men with Mexican women between the years 1930 through 1937:

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	<u>Germans</u>	<u>Italians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
1930	37	35	25	285
1931	45	26	23	302
1932	40	29	24	293
1933	35	22	22	275
1934	56	36	36	277
1935	37	23	32	304
1936	51	26	30	323
1937	30	13	32	263

The following marriages were consummated in Mexico between German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish women with Mexican men between the years 1930 through 1937:

	<u>Germans</u>	<u>Italians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
1930	1	3	0	20
1931	6	5	1	20
1932	15	4	0	22
1933	4	0	0	18
1934	7	4	0	20
1935	5	2	1	15
1936	2	1	1	7
1937	4	3	1	13

Language

The language of Mexico is predominantly Spanish. In the more remote regions of the Republic, several Indian dialects are found.

Religion

The large majority of Mexicans are Roman Catholic. However, churches of the Protestant faith and sects such as the Mennonites and Mormons are to be found enjoying religious freedom.

The Papal Delegate was expelled in 1931 and all foreign priests in 1926. The Mexican Congress has limited the number of Catholic priests to 350, about one to every 45,000 persons. The Mexican Government forbids the ownership of real estate by any church.

Public Health

Mexico's health and disease problems, in the main, are similar to those found in other countries having the same tropical climate and geographical characteristics. Among the most serious problems prevalent are tuberculosis, malaria, infant mortality, venereal diseases, leprosy and water borne diseases. Extensive work against these conditions is being carried on. Infantile centers, maternity hospitals, venereal

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disease dispensaries, leprosariums and tuberculosis hospitals are being organized and constructed.

One of Mexico's chief health problems is that of an adequate and safe water supply. A national Department of Public Health orders chemical and bacteriological analyses of water supplies regularly and makes appropriate recommendations for water piped to the small towns in rural districts whose supplies are questionable. The national Department of Public Health, cooperating with the states through the Cooperative Health Service, carries on health work. It services the Mexican population through the use and organization of the sanitary brigades, local health units and special units in the collective agricultural communities. Appropriations for public health increased from 3,466,759 pesos in 1925 to 16,500,000 in 1939. Vaccination, together with cleanliness and public education, has served to minimize the former smallpox and typhus fever problems of the Republic. Traveling clinics are maintained to combat the common tropical diseases.

The problem of nutrition and a safe and adequate milk supply is receiving considerable attention.

The general death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in recent years has been as follows:

<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
22.3	22.4	23.2	-

The birth rate has been as follows:

<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
41.2	39-41	43.6	39.2

The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was as follows:

<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>
140-160	140-170

The principal causes of death per 100,000 inhabitants were as follows:

	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>
Malaria	122.08	103.45
Tuberculosis	56.5	55.8
Typhoid Fever	-	33.1
Cancer	-	19.5
Measles	51.5	63.2
Dysentery	59.08	50.65
Whooping Cough	64.43	45.13

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Smallpox	28.33	24.04
Influenza	31.27	21.47
Syphilis	12.44	10.69
Tetanus	10.78	7.35
Erysipelas	11.92	9.85
Typhus	8.14	5.79
Diphtheria	7.2	6.93
Leprosy	1.28	1.34
Rabies	0.21	0.17

Education

The Federal Government and State Governments share a joint responsibility for public education. The Federal Government has jurisdiction over all schools in the Federal District and territory, and in addition, supports a number of vocational and secondary schools in the states. Government subsidy is extended to approximately 13,700 rural schools, 700 primary grade schools, 30 schools for Indians and several farm and training schools for rural teachers. There are agreements between the Federal Government and several states for the Federal supervision of the school systems of the aforementioned states. Federal representation of the Secretary of Public Education, a member of the President's Cabinet, is carried on by a Director of Federal Education.

The Federal Department of Education serves as a clearing house for information and guidance in addition to its administrative duties. About 600 libraries have been established throughout the country and radio has been used increasingly in the extension of the Department's work.

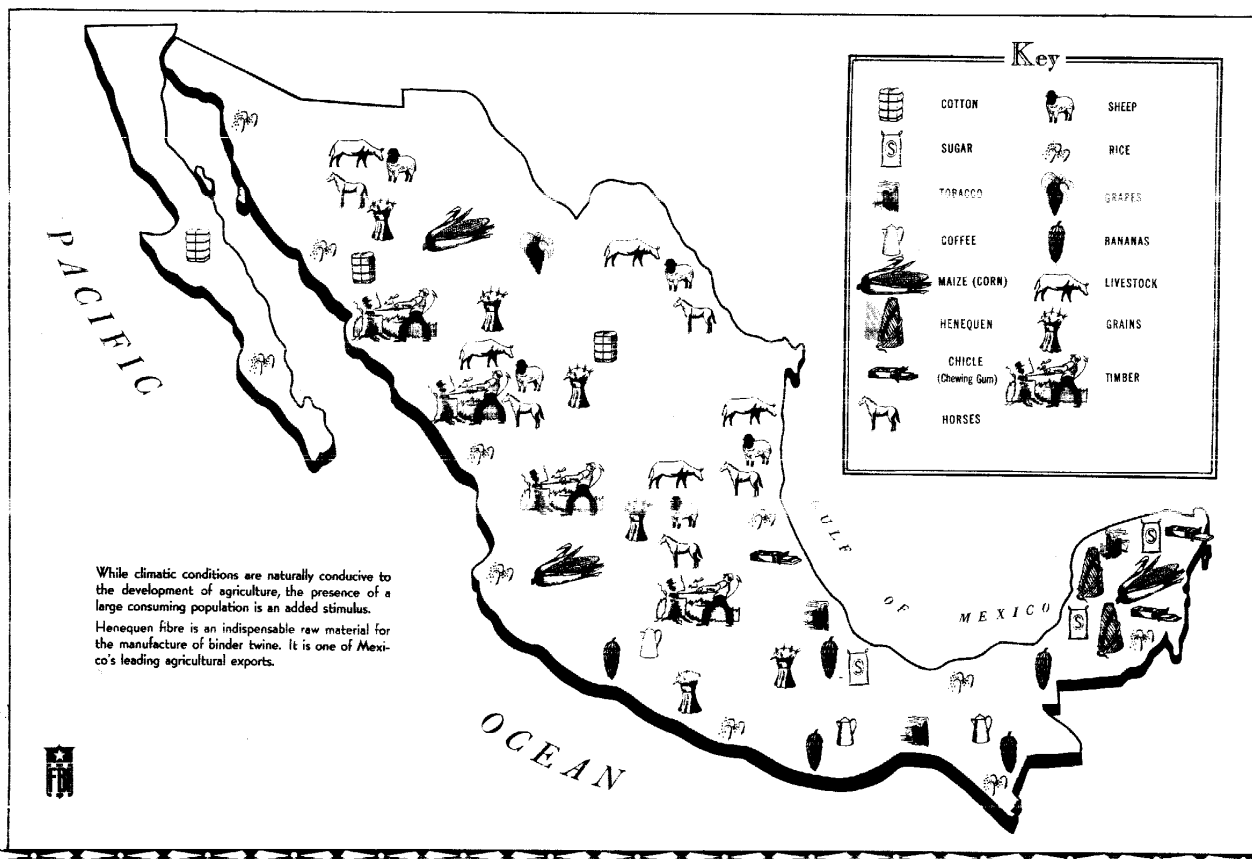
Rural education, within the educational structure of Mexico, is emphasized. More than 13,700 rural schools, designed to serve the children of small landowners, are in existence.

The Department of Indian Affairs has set up a program to provide education for the Indian population scattered in the remote parts of the Republic. The labor element of Mexico's population has been given increasing educational attention by the Department of Education. Some secondary schools have been founded by the Federal Government for the exclusive instruction of the laborers' children.

Article III of the Mexican Constitution provides free and compulsory primary education. One thousand schools are supported by the Federal Government in urban communities together with several thousand rural district schools. The states provide about 5,700 schools in the cities and a somewhat larger number in the rural communities. About 2,000,000 children attend city and rural primary schools. In 1932, 523 secondary schools were attended by 80,194 students under the supervision of 6,169 professors.

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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES



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In all, Mexico has a total of 20,380 schools, 45,878 teachers and 1,987,844 pupils. The budget for education is well over 54,000,000 pesos and further increases are expected in these appropriations. Training courses for the primary school teachers are given in 12 schools under Federal jurisdiction. Thirty-nine such schools are maintained by the various states and 26 under private auspices. College training in the fields of philosophy, architecture, music, law, etc., is given by the National University located in Mexico City. Other higher educational institutions are located at Guadalajara, Merida, San Luis Potosi and Morelia. Other higher educational institutions located in Mexico City are the Workers University, the School of Mines, the Military College, a Conservatory of Music and the School of Library Science.

The public education system of Mexico is based on the Constitution of 1917 which had diverted the control of the Catholic Church from the educational system of Mexico.

Throughout the early part of Mexico's history the rulers of the country devoted little attention to the educational development of the Republic. Attempts were made to provide schools but attendance was low because of the low standard of living prevalent among the masses. Further figures reflect that approximately 60% of all people over 10 years of age are illiterate.

Great strides have been made in the expansion of public education since 1917. The official record of 1938 indicates that illiteracy in Mexico was about 45%.

The spread of education in Mexico has caused conflict, particularly in rural areas where the clerics have had strong hold among the people. This situation was intensified during the regime of Calles and Cardenas due to the fact that the educational program as outlined by the Federal authorities was openly announced to be socialistic. The announced program of sex education in primary schools had also caused discontent among the population.

Living Standards

One of the dominating social and economic problems of Mexico lies in its low standard of living. The national income is stated to be \$36.00 per capita per year. Mexico's present program of agricultural and industrial expansion is aimed at ameliorating the present conditions of poverty and appears to be making progress to that effect.

ECONOMIC

Industry and Production

Agriculture is the basic occupation of Mexico. The census of 1930 reflected that 66% of its inhabitants lived in rural areas. Mexico's

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Location in the Temperate and Tropical climatic zones and its topographical make-up constitute fertile plateaus and productive lowlands make possible a diversification of crops which serve to effect a sort of economic balance.

Crops ranging from hemp, sugar, bananas, coffee and guayule to those of wheat, corn and cotton are grown on Mexico's 30,000,000 agricultural acres. In addition to the geographical conditions and climate which are favorable to agriculture, there exists a large consuming population and rapidly developing marketing facilities to serve it. Government attitude toward agriculture has become increasingly favorable and steps taken to develop this branch of Mexico's economy indicate that the majority of the people will benefit.

Agricultural credits to farmers, irrigation projects in arid and semi-arid regions, mass education in rural areas and the redistribution of lands are examples of the steps taken by the Mexican Government. Generally speaking, the farm program is dedicated to the rebirth and improvement of agriculture, thus making it a fundamental factor in Mexico's economic well-being.

Most Mexican farmers cultivated their lands prior to the regime of General Porfirio Diaz (1877-1911) in a communal-like fashion, all members of a village, settlement or community theoretically sharing in the work and resultant crops. During the period 1900-1920, a good percentage of the agricultural land was held in large estates. Farm labor worked these lands in a status of peonage.

Under Diaz, the land concentration reached its climax. Diaz had distributed about 134,000,000 acres to individuals. One person is reported to have received 17,000,000 acres, an area almost the size of South Carolina. Since 1920 a program to divide the estates accumulated during the days of the Spaniards and the influence of the Catholic Church and General Diaz has been under way and has developed into what is known as the "ejido system." Under this system each family is theoretically eligible to receive a share of the village land, after the fashion of the Aztec antecedents and enjoy its benefits.

Although the title to the property is in the name of the individual, he may not sell or mortgage it. The ejido tract is considered an inalienable part of the community. These communally managed properties are growing in importance and have produced about 27% of Mexico's agricultural output in recent years.

Products

Wheat

Wheat is one of the most widely cultivated staple Mexican foods. It is grown in the upper levels of the central plateau,

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especially in the Yaqui Valley on the west coast, the states of Michoacan, Sonora, Guanajuato and in the La Laguna district. In the past, due to the large domestic demand, Mexico has had to import wheat from the United States. However, wheat acreage in yield per acre in recent years has increased sufficiently to obviate the necessity of importing wheat from abroad.

The wheat production ranges from 300,000 to 350,000 tons per year and about 100,000 to 300,000 acres are devoted to the production of wheat.

Corn

Corn is one of Mexico's most important agricultural crops and it is cultivated in almost all parts of the Republic. Due to the variation of climate, species botanically suited to the region are grown. Mexico's annual corn production averages 1,500,000 tons and her total corn production area covers a total of about 7,500,000 acres. Imports are required occasionally to supplement the domestic production.

Coffee

Coffee constitutes an important export item. It is produced in the coastal states of Veracruz, Chiapas, Oaxaca, on plantations located in moderate altitudes. Approximately 90% of the 45,000 tons of coffee produced annually in Mexico is shipped abroad. About 240,000 acres are under coffee cultivation.

Chicle

Chicle, an ingredient of chewing gum taken from the zapote tree, is grown in the Tuxpan district of Veracruz and in the states of Yucatan and Campeche. In 1930, 10,000 tons of chicle were exported. Owing to war conditions, this figure dropped to about 3,000 tons in 1938.

Cotton

Up to the present, Mexico has never produced enough cotton for its own consumption. It is estimated that Mexico's textile industry will use some 300,000 bales of cotton for its operations from the time of the harvesting of the present cotton crop to the time of the harvesting of the 1943 crop.

It is further estimated that due to increased plantings, Mexico will produce 375,000 bales of cotton this year which will leave a surplus of some 75,000 bales for export. Of this surplus, 57,000 bales have already been contracted for by United States consumers.

Cotton is rapidly gaining agricultural importance in Mexico and is produced largely in the La Laguna region located in the states

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of Durango and Coahuila. Other cotton areas are located in the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and a district in Lower California known as Mexicali. The annual cotton production of Mexico is about 70,000 tons. About 700,000 acres are devoted to cotton agriculture.

Henequen

One of Mexico's most important crops for export is henequen fiber, used in the manufacture of binding twine and industrial rope. It is produced in the states of Yucatan and Campeche where climatic conditions are excellent for the cultivation of this crop. About 210,000 acres produce about 80,000 tons of henequen fiber annually. The United States and Canada are two of the important customers for this crop.

Bananas

In recent years Mexico has become a leading banana exporter. Extensive areas in the southern and coastal states of Tabasco, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Chiapas and Michoacan are devoted to banana culture. Evidence of Mexico's agricultural concentration on the banana crop is shown by the fact that in 1932, exports to the United States totaled 4,000,000 bunches and in 1938 totaled 14,345,000 bunches. Bananas range fourth in importance among Mexico's agricultural exports.

Miscellany

In recent years, such winter vegetable crops as tomatoes, lettuce and peas have been exported to the United States in considerable quantities. Other important crops consist of oranges, apples, peaches, pears, lemons, potatoes, tobacco, vanilla, vegetable dyes, sesame, peanuts, cocoa, pepper, spices, sarsaparilla, castor beans, carrot seed, guayule, rubber, indigo, candelilla wax, mesquite, copal gums and oak bark.

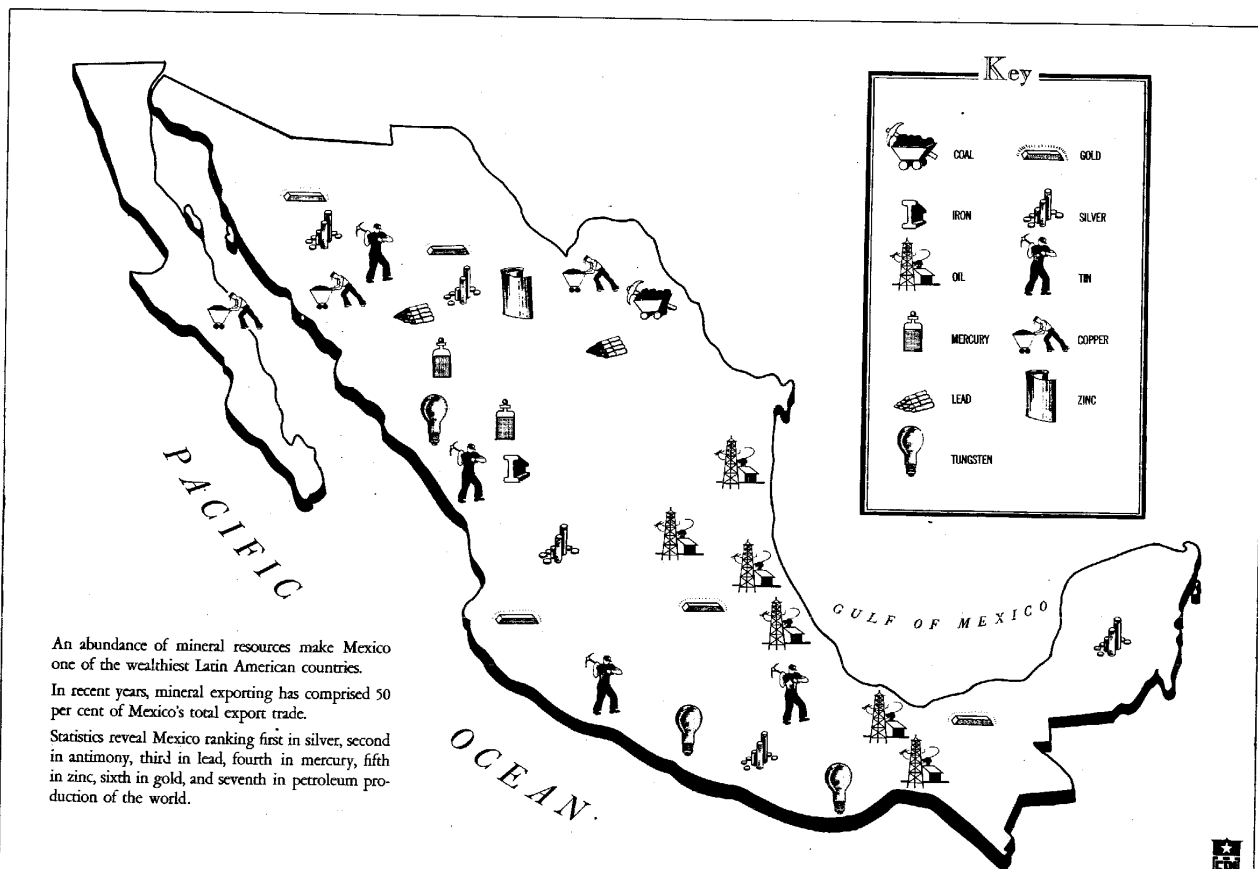
Livestock

In recent years Mexican agriculture has devoted considerable attention to cattle raising. Impetus to this movement has been occasioned by the recent demands of the United States for Mexican beef due to the war.

Approximately 1,000,000 cattle are slaughtered annually in Mexico and about 200,000 cattle are exported to the United States. Figures for United States imports of Mexican cattle in the last two years undoubtedly have increased markedly. In 1939, 1,900,015 steer, cow and ox hides were produced in addition to 40,000 calfskins, 1,350,000 goat and kid skins, 650,000 sheep and lamb skins.

The states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon, Aguascalientes and Tamaulipas constitute

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO MINERAL RESOURCES



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one of the greatest grazing areas in the entire world, yet but a small percentage of this land is actually used in the production of cattle.

Minerals

Mexico is one of the richest mineral producing countries of the world and the mining industry is the most highly developed and best organized. Mexico's zone of mineral wealth follows the direction of the Sierra Madre mountain range extending from its northwest frontier down to the gulf coast state of Oaxaca in the southeast.

Mining activities are carried on in almost every state in the Mexican Republic, the principal among them being Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas and Jalisco.

Most of the mineralogical wealth of Mexico is owned by foreign interests with those of the United States dominating. Foreign ownership of mines is necessitated by the need of foreign capital to carry on activity economically under the large scale operations in existence.

Silver

Mexico produces most of the world's silver. In 1938, Mexico produced 2,520,115 kilograms and in 1929, 2,359,826 kilograms. The value of silver exported in 1939 was 155,167,000 pesos.

Gold

Mexico is the fourth largest gold producing country in the world. The output for the years 1937 through 1940 was as follows:

1937	-	26,026 kilograms
1938	-	28,739 kilograms
1939	-	26,178 kilograms
1940	-	27,468 kilograms

The value of gold exported in 1940 was 150,457,000 pesos. The value of gold production increased over 13% in 1940 and gold replaced silver as the most important product of Mexico. The value of gold produced was more than 25% of Mexico's total metallic mineral production and silver more than 24%.

Lead

Lead production has increased steadily in Mexico and that country is second only to the United States in the mining of that

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metal. The most important lead deposits are found in the states of Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon.

In 1939, Mexico produced 219,501 tons of lead with a value of 125,412,000 pesos and in 1940, 196,252,000 tons with a value of 122,608,000 pesos.

Copper

In the mining and production of copper, Mexico provides an important part of the world supply of that metal.

In 1939, Mexico produced 44,389 tons of copper valued at 52,664,000 pesos and in 1940 she produced 37,600 tons valued at 51,510,000 pesos.

The production of other minerals and their values (in thousands of pesos) are given in the following table:

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Zinc	79,029	91,110
Antimony	10,844	20,757
Mercury	3,605	10,929
Cadmium	6,537	8,291
Iron	7,178	3,772
White Arsenic	2,435	3,600
Others	10,874	10,876

In volume, the production of gold, silver, etc., increased while that of coal, cadmium, copper, zinc and lead decreased.

Petroleum

Mexico produces about 3% of the world's oil supply and it is seventh in importance among the oil countries of the world.

Geographical studies have estimated that the extent of Mexico's oil bearing area is about 150,000,000 acres. At present 15,000 acres of this area are being exploited and the chief petroleum producing zones are Tuxpan, Tampico, Minatitlan and Tehuantepec.

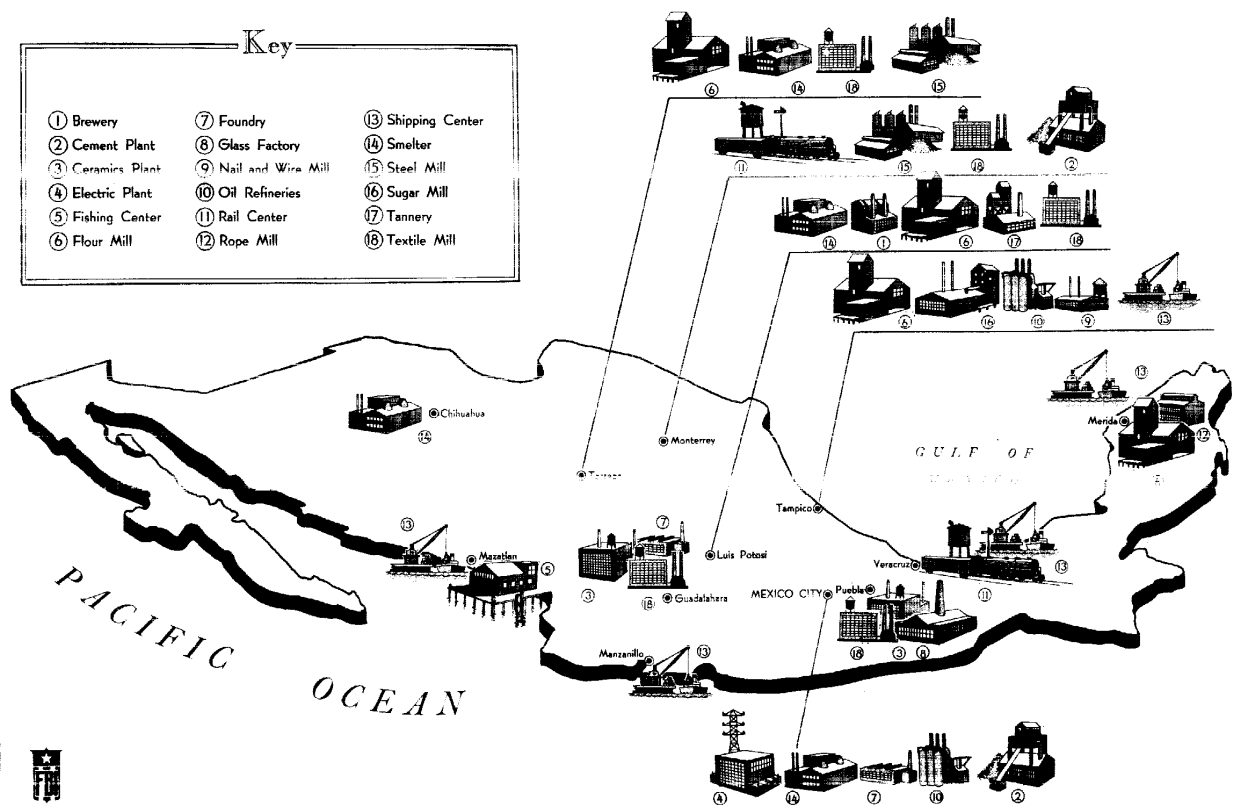
In 1912, 16,500,000 barrels of oil were produced as compared with 194,750,000 barrels in 1921. Currently, Mexican wells are producing about 150,000 barrels daily.

In 1940, crude petroleum production amounted to 7,867,000 cubic meters or about 44,000,000 barrels which was a gain of 2.7% over the 1939 production figure of 6,819,925 cubic meters or about 42,000,000 barrels. The 1940 production was higher than the 1938 production which amounted to 6,121,753 cubic meters or about 38,000,000

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

Key

① Brewery	⑦ Foundry	⑬ Shipping Center
② Cement Plant	⑧ Glass Factory	⑭ Smelter
③ Ceramics Plant	⑨ Nail and Wire Mill	⑮ Steel Mill
④ Electric Plant	⑩ Oil Refineries	⑯ Sugar Mill
⑤ Fishing Center	⑪ Rail Center	⑰ Tannery
⑥ Flour Mill	⑫ Rope Mill	⑱ Textile Mill



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barrels. In 1937, however, 7,457,337 cubic meters or 46,000,000 barrels were produced. In 1940, 786 wells were producing as compared to 796 in 1939.

The production of refined products for the years 1939 and 1940 in cubic meters (1,000,000 cubic meters equals 6,290,000 barrels) was as follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Fuel Oil.....	2,906,157	2,928,075
Gas Oil.....	659,518	644,102
Crude Gasoline.....	1,263,424	1,313,206
Refined Gasoline.....	794,190	662,494
Crude Kerosene.....	287,266	280,747
Refined Kerosene.....	58,171	78,358
Lubricants.....	40,184	55,645
Crude Paraffin.....	771	1,048
Refined Paraffin.....	17,235	16,077
Asphalt.....	132,087	129,037
Others.....	42,965	45,127
Total Refined Products.	6,561,968	6,153,916

Manufacturing

Although a considerable number of factories and small industrial shops furnish goods to the country's population, Mexico is not primarily a manufacturing country. Natural resources do not favor manufacturing as they do in Europe and the United States. However, despite the lack of large and suitable coal and iron deposits conveniently located for low cost extraction and use, Mexican manufacturing has progressed. Somewhat important to this progress has been the enactment of protectionist tariffs that have forced domestic industrial initiative. Although Mexico has extensive deposits of petroleum which could be used to increase and improve the heavy iron and steel production, such production has advanced but slightly, due to the high cost of petroleum as an industrial fuel.

Mexican manufacturing has consequently tended to concentrate on those consumers' goods, importable only at high cost, that can be produced by electric powered machinery converting the agricultural raw materials of the country.

The value of manufacturing production has steadily increased since 1900. In 1902, manufactures were valued at 144,000,000 pesos; in 1929 at over 900,000,000 pesos and in 1934 at over 1,000,000,000 pesos.

The total investment in manufacturing is about 1,000,000,000 pesos and the number of manufacturing establishments is about 48,000.

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The important branches of Mexico's manufacturing industry and pertinent statistics relative thereto, taken from the census of 1935, are as follows:

	Number of		Value of Output
	Establish-ments	Persons Employed	in Millions of Pesos
Textiles	1,062	70,445	292
Foodstuffs	3,019	44,619	237
Metal Goods	345	20,310	74
Chemicals	347	8,007	67
Electric Light & Power	158	5,449	64
Clothing & Toilet Products	925	15,814	54
Tobacco	44	3,066	37
Lumber & Forest Products	337	14,183	31
Printing & Photography	208	4,719	29
Construction Materials	143	6,648	24
Paper & Paper Products	69	4,360	24
Leather	190	2,864	15

Although the greater part of manufacturing establishments are owned by Mexicans (83% of those engaged in foodstuff manufacturing and 92% in the case of textiles) the important manufacturing plants are owned by foreigners. Due to the small scale of operations and the use of outmoded methods, these Mexican-owned establishments cannot compete, without difficulty, with those owned by foreign interests.

Two-thirds of the average annual foodstuffs and one-third of textiles are produced by Mexican firms. In these two branches of the manufacturing field, the largest foreign capital invested is owned by the Spanish with that of the French rating second in importance.

The capital value of the important industries is as follows:

Foodstuffs (Exclusive of Breweries and Sugar Mills).....	\$42,000,000
Metals.....	\$15,000,000
Textiles.....	\$75,000,000
Cigars and Cigarettes.....	\$15,000,000
Chemicals and Paints.....	\$16,000,000

One of the highest developed branches of Mexican manufacturing is in the textile production of cotton, wool, silk and rayon products. Of Mexican textile manufacturing activity, the most important is the cotton textile industry which contributes about 80% of the total textile production value.

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There are 342 cotton mills, 11 cotton and woolen mills and 31 woolen mills in Mexico. In the vicinity of Puebla alone, which is one of the chief cotton milling centers of Mexico, there are 50 cotton mills. The cotton textile industry employs more persons than any other single branch of manufacture. Approximately 28,000 cotton looms operating there produce more than 70,000,000 pounds of cloth annually. Woolen textiles are produced in the states of Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, the Federal District and Guanajuato. There are about 31 woolen mills in addition to numerous small shops and home industries, carrying on this activity.

Raw material for the textile industry, without the exception of cotton, is imported from abroad while most of the finished textile products are consumed within the country. The textile mills supply about 90% of domestic consumption leaving an import balance of 10%.

There are about nine paper mills in Mexico to supplement the great importation of newsprint annually required by Mexico.

Between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 shoes are produced annually by 60 modern factories.

Seven domestic cement plants have a capacity of 2,310,000 barrels.

The sisal industry is developing rapidly with 20 factories converting 30,000 tons of sisal yearly.

The national production of footwear, tires, beer, soap, cigarettes, matches, glassware and pottery is sufficient to meet domestic demands. Iron and steel mills are becoming important and are located in many of the chief cities and in such mining centers as Chihuahua and Monterrey.

Electric Power and Production

Mexico's topography is favorable to the water power production of electricity and although sizable units are now in operation, many suitable sites remain undeveloped.

In 1938, 2,400,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power were produced. Of this amount, about one-third was produced by the Mexican Power and Light Company.

The Electric Bond & Share Company, representing American interests and the Mexican Light and Power Company, controlled by British capital are the largest utility companies operating in Mexico and are competing for Mexican power resources, production

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and distribution at the present time. There are more than 500 electric plants in Mexico, representing a capital investment of about 300,000,000 pesos. From a production of 32,000 kilowatt hours in 1900, electric generation increased to about 2,400,000,000 in 1938. Thermo power, derived from the use of petroleum gas and coal, is used to generate about one half of the plants and hydro-electric generation is used in the other half.

Estimates reveal that Mexico has developed only 5% of its potential electric power.

Commerce and Finance

Foreign Trade

Mexico's total foreign trade in 1940, exports and imports combined, was valued at 1,629,000,000 pesos which represented an increase of 5.5% over the total foreign trade for 1939 which amounted to 1,544,100,000 pesos. Exports and imports for 1941 were larger than those in 1939. Exports in 1939 amounted to 914,400,000 pesos and in 1940 they amounted to 960,000,000 pesos, an increase of 5%.

The foreign trade of Mexico (in pesos) from 1936-1940 was as follows:

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Export Balance</u>
1936	464,142,705	775,313,330	311,170,625
1937	613,755,448	892,388,563	278,633,115
1938	494,118,125	838,127,957	344,009,832
1939	629,708,225	914,389,882	284,681,657
1940	669,000,000	960,000,000	291,000,000

Foreign Trade Calculated in United States Dollars

Exports	164,036,000	153,917,000
Imports	121,442,000	124,092,000
Total Trade	285,478,000	278,009,000
Export Balance	+42,594,000	+29,825,000

Important Agricultural Exports (First Nine Months of 1939-1940) (Value in Thousands of Pesos)

	<u>January-September</u> 1939	<u>January-September</u> 1940
Coffee	27,332	19,839
Henequen	16,209	16,787

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	<u>January-September</u> 1939	<u>January-September</u> 1940
Chickpeas	5,067	14,742
Beef Cattle	14,296	12,112
Chicle	13,121	12,051
Bananas	13,690	7,225

Metallic mineral exports comprised 66.3% of all export values. Silver was the leading export item in 1940 in the mineral field followed by gold, lead and zinc.

Metallic Mineral Exports
(In Thousands of Pesos)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>Percentage Share of Mineral Exports</u>	
			<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Silver	177,021	158,738	29.2	26.1
Gold	157,026	150,457	25.9	24.7
Lead	116,879	108,418	19.3	17.8
Zinc	73,081	91,918	12.0	15.1
Copper	52,559	53,188	8.6	8.7
Antimony	9,266	19,582	1.5	3.2
Cadmium	6,536	8,420	1.1	1.4
Mercury	3,441	6,940	0.6	1.1
Arsenic	2,391	4,073	0.4	0.7
Tin	1,207	1,723	0.2	0.3
Graphite	981	1,372	0.2	0.2
Tungsten	1,189	1,170	0.2	0.2
Iron	72	101	(a)*	(a)*
Other Metals	4,987	3,165	0.8	0.5
	<u>606,636</u>	<u>609,265</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*Less than 1/10th of 1%

Silver Exports
(In Thousands of Pesos)

<u>Country of</u> <u>Destination</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>1939</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>1940</u>	<u>Volume</u> <u>1939</u>	<u>Volume</u> <u>1940</u>	<u>% of Value</u> <u>1940</u>
United States	170,978	158,199	2,615	2,591	99.7
France	825	299	11	5	-
Great Britain	3,600	212	50	3	-
Germany	946	-	14	-	-
Others	672	28	0	-	-
Total	<u>177,021</u>	<u>158,738</u>	<u>2,699</u>	<u>2,599</u>	<u>99.7</u>

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Gold

Although gold was first in productive value importance, it was the second important export in 1940. The United States purchased almost all gold exported in 1940.

Lead

In 1940, lead was the third most important mineral export. The United States in that year purchased 78.8% and the rest, in small shipments, went to Sweden, France and Great Britain.

Zinc

In 1940, zinc was the fourth most important mineral export. About 75%, according to value, went to the United States and a little over 7% went to Japan.

Copper

Copper was the fifth most important export mineral in 1940. Exports in that year totaled 38,785 tons compared with 45,529 in 1939, a decline of 14.8%. In 1940 the United States purchased 38,778 tons of Mexican copper.

Petroleum Exports

During 1940, the percentage exports of petroleum and its by-products including countries of destination were as follows:

<u>Light Crude Oil</u>	<u>Heavy Crude Oil</u>
United States...71%	United States...93%
Japan..... 7%	Italy..... 7%
Italy.....18%	
<u>Fuel Oil</u>	<u>Gas Oil</u>
United States...40%	United States...93%
Italy.....45%	
Cuba..... 5%	
Uruguay..... 4%	
<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Asphalt</u>
United States...90%	Australia.....29%
	Portugal.....26%
	Sweden.....25%
	Italy.....13%

In 1939, 9% of all export values comprised petroleum and petroleum derivatives.

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In 1940, figures relative to trade by countries revealed that exports to the United States, Japan and Italy increased heavily and declined in other major export markets. The United States purchased almost nine-tenths of Mexico's exports in 1940 and at the same time exports to Japan doubled and comprised $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of total exports for that year. In 1939 Germany purchased 5.6% of all Mexican exports with none listed for 1940.

Relative to imports, almost four-fifths of Mexico's purchases were made in the United States in 1940, compared to two-thirds in 1939. The percentage increase in 1940, as compared to 1939, was 27%.

Mexican imports from Great Britain, Canada and Japan increased in 1940 while they declined relative to France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Belgium.

The following is a list of foreign exports, in thousands of pesos, for the years 1939 and 1940:

<u>Exports to:</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>% Share by Country</u> <u>1939 - 1940</u>	
United States	678,820	858,759	74.2	89.4
Japan	9,394	24,043	1.0	2.5
Italy	15,993	21,772	1.8	2.3
Great Britain	52,896	9,586	5.8	1.0
France	14,426	8,561	1.6	1.0
Germany	51,132	270	5.6	-
Belgium	22,632	1,281	2.5	0.1
Sweden	15,081	4,532	1.6	0.4
Others	54,016	31,237	5.9	3.3
Total	914,390	960,041	100.0	100.0

Mexican exports to the United States for the first nine months of 1941 totaled \$101,174,000.00.

The following is a list of foreign imports, in thousands of pesos, for the years 1939 and 1940:

<u>Imports from:</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>% Share by Country</u> <u>1939 - 1940</u>	
United States	415,834	527,285	66.0	78.2
Great Britain	16,585	21,723	2.6	3.2
Japan	7,269	17,512	1.2	2.6
Canada	7,035	14,786	1.1	2.2
France	23,163	13,310	3.7	2.0
Germany	80,284	8,431	12.8	1.3
Italy	14,155	11,351	2.3	1.7
Sweden	12,247	8,447	1.9	1.3

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<u>Imports from:</u>	<u>% Share by Country</u>	
	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Belgium	10,199	4,769
Others	42,937	41,402
Total	629,708	669,016

	<u>1939 - 1940</u>
	1.6 0.7
	6.8 6.2
	100.0 100.0

Important export commodities other than petroleum and minerals consisted of coffee, henequen, chickpeas, cattle, chicle and bananas.

Mexican imports from the United States for the first nine months of 1941 totaled \$73,251,000.

From a confidential source it was ascertained that during the last five years before the outbreak of the present war Mexico's exports, on a value basis, were on an average of 59.8% to the United States; 31.7% to Europe and the remainder to other countries. From 1939 to 1941, the proportion destined for the United States had risen to 84.9% while exports to Europe declined to 9.3% and exports consigned to other countries decreased from 8.5% in the first period to 5.3% in the last three years.

Regarding Mexico's imports during the five years prior to the war, the United States had consigned an average of 61%; Europe 34.5% and the rest of the world 4.5%. During the period from 1939 to 1941, the United States had sold 76.4% of the total exports to Mexico; Europe 16.4 and the other countries 2.6%.

During 1941, which marked the greatest contraction of Mexican markets, the United States alone absorbed 90.8% of Mexico's imports.

With reference to the supply of imported products necessary for Mexican economy, the change has been notable as a result of the war. The average of Mexico's imports in the five years from 1934 to 1938 relative to these necessary imported products was 9,420,000 having an annual value of 462,000,000 pesos. Meanwhile, in the period from 1939 to 1941 the annual average had been 975,000 tons with a value of 738,000,000 pesos.

Foreign Finance

American investments in Mexico total \$500,000,000.00. The American mining interests total \$200,000,000.00, thus giving Americans control over 87% of Mexico's mining enterprises. The greater portion of mining investments are controlled by the American Smelting and Refining Company and the United States Smelting Company.

In the field of oil investments, the two most important companies are the Standard Oil of New Jersey, having an investment of \$125,000,000.00 and the Sinclair Refining Company with an investment of \$75,000,000.00.

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In the field of utilities investments, the Electric Bond & Share Company with \$50,000,000.00 invested in light and power plants and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with \$6,500,000.00 invested in the telephone business lead in American investments in this field. The sum total of American direct investments in Mexico is exceeded only by those in Germany, Chile, Cuba and Canada. The other direct investments of foreign countries other than the United States total \$500,000,000.00.

The British, with \$250,000,000.00 invested, rank second to the United States in the list of leading foreign investors. Over one-half of the British holdings are in oil and the greater part of the remaining balance is in railroads. Other direct foreign investments pertaining to the Germans, Spaniards and French total \$75,100,000.00. The sum total of all direct foreign investments in Mexico amounts to \$1,000,000,000.00.

National Debt

The approximate figures of the Mexican foreign debt as of July 1938, is as follows:

Principal of Foreign Debt.....	\$275,000,000.00
(Exclusive of railway debt)	
Arrears on the Principal of the....	\$280,000,000.00
Foreign Debt	
Principal of Railway Debt.....	\$240,000,000.00
Arrears on Railway Bonds.....	\$258,000,000.00
Total.....	\$1,053,000,000.00

The above figure does not take into account the increase in Mexico's foreign indebtedness arising from the expropriation of the British, Dutch and American oil properties in March 1938.

Foreign bonds currently outstanding were for the most part sold by the government during the regime of Diaz. In 1824, Mexico began to borrow abroad and shortly thereafter defaulted on the debt service of these obligations. In 1846, 50 to 54 conversions had taken place, but throughout the 60 year period following, the government had defaulted and was unable to borrow abroad.

In 1888, the Diaz Government reached an agreement whereby holders of foreign bonds were paid off in full, receiving interest averaging 1.7% for the total outstanding period. Other outstanding claims against the Mexican Government were being liquidated and at the end of the Diaz regime, Mexico's credit was restored and Mexico was able to negotiate loans abroad at less than $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.

A good part of the present Mexican foreign debt, plus debt service, is made up of the principal on bonds that were floated while

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Diaz was in power. The Carranza and Madero governments had made no service payments on the foreign debt and since 1910, with rare exceptions, Mexico has been unable to borrow abroad.

A part of the foreign debt pertaining to the railroad debt was acquired by the government in 1937 when Mexico expropriated the railroads. The bonds issued to finance the construction of these railroads were floated under the Diaz regime and have long since been in default.

Since 1911, the Mexican foreign debt has been in intermittent default. The revolutionary governments that followed the overthrow of Diaz in 1910 refused to make payments on the foreign debt and the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France set up an International Committee of Bankers in 1919 to survey the problem and attempt to induce the Mexican Government to honor its obligations. An agreement was reached with the Obregon Government in 1922 which resulted in payments for one year. A supplementary agreement was reached with the Calles Government by the International Committee of Bankers in 1924, but in 1927 the government again ceased payment. Another attempt was made in 1930 by the Committee with negligible results. Therefore, with the exception of small intermittent payments it may be said, for practical purposes, that Mexico has been in default since 1911 and no payments of any kind have been made since 1930. The interest rate on outstanding bonds is computed at about 5%.

Mexico's total recognized internal debt is said to be \$100,000,000.00 although some quarters hold that it is much larger.

A part of the internal debt is liquidated in cash by the acceptance of bond coupons in lieu of tax payments. The most important cash service item consists of road bonds issued after 1934 to finance Mexico's interest in the Pan American Highway. The important item of 40 year internal bonds received most cash service but coupons accepted at par are issued to be used against the payment of taxes.

Banking System

Mexico's banking history began in 1864. For three centuries prior to that date Mexico had no banks and credit facilities were only obtainable from the wealthy landowners and the Catholic Church. The Anglo-South American bank began in 1864 during the reign of Emperor Maximilian. Thereafter, other banking institutions arose and in 1896 there were 12 banks in operation. The first general banking law was enacted in 1897. It allowed all banks to issue notes providing they possessed the minimum capital of 500,000 pesos and kept a reserve of 33% against outstanding notes plus a 40% secondary reserve which could have consisted of foreign exchange bonds or sight documents. The banks grew under this law and in 1910, 33 banks were in operation having total deposits of 160,000,000 pesos, cash reserves of 85,000,000 pesos and outstanding notes of 120,000,000 pesos.

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In 1925 the Bank of Mexico was established and given the exclusive right to issue gold certificates. It was allowed to serve as a central bank and to perform certain commercial banking functions. Viewed as a competitor the other banks had little to do with the newly established Bank of Mexico.

During the period of 1925 to 1931 the Bank of Mexico played a rather unimportant role in Mexico's banking system.

In 1931, economic conditions of the country were very poor. Most contracts were in terms of gold which meant that huge sums of gold were leaving the country. In order to remedy the situation, the Mexican Government decreed that all debts could be liquidated by silver payment or Bank of Mexico notes. Hence, the only currency remaining in circulation was to be silver coin and notes issued by the Bank of Mexico.

At the time of the governmental decree, the Bank of Mexico was forbidden to do commercial banking. All banks in Mexico were required, by the same decree, to maintain a deposit equal to 5% of their total demand deposits with the Bank of Mexico which bank was given the power to regulate the domestic money market and to stabilize and operate foreign exchange.

Important Private Banks

The important private banks in Mexico are the Banco Mexicano, Banco de Comercio, Banco Capitalizador de Ahorros, Banco Nacional de Mexico and the Banco Credito Industrial de Monterrey.

Foreign Banks and Foreign Banking

The chief foreign banks operating in Mexico are the National City Bank of New York and the Banco de Londres y Mexico. In order to establish branches in Mexico, foreign banks must obtain permission from the Ministry of Finance. This permission is obtainable after the foreign banks submit themselves to limitless liability, not only to the extent of the assets of their branches in Mexico but to the extent of their entire assets, for all obligations accepted by Mexican agencies or branches. Furthermore, the branches must agree to and accept the complete jurisdiction of the Mexican courts with respect to all commercial intercourse in Mexico. All agencies must submit to the control of the National Banking Commission, and no foreign bank can accept savings deposits or act as a trust company.

Public Finance

Revenues have approximately balanced expenditures during the last 20 years.

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Two important sources of revenue are import duties and industrial taxes which account for 20% each of Mexico's total revenue.

Public expenditures consist, in the main, of three items: national defense, public works and public education.

The sharp increase in government expenditures since 1934 has been occasioned by Mexico's six-year plan which provides for the development of transportation facilities, irrigation projects, land resettlement and the improvement of educational facilities.

Monetary System

In order to check the flow of gold from the country in 1931, it was decreed that debts could be liquidated by payment in silver or by notes of the Bank of Mexico. The peso was defined as being equal to 75 centigrams of fine gold but it was specified that no gold coins were to be issued and gold coin was no longer acceptable as legal tender. The only currency to remain in circulation was to be silver coin and the notes issued by the Bank of Mexico.

From 1930 through 1933 the peso depreciated and efforts of the Bank of Mexico to stabilize it met with little success. In January 1934, however, the United States Government relative to an agreement to purchase Mexican silver also reached an agreement that the Bank of Mexico should peg the peso to the dollar at the rate of 3.6 pesos per dollar. Throughout the years of 1934 to 1937 the peso held this value. The Bank of Mexico was able to hold this rate steady during January and February of 1938 but in March of that year the oil situation became difficult and caused a decline in petroleum exports and a flight of capital from the country.

In April of 1938 the United States stopped purchasing Mexican silver. The rate weakened, lowering from 3.9 pesos per dollar in March, to a rate of 4.24 in April. During the four months following the peso further devaluated and from January to May 1939 it was estimated at 4.99 pesos per dollar.

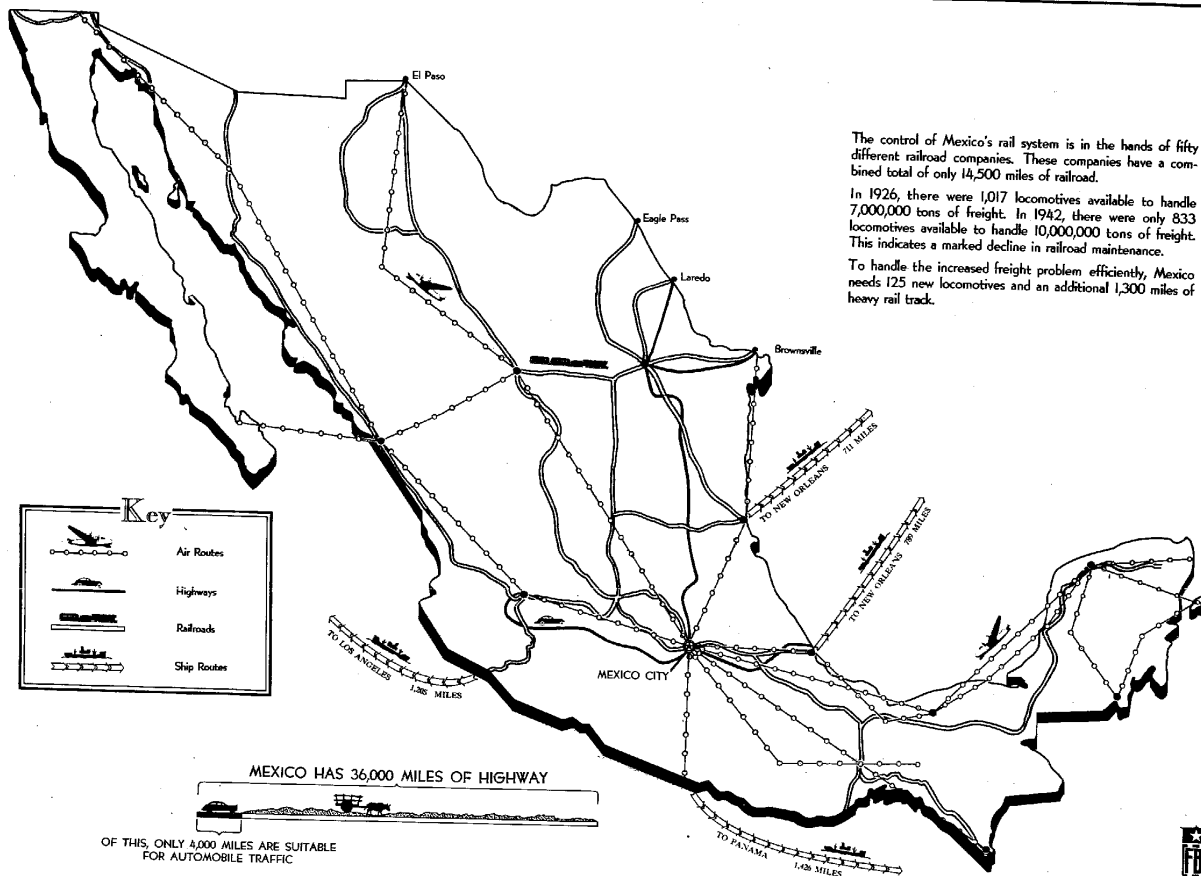
The present rate of exchange is 4.85 pesos per dollar.

Present Economic Conditions

Agriculture

In terms of modern farming Mexican agriculture is inefficient. As a result the food supply for the nation is low and provides but a minimum of commodities for internal consumption. The low agricultural productivity of the country, its dependence upon extremely low paid labor and the fact that but a small part of Mexico is arable seem to

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO TRANSPORTATION



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be contributing factors to the present state of Mexico's agricultural life.

Foreign Trade

The loss of important European markets has put a heavy strain on Mexican economy but the situation has been alleviated by the appearance of new markets in the United States. There has been some difficulty experienced by Mexican importers relative to obtaining adequate supplies of necessary industrial products and materials from the United States due to priority restrictions. However, recent efforts by the United States indicate a satisfactory solution to this problem.

Public Debt

Mexico's public indebtedness is said to be increasing. The Mexican Government expenditures increased 65% from 1936 to 1941.

Standard of Living

It is roughly estimated that the cost of living for the average Mexican wage earner has risen more than 100% from 1935 up to the present time. It is also estimated that the wage of the urban worker has not increased proportionately and that the wages of agricultural laborers have risen little more than 40%. This condition has not enabled the Mexican population to maintain or better its standard of living.

Unemployment

Unemployment is increasing in Mexico. The curtailment of economic activity and the conversion of Mexico's productive factors have added to the country's unemployment problem. Total unemployment in Mexico in 1940 approximated 200,000 which was an increase of 7,000 over the year 1939. It has been reported that unemployment has probably increased further in 1941.

Construction

Real estate remains one of Mexico's most important business activities. The building boom continues in Mexico City and in several of the other large metropolitan areas. A recent report of the Banco Nacional de Mexico indicates that in the first six months of 1941, 1,961 building licenses were issued in the Federal District representing 44,800,000 pesos in building contribution. For the corresponding period of 1940, 1,902 building licenses were issued constituting a value of 35,000,000 pesos in construction.

Transportation

Air

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Rapid progress has been made by commercial aviation in Mexico during the last ten years. There are 23 air lines in Mexico and for the most part the equipment of these air lines is modern and fast and offers speedy and safe service to nearly all of the large Mexican cities from the most important air base at Mexico City.

Established air lines extend from Mexico City to the Central American countries and to the United States via Brownsville, Texas; Merida, Yucatan; Nogales and Mexicali, the latter two being transfer points to the western United States.

It is estimated that about 3,000,000 miles are flown each year by Mexican aviation and that 70,000 passengers and 3,000 tons of freight are flown annually. Important airports are located at Mexico City, Durango, Mexicali, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Torreon, Chihuahua, Leon, Villa Hermosa, Tampico, San Luis Potosi, Veracruz and Merida. The most important air lines operating in Mexico are the Pan American Airways, the Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, Lamsa Air Lines and the Sarabia Air Lines.

It has been reported that American Air Lines will initiate service between El Paso, Texas and Mexico City in September 1942.

Water

Due to war conditions, the regular steamship runs from the United States and other foreign countries have been discontinued. However, steamship lines formerly connecting Mexico by water with the United States, Asia and the South American continent were as follows:

The New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company
Connecting New York with Veracruz and
Progreso via Havana

The Standard Fruit & Steamship Company
Operating between New Orleans and Veracruz

The NYK Line (Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japanese
Mail Steamship Company) offered service from
Hongkong via Japan, Hawaii, California and
Mexico to South America. The NYK port of call
in Mexico was Manzanillo.

Rail

There are about 14,500 miles of railroad bed making up Mexico's railroad system.

Mexico's railroad system unites the country's most important centers of population and industry and maintains efficient service

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between the United States and Guatemala. No through service is available on the Peninsulas of Yucatan and Lower California. Trunk lines stretch to Mexico's northern and southern borders while the important seaports on both coasts are connected by rail.

Also operating in Mexico are a number of short auxiliary lines that run into the mining and agricultural districts away from the main trunk lines. Many rich and agricultural areas remain isolated from the Mexican railway system but efforts are being made by the government to connect them with the aforementioned system by means of feeder highways.

All capitals of the Mexican states, with the exception of five, are connected by rail with the Federal District.

The most important railway company in Mexico is the National Railways of Mexico which is owned by the Federal Government. This system constitutes about 65% of all Mexican railways. The lines of the National Railways connect Mexico City with the United States border at Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso, Texas. South of Mexico City the line extends to Suchiate on the Guatemalan border. Southeast from Mexico City the National Railways runs through and to Puebla, Oaxaca, Jalapa, Veracruz and Puerto Mexico. Puerto Mexico is connected with the Pacific coast port of Salina Cruz by a National Railways line called the Tehuantepec Railroad.

To the northeast from Mexico City, the line connects with Toluca, Morelia, Guadalajara and Colima and terminates at the Pacific port of Manzanillo. Northward, Mexico City is connected by the National Railways with the important industrial cities of San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, Durango, Torreon and Chihuahua. A line running eastward from San Luis Potosi connects the important seaport of Tampico with the United States.

The next important railroad line of Mexico is the Southern Pacific of Mexico, operating in line from Nogales through Hermosillo, Guaymas, Mazatlan to Tepic.

The Northwest Railway of Mexico connects Ciudad Juarez with other cities and towns in the state of Chihuahua.

The Mexican Railroad connects Mexico City with Tlaxcala, Puebla and Veracruz.

The United Railway of Yucatan serves the plantations on the Yucatan Peninsula and connects the seaports of Campeche and Progreso with Merida.

In the Republic of Mexico there are about 50 railroad companies of which only the important ones have been given here because most of the unmentioned companies are short lines running from 10 to 150 miles

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in extent. The majority of the railroads are operated by steam and a few are electrified especially for mountain hauls. The Government of Mexico is giving considerable attention to the country's railway system in an effort to improve and extend service. Recently, in connection with the defense in war agreements entered into between the governments of the United States and Mexico, loans have been extended by the United States to Mexico for the improvement and reconditioning of her railway system.

It is estimated that 40,000,000 passengers and about 15,000,000 tons of freight are carried by Mexican railroads annually.

Condition of Railroad Equipment - An insight into the conditions of Mexican railroad equipment is provided by a report to the effect that in 1926 there were 1,017 locomotives available to haul 7,000,000 tons of freight. In 1942, 833 locomotives are to be available to haul an estimated total of 10,000,000 tons of freight for the same year. To adequately service this contemplated tonnage, 125 locomotives are needed at once. There are 1,000 less boxcars at present than in 1935 and 1,300 miles of 112 pound railroad track are needed at this time.

The National Railways of Mexico issued a statement before the Mexican Senate in March 1941 regarding the condition of its rolling stock. It was stated that out of the 8,000 freight cars owned by the National Railways of Mexico in 1913, only 5,000 remain to service a tonnage twice as great in volume. Of the 1,000 locomotives owned at this time, 300 have been in service for 40 years and 100 cannot be used. Another 200 locomotives must be repaired before they may be placed into service.

Rolling Stock - Railways operating under Federal concession with steam traction have 1,349 locomotives, 1,467 passenger cars, 20,999 freight cars and 2,653 units of work equipment.

Electric lines have 16 locomotives and 4 motor cars. Gasoline lines have 33 passenger motor rail cars, 7 freight motor rail cars, 11 passenger trailers and 51 freight trailers.

Tramways in Mexico having Federal concessions have 433 electric motor cars for passengers; 38 electric motor cars for freight; 6 motor cars for workers. Tramways using gasoline traction have 3 tractors, 8 passenger motor cars, 11 freight motor cars, 89 passenger trailers and 71 freight trailers.

Railways and tramways operating under local concessions with electric traction have 3 locomotives, 58 passenger motor rail cars, 41 trailers.

Gasoline operated lines have 22 engines, 72 passenger motor rail cars, 10 freight motor rail cars, 79 passenger trailers and 137

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Freight cars.

Lines operating with steam have 12 locomotives, 15 passenger cars and 145 freight cars.

Lines using animal traction have 73 passenger cars and 144 freight cars.

Motor Highways

There are about 36,000 miles of roads in Mexico, 4,000 of which are designed for motor traffic and in good condition. The remaining 32,000 miles are not easily traveled by truck or automobile; however, the government is contemplating an extensive road building program. The most important highways of Mexico are the Pan American Highway extending from Laredo, Texas through Monterrey, Victoria, Valles, Pachuco and down through to Mexico City; one connecting Monterrey with Torreon via Saltillo; the Mexico City-Puebla Highway and the Mexico City-Veracruz Highway. There is also a well paved major highway extending from Juarez to Chihuahua. Other acceptable highways are found extending from Nogales to Guaymas via Hermosillo, Reynosa to Monterrey, Toluca on the Pan American Highway to Queretaro and from Mexico City to Guadalajara. There is also a highway extending from Mexico City via Cuernavaca through to Acapulco.

Pipe Lines

There are slightly more than 3,000 kilometers of pipe lines in Mexico to convey gas and petroleum from producing fields to refineries and ports for export.

Pipe lines are found operating mainly from the oil fields adjacent to Tampico to the port of Tampico. Some lines move petroleum and gas to Mexico City from nearby fields. The state of Yucatan is said to have a considerable network of pipe lines.

Communications

Mail

The postal service of Mexico is furnished to all parts of the Republic and is fairly complete from a point of efficient and trustworthy delivery.

Post offices exist in almost all Mexican towns. Air mail service is available in all the important cities of Mexico.

Censorship of Mail - It has been reported, as of March 1942, that all mail destined for Portugal, Sweden and other European countries from Mexico is now dispatched via the United States.

All ordinary mail destined for Europe which originates in Mexico is said to be concentrated in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and enters the United States through the port of Laredo, Texas.

All air mail destined for Europe which originates in Mexico is said to enter the United States via Pan American Airways through the port of Brownsville, Texas.

Telephone

Mexico has a fairly complete telephone system linking all the important cities and small towns. In 1927 steps were taken to connect the long distance telephone system of the Mexican Telephone & Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, with the Transatlantic Radio-Telephone channels which provide telephone service to all parts of the civilized world. In most of the large Mexican cities, the local telephone service is being expanded and improved to provide them with the quality of local service found in the cities of the United States.

Mexico has three companies, two of them are Mexican operated and the third, the Ericsson Company, is made up of Swedish interests and is Swedish controlled.

. The telephone system in Mexico is adequate for general and domestic use except for the inability to handle additional requests for services.

Telegraph

The telegraph lines of Mexico are under government control and over 45,000 miles in extent. The capital of Mexico is connected by telegraph with all the important towns and communities. The Western Union Telegraph Company offers service between the United States and the Federal District and operates in conjunction with the government company, Telegrafos Federales.

By presidential decree on December 31, 1941, individual telephonic and telegraphic communications between Germany, Italy and Mexico were restricted.

Radio Service

Some of the large governmental telegraph offices are equipped with radio equipment for the transmission of wireless telegraphic messages. In some instances, communications are available with the isolated areas of the interior through the Federal military outposts that are located in these areas for the purpose of maintaining civil order.

On January 27, 1942, it was reported that President Avila Camacho had authorized the Ministry of Communications to close all

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amateur and scientific experimental radio broadcasting stations.

Cable Lines

Mexico maintains the Cable Submarino for the transmission of cablegrams to foreign points. Cablegrams are also transmitted over government land wires to the United States frontier for dispersion to points outside the North American continent. A submarine cable line maintained by the Compania Telegrafica Mexicana also handles cables going to the United States by way of Galveston, Texas.

Commercial Radio

According to the 1942 year book of the weekly news magazine, "Broadcasting" there are 130 commercial broadcasting stations operating in all parts of the Republic of Mexico, providing reception for 300,000 to 350,000 receiving sets.

In addition to the above mentioned commercial stations, there are 13 short-wave radio broadcasting stations, 12 of which sell time for advertising purposes. There is one "culture" station with the call letters, XEWI, operated by the Institucion Mundial de V. I. in Mexico City on a frequency of 6,015 kilocycles. These statistics are from a log compiled as of February 1, 1941.

The largest commercial network south of the Rio Grande is that affiliated with XEW in Mexico City. It has 27 stations in Mexico and is operated by Cadena Radiodifusora Mexicana on a frequency of 900 kilocycles.

Press

Important Newspapers in the Various Mexican States

"El Diario del Sur Este"	- Published in Yucatan
"El Mundo"	- Published at Tampico, Tamaulipas
"El Porvenir"	- Published at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon
"El Siglo"	- Published at Torreon, Coahuila
"La Voz de Chihuahua"	- Published at Chihuahua, Chihuahua

Important Newspapers in the Various Mexican Cities

Chihuahua, Chihuahua

"La Antorcha" - A weekly anti-American and pro-Axis newspaper. Published by Rodolfo Uranga of 7a 1218 Chihuahua.

"Tomochic" - This newspaper has constantly maintained an anti-United States and anti-British policy in spite of the fact that the

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- publication has never served as a propaganda sheet for the Axis powers. The editor of this newspaper is Cecilio Robles of Chihuahua City.

Ciudad Obregon, Sonora

"Heraldo del Yaqui" - Pro-Axis

Guadalajara, Jalisco

"Las Noticias" - Pro-Ally

Guaymas, Sonora

"El Diario" - Pro-Ally

"La Gaceta" - Pro-Axis

Merida, Yucatan

"Diario de Yucatan" - Pro-Ally

Mexico City, Mexico

"America" - Pro-Ally

"Candil" - Pro-Ally

"Claridades" - Pro-Ally

"Comentarios y Documentos de la Guerra" - Pro-Ally

"Ecos Mundiales" - Pro-Ally

"El Diario de Guerra" - Daily of 2,000 circulation. It was formerly the "Diario Aleman" an organ of the German propaganda machine.

"El Popular" - Daily of 15,000 circulation. It is an organ of the CTM.

"El Universal" - Daily with a circulation of 35,000. It is reported to be subsidized by the British.

"Enigma" - Pro-Ally

"Excelsior" - Daily with a circulation of 35,000. According to reports it has been granted subsidies by the Germans.

"Expectador" - Pro-Ally

"Hombre Libre" - Daily with a circulation of 10,000 to 15,000.

"Journal Francaise du Mexique" - Pro-Ally

"La Prensa" - Daily with a circulation of 25,000.

"Libertad" - Pro-Ally

"Mexico al Dia" - Pro-Ally

"Mizrah" - Pro-Ally

"Mujeres y Deportes" - Pro-Ally

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- "Nacional" - Daily of 15,000. It is regarded as pro-Ally.
- "Novedades" - Daily with a circulation of 23,000. It is said to be rather grudgingly pro-British.
- "Nuevo Orden" - Leftist but pro-Ally.
- "Orbe" - Pro-Ally
- "Rumbo" - Pro-Ally
- "Ultimas Noticias" - Daily with a circulation of 50,000. It is regarded as one of the most widely read newspapers in the Mexican Federation.

Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

- "El Norte" - Believed to be neutral in view of aggressive United States foreign policy. It was formerly pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist.
- "El Porvenir" - Believed to be neutral or pro-Ally.
- "El Sol" - Believed to be neutral now in view of aggressive United States foreign policy.
- "El Tiempo" - Believed to be neutral or pro-Ally.

Torreon, Durango

- "El Siglo" - Pro-American
- "La Opinion" - Pro-Spanish - Directed by Salvador Guerrero A. and managed by Edmundo Guerrero A.

Veracruz, Veracruz

- "Dictamen" - Daily with a circulation of 24,000. It is said to be pro-Ally and has a large subscriber list in the city of Jalapa, capital of the state of Veracruz.

POLITICAL

Historical Background

Prior to the Spanish conquest of Mexico at least two advance civilizations existed: the Toltecs, who predominated about 1,000 A.D. and the Aztecs who flourished at the time of the conquest of Hernando Cortes in 1521. The Toltecs had conquered the Mayas in the tenth century and were in turn conquered by the Aztecs shortly after the thirteenth century.

The Aztecs were a tribe of Nahuatlan Indians and are the blood ancestors of Mexico's present mestizo population. They were builders and had conceived feasible ideas of education, community life and land-ownership; their government consisted of a loose federation of clans within which leadership was vested in a sort of national council. Their ancient capital was Tenochtitlan which is the exact site of present day

Mexico City.

Francisco Hernandez de Cordova, who discovered Yucatan when he landed at Cape Catoche in 1517, was the first Spaniard to set foot on Mexican soil. The country was called New Spain by Juan de Grijalva who landed on the island of Cozumel a year later. The reports of lavish wealth received by the Spanish Governor at Cuba prompted him to send Hernando Cortes on a mission to explore the country. Cortes landed on the island of Ulua in Veracruz harbor on April 27, 1519. From there he proceeded into the interior of Mexico and two years later he had succeeded in conquering that region.

The Emperor of the Aztecs, Montezuma II, was killed in 1520 by Cortes. On August 13, 1521, after a three months' siege, Cortes had taken Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Aztec Empire. For his success Cortes was appointed Governor of New Spain in 1522.

Mexico, from the time of the Spanish conquest to the realization of its independence from Spain, was a viceroyalty of Spain and known as such. For 300 years Mexico was governed by Spanish viceroys and on September 16, 1810, led by the Mexican priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, the Mexican people asserted their desire for independence. Although some victories were gained in the ensuing battles with the Spanish Royalists, Hidalgo was defeated and executed on July 30, 1811.

Jose Maria Morelos, another priest, followed in the footsteps of Hidalgo and formally decreed the independence of Mexico from Spain in 1813. However, the Mexican people achieved their real independence under the leadership of General Agustin Iturbide in 1821. General Iturbide was elected Emperor of Mexico with the title of Agustin I on July 21, 1822. About six months later, on December 6, 1822, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana declared Mexico to be a Republic and forced Iturbide to abdicate on March 19, 1823.

The first president of the Republic of Mexico was General Guadalupe Victoria who became such on October 10, 1824. The Spaniards had attempted to land a force at Cabo Rojo, located just south of Tampico, Tamaulipas, in an effort to again take possession of Mexico. They were routed by the Mexicans and shortly thereafter the United States recognized the Republic of Mexico. Spain granted recognition on December 28, 1836.

In the early days of the Republic, General Santa Ana was president, dictator and military leader. He controlled Mexico's politics from 1833 to 1855 when the Mexican people forced him to resign. Santa Ana had led Mexican armies during conflicts with the United States in 1836 when Texas broke away from the Mexican Republic and again in 1846 when war over the Rio Grande boundary dispute was declared. In 1857, after Santa Ana's downfall, Mexico adopted a constitution drawn

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along more democratic and liberal lines which was destined to continue in effect until 1917.

Benito Juarez became president of Mexico in 1858. During his administration a civil war broke out relative to opposition regarding the new constitution. This opposition to Juarez which was composed of conservatives and Catholic clergy was defeated in 1860. During the period of reconstruction which followed this war, Napoleon III of France established an empire in Mexico subject to his dictates. He selected the Archduke Maximilian of Austria and provided the necessary military support. Maximilian entered Mexico City on July 12, 1864. In 1867 when Napoleon III withdrew his forces, Maximilian was captured by the Mexican army and the Empire came to an end.

In 1877, General Porfirio Diaz became president. He was re-elected in 1884 and remained at the head of the government until 1911. Diaz established political stability by harsh dictatorial methods. To construct roads and railroads and improve manufacturing Diaz enticed foreign capital by distributing land and allowing tax concessions to foreign interests. In 1911 the Diaz regime collapsed and Mexico entered a period of revolution from which it is still emerging.

The first leader of the revolution was Francisco Madero. He was betrayed and overthrown by General Victoriano Huerta. Huerta's rule gained the disfavor of three different leaders which disfavor precipitated another civil war.

Venustiano Carranza became the leader of this revolution. His lieutenant in the north was the bandit, Pancho Villa, who looted and plundered in the name of the revolution. Near Mexico City, Emiliano Zapata, a Morelos Indian, roamed the country in recruiting peasants for the revolutionary battles.

In 1920 the civil war ended. Villa and Zapata then revolted against Carranza. Then came General Alvaro Obregon who crushed Villa and Carranza. Obregon was president of Mexico from 1920 to 1924 and was murdered in 1928.

Following Obregon the political situation in Mexico became more or less quiet and gave impetus to two main trends: one to the Left which was represented by President Plutarco Elias Calles who succeeded Obregon. Following Calles there arose the strong Land Reformist president, Abelardo Rodriguez.

Following Rodriguez came General Lazaro Cardenas who led a swing to the Left which continued until 1940 when General Manuel Avila Camacho was elected president in July 1940 and is seemingly turning to the Center.

Soon after Manuel Avila Camacho's election, Mexico began to align itself with the cause of the democracies. Although indisposed toward isolationism relative to World War II, Mexico moved slowly toward war.

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On December 8, 1941, Mexico broke off diplomatic relations with Japan and on December 11, 1941, action was taken relative to Germany and Italy. On May 13th and May 19, 1942, two Mexican oil tankers, the "Portero del Llano" and "Faja de Oro" respectively, were sunk in the Gulf of Mexico. A note was dispatched to the German, Italian and Japanese governments demanding immediate indemnity and guarantees against further attacks. Action relative to these matters was to be taken in accordance with the note's instructions not later than May 28, 1942.

On May 28, 1942, President Camacho requested the Congress of the Republic of Mexico to declare war, making this declaration retroactive to May 22, 1942.

History of United States-Mexican Relations

United States-Mexican relations had been in a strained status ever since the annexation of Texas by the United States in 1836 and the Rio Grande boundary dispute in 1846 and had continued in a more or less similar state until the election of President Manuel Avila Camacho in 1940.

Current American-Mexican difficulties began with the institution of the land policies of Porfirio Diaz. Contrary to the constitutional provisions of that time, Diaz fostered laws giving sub-soil ownership to those having surface title to land and promulgated laws which served to center vast land holdings into the hands of individuals and business enterprises.

The revolutionary constitution of Mexico, adopted in 1917, aimed to correct abuses made possible by the regime of Diaz, was not executed effectively by subsequent Mexican leaders. However, oil and land disputes began during the 1920's.

Another source of friction has been the default of Mexico on her foreign debt since 1911 and on her dollar bonds since 1913 and 1914. The Government of the United States has attempted to act in conjunction with the Government of Great Britain in an effort to obtain service payments on the aforementioned debts.

Since 1934, the Mexican Government has adopted policies conflicting with the interests of American companies and individuals having investments in Mexico. However, during the present Mexican administration these matters are receiving sympathetic attention and are in the process of being settled.

The most important of the policies causing conflict have been the expropriation of agrarian lands, nationalization and expropriation of railroads and the expropriation of oil properties.

The Petroleum Question

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The petroleum controversy is no longer considered to be vital and steps have been taken to solve the difficulties. The roots of the problem date back to the regime of Diaz and the concessions granted at that time to the oil companies. The British-controlled Mexican Eagle Company had owned or controlled 70% of Mexico's oil production. The British, American and Dutch oil interests had extracted oil during the Diaz period up to 1917 without paying taxes or royalties to the Mexican Government and after the adoption of the Constitution of 1917 a royalty of 5% was paid.

Mexican leaders and their constituents grew resentful over the situation and, as stated above, the Constitution of 1917 adopted by these elements nationalized the land and sub-soil of Mexico. The oil companies were made to pay royalties, reorganize and accept conditional concessions for the operation of their properties from the Mexican Government under Calles. These concessions provided the inalienable ownership of Mexican oil and provided that only Mexican citizens or foreigners who agreed not to call for the protection of their governments, were eligible for these concessions. The majority of the oil companies then in operation accepted. However, the minority, which in fact controlled most of the oil production, dissented.

In 1937, the Government, then headed by Lazaro Cardenas, investigated the petroleum industry as demanded by labor legislation. The reports of the commission investigating the oil companies prompted recommendations by the government that the companies should increase wages and social benefits by \$7,200,000.00. The oil companies had taken the matter to the Supreme Court of the land and the government's case was upheld. Payment of the wage and benefit increases was set for March 17, 1938. The oil companies failed to meet this deadline and tension arose in labor and diplomatic circles. On March 18, 1938 the oil companies fulfilled the money demands of the Supreme Court decree but refused to accede to demands that labor be given participative rights in the management of the oil industry. After the companies refused a personal guarantee from Cardenas that any additional wages would not exceed \$7,200,000.00, Cardenas decreed the expropriation of the companies and their lines, the most important being the Mexican Eagle Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

After the expropriation the United States Government stopped buying Mexican silver for a time but later recognized the right of the Mexican Government to expropriate foreign property under terms of fair compensation. One company, the Consolidated Oil Company owned by the Sinclair Refining Company, negotiated with the Mexican Government and accepted its terms which granted a payment of \$8,500,000.00.

The British Government threatened retaliation in the way of a boycott of Mexican oil. Along with the matter of expropriation of British-held oil lands, claims were also made relating to damages dating from the revolution, which the Mexican Government honored. Animosity

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was aroused and the Mexican Government withdrew its minister to London and the British countered by breaking off diplomatic relations. Subsequent to the expropriation, the oil industry in Mexico suffered difficulties. The oil markets dwindled and oil accumulated, bringing about conditions which served to influence the subsequent barter deals with Germany and Japan.

The event of World War II caused a further reduction of Mexican oil markets and in the spring of 1941, the oil industry was operating under a market deficit. The amicable attitude of the United States Government relative to the expropriation proved its sincerity to the Latin American nations regarding its Good Neighbor Policy.

An agreement regarding the oil expropriation in Mexico was reached in April 1942 as a result of investigations made by two experts named by the Mexican and American Governments. Morris L. Cook was named as the representative of American interests and Manuel J. Zevada as the representative of Mexican interests. The text of the agreement was explained as follows:

The works and lands were surveyed and studied and the value set for property rights and interests appertaining thereto as of March 18, 1938 was fixed at \$23,995,991.00 and covered all elements of tangible and intangible value allocated as follows:

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey...	\$18,391,641.00
Standard Oil Company of California...	\$ 3,589,158.00
Sabalo Oil Company.....	\$ 897,671.00
Consolidated Oil Company.....	\$ 630,151.00
Seaboard Oil Company.....	\$ 487,370.00

Relative to the above stipulated sums it was agreed that:

1. The Government of Mexico shall pay the Government of the United States, on behalf of the above-mentioned claimants, the amount of \$23,995,991.00, in accordance with the schedule of payments approved by the two governments.
2. Before payments are made the companies involved shall deposit in escrow and on final payment deliver to the Government of Mexico all documents and instruments of title pertaining to the expropriated properties.
3. The Government of Mexico and each of said claimants shall release each other respectively of reciprocal claims that may still be pending against one another, with the exception of those of the Mexican Government against companies for unpaid taxes and duties.

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4. Recommendation is hereby made that the amount determined be paid as follows: one-third on July 1, 1942 and the balance in five equal annual installments, payable on July 1st of each subsequent year.
5. All balances as shown to be due these said claimants shall bear interest at the rate of 3% per year, dating from March 18, 1938.

Present American-Mexican Relations

At present the relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico are friendly. The deviation of Mexico's foreign policy from former programs has placed the country more and more within the political and economic sphere of influence of the United States Government.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla has done much to alleviate the burden of United States-Mexican diplomatic relations to an extent seldom paralleled in the history of relations between the two respective countries. The interchange of visits of high officials of both governments, the visits of important personages of the commercial, literary and amusement industries, the eclectic handling of news events by the press service and news commentators and the close cooperation of naval and military officials have had a good effect.

Specific acts of friendship and the desire to cooperate in the face of world events threatening the security of the Western Hemisphere are as follows:

1. Immediately following President Camacho's inauguration in December 1940, negotiations for defense agreement and the construction of naval bases in Mexico began. On December 26, 1940, the Mexican Government gave permission to the United States Army to use Mexican airfields en route to the Panama Canal.
2. On March 4, 1941, the United States and Mexican Governments announced negotiations were under way relative to hemispheric defense and that the two countries were in agreement in the matter of mutual assistance.

On March 7, 1941, it was announced by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla that Mexico would aid in the defense of the American continent should any American nation be attacked by a foreign power.

3. On March 9, 1941, 12 German and Italian merchantmen were seized in the harbors of Tampico and Veracruz.
4. On April 3, 1941, a mutual agreement was reached relative to the use of air bases by the two countries.
5. In the late summer of 1941, Mexico closed all Axis consulates, ordered the expulsion of certain Axis diplomats and persons considered dangerous to the joint defense and war efforts of the United States and Mexico and upheld the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

On August 22, 1941, Axis consulates were ordered to be closed by September 1, 1941.

6. The expansion of Mexico's military training service stated by some sources to hold promise of training some 200,000 to 300,000 Regulars to fight in the defense of the Hemisphere and cooperation with the United States.
7. Mexico broke off diplomatic relations with Japan on December 8, 1941.
8. Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy on December 11, 1941 and ordered all German and Italian funds to be "frozen."
9. On May 28, 1942, President Camacho requested the Congress of the Republic of Mexico to declare war on Germany, Italy and Japan and to make this declaration retroactive to May 22, 1942.

Public Opinion in Mexico

Informed sources indicated that among the lower brackets of Mexican political life and in certain areas of Mexico, Mexican sentiment is still somewhat fearful of "Yankee Imperialism" and the "Colossus of the North." It is reported that some political leaders entertain apprehension concerning the Camacho-Padilla-Roosevelt sponsorship of United States-Mexican solidarity.

According to a reliable source, public sentiment in Mexico is said to have taken a definite swing against the Axis powers. It is said that at the beginning of the present war, in 1939, a good portion of the Mexican populace definitely favored the Axis powers. This pro-Axis sentiment is said to have been due to the deep-rooted resentment against the United States as a result of the Mexican war and also to the feeling that Mexico is being exploited by the huge

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American and British financial interests. Mexicans felt that the British and American residents did not come to Mexico to reside there permanently but merely to sojourn, whereas the Germans sought to make Mexico their permanent home, became citizens, intermarried with Mexicans and treated the Mexican people more as their equal socially and commercially.

During the past two years this situation is said to have changed. At the present time approximately 15% of the Mexicans are said to favor Germany over the Allies and a lesser percentage is said to favor Japan. This change of attitude is believed to be due to the fact that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was apparently without reason, other than Japan's desire for conquest, thus revealing in its true light the aggression policies of the totalitarian powers.

Another factor occasioning the shift of public opinion is said to be the fact that Mexican commercial and political leaders have favored a strong adherence to the Good Neighbor Policy and hemispheric solidarity is accordingly becoming more of an actuality and less of a theory.

Government

Present Governmental Form

On January 31, 1917, the present constitution of Mexico came into being. It was proclaimed on February 5th of the same year by President Carranza. The constitution, although similar to the constitution of 1857 relative to governmental structure, contains important changes in the way of guaranties and provisions concerning labor, land and social welfare. The terms of the new constitution designates Mexico as a Federal Republic made up of states retaining sovereignty in all matters pertaining to an intra-state nature. As in the constitution of the United States, after which the Mexican constitution was patterned, the states reserve powers not expressly granted to the Federal Government. The Federal Government structure is divided into executive, legislative and judicial branches.

The President of the Mexican Republic, who is elected by a direct, popular vote, is given executive power. He must be a native-born citizen of native-born parents and must have reached the age of 35. His term is for six years and upon his death or disability, the Congress of Mexico elects a temporary substitute. Should a vacancy occur during the first half of the president's term, Congress calls a new election. Should the vacancy occur during the last half, Congress may elect a president for the remainder. The president cannot resign or leave the national territory without the approval of Congress, nor may he be reelected. The president of Mexico is bound to promulgate and execute the laws of Congress, to appoint various members of his cabinet, diplomatic representatives and military officers. He also acts

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as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Congress must pass a resolution before the president can declare war. The Mexican President is Ambassador-at-Large and directs diplomatic negotiations and treaties which must be ratified by Congress before they become effective. The president further grants pardons and establishes custom houses.

The following nine officers are in the president's cabinet:

- Secretary of State
- Secretary of Foreign Affairs
- Secretary of Interior
- Secretary of Finance and Public Credit
- Secretary of National Defense
- Secretary of National Economy
- Secretary of Agriculture and Development
- Secretary of Communications and Public Works
- Secretary of Public Education

Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies and is charged with legislative power. Direct popular vote elects senators and deputies, the senators being apportioned territorially with two from each state. In the Federal District the senators are elected for a term of six years after which they are not eligible for reelection during the following term. The House of Deputies consists of representatives elected for a term of three years and they are apportioned at a ratio of one for every 100,000 inhabitants.

The Mexican Congress legislates on all matters pertaining to the general government, the territories and the Federal District; it imposes taxes; enacts tariff laws; instructs the Executive in matters concerning the public debt; it legislates relative to mining, commerce and credit; it legislates concerning citizenship, naturalization, migration, public health, roads, postal service, coinage, weights and measures and public lands. Congress includes a Permanent Committee which is composed of 14 senators and 15 deputies whose duty it is to carry on the work of Congress between adjournment and the following session.

Congress convenes on September 1st of each year and adjourns on the 31st of the following December.

The Supreme Court, circuit and district courts are charged with judicial powers. Supreme Court members are known as ministers, circuit court members as magistrates and members of the district courts are known as judges. The Supreme Court members number 21 and are elected by the Senate from a list of candidates nominated by the President. The constitution requires the Supreme Court ministers to be native-born, a Mexican citizen, 35 years of age or more and a law graduate. He must also have resided in Mexico for five years prior to his election to the Supreme Court.

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Federal court jurisdiction extends to those cases where executive acts or Congressional laws are alleged to violate individual rights or where the action or law of a state has interfered with the sphere of Federal authority. Jurisdiction also applies to cases of a criminal or civil nature arising from Federal law enforcement and application; cases involving the Federal Government as a party; inter-state cases; cases arising between a citizen of another state and a state and cases involving diplomatic and consular corps representatives.

Cases involving jurisdiction relative to all courts are resolved by the Supreme Court. Lastly, the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction over cases arising within a state relative to the constitutional limits of the branches of the state government.

Mexican National Senate

It has been ascertained that the following is a definite setup of the Mexican National Senate in so far as their sympathies in the present world situation are concerned:

Aguirre, Vicente	(a)*	Leyva Velazquez, Gabriel	
Almeida, Benjamin, Jr.		Magro Soto, Fernando	(d)
Amilpa, Fernando	(a)	Martinez Adame, Arturo	(d)
Aranda del Toro, Luis	(d)	Martinez Chavarria, Joaquin	(d)
Araujo, Emilio	(d)	Martinez, Genovevo	
Avila, Rafael	(d)	Martinez Peralta, Francisco	(a)
Bay. Alejo		Mayes Navarro, Antonio	
Castillo Lopez, Jesus	(d)	Mena Cordova, Eduardo R.	
Castillo Torre, Jose	(d)	Morales Salas, Adrian	(a)
Cortes, Rosendo		Ojeda, Nabor A.	(a)
Cruz Chavez, Fernando		Ortega, Adolfo E.	
Diaz Munoz, Vidal	(a)	Ortega Zabaley, Carlos	
Estrada, Enrique	(a)	Oseguera Alvarez, Abel	
Flores, M. Alonso	(d)	Osornio C., Enrique	(d)
Flores Munoz, Gilveto	(d)	Palomo Valencia, Florencio	
Franco Urias, Salvador	(d)	Perez Tejeda, Jose	(d)
Garcia de Alba, Esteban	(a)	Pena, Alejandro	(a)
Garcia G. J., Trinidad		Prado, Eugenio	(?)
Garcia Leal, Dionisio		Rangel, Rafael	
Garcia, Leon	(?)	Reyes, Abelardo S.	
Garcia, Maximo	(d)	Rodriguez, Damian L.	
Gasca, Celestino	(?)	Sala Rueda, Heberto	(d)
Gonzalez, Abraham		Sanchez Madariaga, Alfonso	(a)
Gutierrez R. F., Gustavo	(d)	Santa Ana, Miguel G.	(d)
Hinojosa, Augusto		Tamez, Ramiro	(d)
Hoyo Castro, Samuel	(d)	Tello Andueza, Pedro	
Jimenez Valdez, Evaristo		Torrez Ortiz, Conrado	
Lacona, Noe	(d)	Villalobos, Antonio	(d)

*Letter "a" after name signifies senator definitely pro-Axis; letter "d" signifies senator is pro-Democratic; "?" signifies senator favors both and those named without any indication claim to favor neither.

Internal Mexican Politics

In order to report the political personality of the members of the present government of Mexico and to explain the manner in which they have acted now, and perhaps their actions in the future, it is necessary to present some of the brief facts concerning the political life of the country.

During the government of President Diaz, who attained power in 1887 after overthrowing President Lerdo de Tejada, the ruling clique gained control of the largest part of the private property in the country and retained the important governmental positions by following the example of the president and having themselves reelected.

On the success of the revolution of 1910-1917, another clique was formed: that of the triumphant military leaders. The governments from Madero to Carranza were just a succession of generals who ousted one another, but who in general controlled all of the important positions.

In 1920, with the triumph of General Obregon over Carranza, the military clique continued in control but during this period due to the great progress and development of industries and manufacturing in Mexico, especially in the fields of textiles, petroleum and railroads, another factor arose in national politics--the labor movement.

It was also during Obregon's regime that, in order to satisfy the demands of the peasants who wanted lands of their own to work in accordance with the programs of the followers of Zapata and Villa, the agrarian system was organized in a manner which would always retain the control of the project in the hands of the politicians. This system, which furnished food to the peasants when the crops were bad and took possession of them when they were good, also left the welfare of the peasants to the caprice of the government.

After the assassination of Obregon, his group, that is to say, those who had aided him in the campaign and naturally wanted to take over the positions held by Calles and his friends, was on the point of breaking with President Calles. The Obregonists were led by two prominent figures, Aaron Saenz and E. Portes Gil. To avoid this break Calles placed Portes Gil at the head of the farmer's organization and made him President of the Republic. He then promised Saenz the opportunity of succeeding Portes Gil. The few remaining Obregonists whose desires were not satisfied and who took up arms against the government were quickly subdued.

Saenz was deceived and the group in control of the government, along with Calles, selected Ortiz Rubio as the next president. As a sop, Saenz was given an enormous amount of influence in banking and commercial affairs. Calles continued controlling the labor group by means of the CROM (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana) together with part of the militarist group and part of the bureaucratic group, while Portes Gil strengthened his grip on the farmers.

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At the end of the Ortiz Rubio-Abelardo Rodriguez period, Calles intended to elect Manuel Perez Trevino to the presidency with the aid of the CROM, the military group and politicians in the government. However, the farmer group started first and supported the candidacy of General Lazaro Cardenas aided by Generals Cedillo and Almazan and Lic. Portes Gil. At the same time this group was joined by Calles' son, Rodolfo, and with his assistance Cardenas' candidacy triumphed. The Calles clique which supported Perez Trevino remained outside of the Cardenas clique.

When the rupture occurred between Cardenas and Calles, the Cardenistas broke up the Callista labor group, the CROM, and formed the CTM (Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico) headed by Lombardo Toledano who had been brought up in the labor movement by Luis Morones of the CROM but who was a close partisan of Cardenas.

During the government of General Cardenas there were four groups which were political factors in the life of the nation:

- a. The farm group or CNC (Confederacion Nacional de Campesinos)
- b. The labor group or CTM
- c. The military element who exercised little political influence
- d. The bureaucrats or professional politicians who also exercised little political influence

Portes Gil has succeeded in keeping control of the farm group, a part of the military group and a part of the bureaucratic element. General Cardenas and Lombardo Toledano control the labor group, part of the military group and part of the professional politicians. The CTM has also succeeded in controlling all of the public employees, converting them into a political force to be used against its enemies.

The present government of Manuel Avila Camacho is a fusion of the strongest political factors--the farmers and the workers. The leaders who control the former may be classified as conservative supporters of the Mexican revolution (the principles of the revolution of 1910-1917) and the leaders who control the latter may be characterized as the more radical elements.

During the campaign for the presidency of Mexico, former President Lazaro Cardenas supported Manuel Avila Camacho for the presidency as did many prominent Mexican politicians, including members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who were known to have been personal enemies of Cardenas.

Since Manuel Avila Camacho took office as president, some of his strongest supporters, who are the enemies of Cardenas, have endeavored to persuade Camacho to openly break with Cardenas or to at least allay the rumors that Camacho would submit to Cardenas' influence

and in reality dictate the policies of Camacho's administration. Regardless of this pressure it is known that Camacho has retained the personal friendship of Lazaro Cardenas and has consulted with him on many occasions. The fact that he recently appointed Cardenas to the important post of Military Commander of the Pacific Coast Zone of Mexico gave the enemies of Cardenas further grounds for rumors to the effect that he, Cardenas, had dictated this appointment.

It is the opinion of a well informed and confidential source that Manuel Avila Camacho, in his slow and subtle way of doing things, had specific reasons for appointing Cardenas to this important military post. While there is no evidence to sustain the theory, the aforementioned source advises that it can be assumed that President Camacho not only favored his friend but actually played a bit of astute politics by calling Cardenas back into active army service and placing him in an important post where he would attract attention not only in Mexico but throughout the world due to the important strategic command to which he was assigned. Furthermore, since Cardenas is now an active general in the army subject to orders he is also subject to military action should he attempt to disobey the dictates of his Commander-in-Chief.

It is alleged that despite Manuel Avila Camacho's apparent friendship for Cardenas, he nevertheless entertains a semblance of personal antagonism toward him. In order to illustrate that ex-President Cardenas is still very much in the political picture in Mexico, certain occurrences are set forth to demonstrate that the pro-Cardenas and anti-Cardenas factions are critically nearing what could be termed as a "show-down."

During the week of February 9, 1942, a celebration was held in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco, relative to the 400th anniversary of that city. Guadalajara has long been known as the cultural center of Catholicism in Mexico and during the past administrations, especially those of Calles and Cardenas, the cultural Catholics of Guadalajara have refused to participate in any celebration sponsored in any way by the Mexican Government.

The celebration entailed a procession from the small town of Zapopan, near Guadalajara, to Guadalajara in honor of the Virgin of Zapopan. Attendant at this celebration were President Avila Camacho, and his wife; Secretary of Gobernacion, Miguel Aleman; Dr. Victor Fernando Manero, Chief of the Department of Public Health; Jesus Gonzalez Gallo, private secretary to the president; General Pablo Macias, Secretary of National Defense and General Manuel Enriquez.

The village of Zapopan is the place of nativity of the wife of President Camacho and consequently the Catholics persuaded the president's wife to head the procession which she readily did, no doubt with the full approval of her husband.

This event caused considerable consternation in Guadalajara especially among the elements of the Cardenas and Calles followers and also caused considerable talk throughout political circles in Mexico.

Governor Silvano Barba Gonzalez of the state of Jalisco is known to be one of the strongest adherents of Cardenas. Less than a week after the Guadalajara celebration Governor Barba Gonzalez issued a signed statement which was published in "La Prensa" of Mexico City on February 25, 1942. The statement, of impractical length to be set forth here, can readily be construed as a resurrection of the Catholic question and also as a direct defense of General Cardenas. The defense of Cardenas pertained to a meeting of governors of the states comprising the military zone which includes the important coastal states of Mexico. This meeting, relative to the defense of Mexico's west coast, was held without consulting the Federal Government. It is pointed out that this meeting was considered with apprehension by political circles in Mexico concerning possible designs of Cardenas on the government inasmuch as suspicions were current that he had ordered this convention of governors.

Contained in this speech was the charge that certain elements in the Catholic clergy in the state of Jalisco were trying to exploit the religious sentiments of the Catholics in favor of the totalitarians. Nine days after Governor Barba Gonzalez made the statement, General Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of the president, issued a statement which was published in "La Prensa" criticising the meeting of the Pacific state governors, stating that it was in the province of the Federal Government to discuss matters which pertained solely to the Federal Government.

Maximino Avila Camacho is known to have stated in the strictest confidence to a personal friend on February 26, 1942, that he, as well as other supporters of his brother, knew that Governor Barba Gonzalez had spoken at the bidding of General Cardenas.

The day following the statement of Maximino Avila Camacho, the leader of the CTM openly and violently attacked Maximino Avila Camacho, Vejar Vazquez, Secretary of Education and Governor Jorge Cerdan of the state of Veracruz. These were verbal attacks at the closing session of the 18th Council of the CTM in Mexico, D. F., held on February 27, 1942.

In view of the known fact that the CTM came into being with the support of General Cardenas when he was president of the Republic, it can be assumed that high officials of the CTM would not openly attack the brother of President Camacho and other high officials of his government without the knowledge of General Cardenas or, at least, some of his strong supporters.

Information was received on April 15, 1942, to the effect that there is substance to the rumor that General Cardenas will soon

join with Lombardo Toledano and other Mexican politicians to form a party in opposition to the Camacho administration.

On September 1, 1942 President Camacho appointed Cardenas to the cabinet post of Secretary of National Defense, replacing Pablo Macias, who took over the West Coast Defense Command.

Members of the Government

In considering the Mexican cabinet, it must be borne in mind that the members can properly be considered as employees of the president and responsible only to him. Cabinet meetings are held by the president every Friday and each secretary has a certain day assigned to him for a private conference with the president. The Chief Executive, however, is under no obligation to follow the advice of his cabinet, except in so far as deviation from the principles which the cabinet member stands for may alienate the group which he represents from the government. The members of the cabinet may more properly be considered as administrators of their departments rather than advisers of the president.

Cabinet Members

There are listed below the cabinet positions and cabinet members, together with the sub-secretaries, of President Avila Camacho's cabinet:

<u>Cabinet Positions</u>	<u>Cabinet Members</u>	<u>Sub-Secretarios</u>
Secretaria de Gobernacion (Secretary of Government)	Miguel Aleman	Casas Aleman
Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores (Secretary of Foreign Affairs)	Ezequiel Padilla	Jaime Torres Bodet
Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico (Secretary of Finance and Public Credit)	Eduardo Suarez	Ramon Beteta
Secretaria de la Defensa Nacional (Secretary of National Defense)	Pablo L. Macias (Replaced by ex-President Lazaro Cardenas, September 1, 1942)	Blas Corral Martinez
Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento (Secretary of Agriculture and Promotion)	Marte R. Gomez	Alfonso Gonzalez Gallardo
Secretaria de la Economia Nacional (Secretary of National Economy)	Francisco Xavier Gaxiola	Manuel J. Zevada

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<u>Cabinet Positions</u>	<u>Cabinet Members</u>	<u>Sub-Secretarios</u>
Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Obras Publicas (Secretary of Communications and Public Works)	Maximino Avila Camacho	Carlos I. Betancourt
Secretaria de Educacion Publica (Secretary of Public Education)	Vejar Vazquez	Roberto T. Bonilla
Secretaria de la Asistencia Publica (Secretary of Public Assistance)	Dr. Gustavo Baz	Dr. Salvador Zubiran
Secretaria del Trabajo y Prevision Social (Secretary of Labor)	Ignacio Garcia Tellez	Vicente Santos Guajardo
Secretaria de la Marina Nacional (Secretary of National Marine)	Heriberto Jara	Othon P. Blanco

The following departments, with their chiefs, are considered a part of the Mexican Government ministry, but do not hold cabinet rank:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Chief</u>
Jefe del Departamento Agrario (Chief of the Agrarian Department)	Fernando Foglio Miramontes
Jefe del Departamento de Salubridad (Chief of the Department of Health)	Dr. Victor Fernandez Manero
Jefe del Departamento de Asuntos Indigenas (Chief of the Department of Indigent Affairs)	Isidro Candia
Jefe del Departamento Central del Distrito Federal (Mayor of the Federal District)	Xavier Rojo Gomez
Procuraduria General del Distrito Federal y Territorios (Attorney General of the Federal District and Territories)	Francisco Castellanos, Jr.
Jefe del Policia del Distrito Federal (Chief of the Police of the Federal District)	Miguel Z. Martinez
Direccion General de Transito (Director General of Traffic)	Jesus Celis
Procuraduria General de la Republica (Attorney General of the Republic)	Jose Aguilar y Maya

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President Manuel Avila Camacho

Manuel Avila Camacho was born on April 24, 1898, in Teziutlan, in the state of Puebla. He is of mestizo parents who were persons of education, substance and leaders of the community. Camacho attended a private school in Teziutlan and then studied engineering at the college preparatory school. He was ambitious of becoming a civil engineer but was turned from this path by the revolution of 1911. Camacho was 13 years of age when the revolution broke out and he joined it two years later. He rose in rank by diligent application rather than by distinguished action in the field of battle and his rise in the army was rapid. He became a brigadier general at the age of 26 in 1924, a cavalry regiment commander in 1930 and commander of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in 1932. In 1935 he became an executive officer of the War Department and later the Assistant Secretary of War. In 1938 he was promoted to the Secretaryship of War. In 1939 he resigned from the ministry to run for president.

Camacho was elected president in 1940 and was inaugurated in December of that year at the age of 43. President Camacho, long considered a follower of the former president, Lazaro Cardenas, was thought at the time of his election to be thoroughly resolute in continuing the Leftist trends of the Mexican Government. However, Camacho has turned neither to the Left nor to the Right in his guidance of Mexican affairs. He is regarded as a Center man and intent on pursuing a middle course. Thus far he has successfully blended the Right and Left elements of the government and managed to aid a relative measure of the aims and pursuits of these elements.

President Camacho has the reputation of being a cool, calculating administrator and negotiator who moves slowly in the face of important and sensational events. He is one of the few Mexican presidents who has desired political unity after election and accomplished this end.

Manuel Avila Camacho, to insure some degree of continuity with his predecessor, Lazaro Cardenas, retained in his government the following adherents of the Cardenas regime:

Eduardo Suarez	- Suarez remained as Minister of Finance.
Ignacio Garcia Tellez	- A close friend of Cardenas and the Minister of Labor at the present.
Heriberto Jara	- Chief of the Partido Revolucionario Mexicano. Jara was given the portfolio of the Marine ministry.
Blas Corral Martinez	- Retained as Minister of War
Dr. Gustavo Baz	- Rector of the University of Mexico under Cardenas. Baz became Secretary of Public Assistance.
Dr. Francisco Najera	- Retained as ambassador to Washington.

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Despite the retention of many Cardenas men, several now hold less important positions than before.

Important influences on the president belonging to the Rightist elements are Abelardo Rodriguez and Emilio Portes Gil. Although neither is in the president's cabinet, they are numbered among his closest friends and bear weight to this affiliation. Rodriguez and Gil are men of wealth and were formerly adherents of the former president of Mexico, Plutarco Calles. Two men sit in the Camacho cabinet who are considered representatives of Rodriguez and Gil. They are Francisco Xavier Gaxiola, the Minister of National Economy who is considered a Rodriguez man and Marte R. Gomez, Minister of Agriculture who is supposed to represent Gil.

An inner circle of influence around Camacho is represented by the following:

General Quevedo
Miguel Aleman
General Gilberto Limon
Maximino Avila Camacho, the president's brother
Dr. Octavio Mondragon, the president's personal physician
Jose Navarro, the president's personal press representative
Major Waldo Romo Castro, private secretary to Camacho for the past 11 years

Two important men in the president's secretariat are Jesus Gonzalez Gallo, a lawyer and Colonel Maximino Ochoa Moreno, chief military aide, who attends to the president's appointments. Colonel Ochoa served as Mexican military attache to Germany and received a decoration from the German Government while in Berlin. He was reported to be pro-German for a time.

Another secretary is Roberto Trauwitz Amezaga who is partly of German parentage and who studied in Germany. Amezaga interprets for the president when he confers with Americans. Some sources report Amezaga to be pro-Nazi.

At present, some of the leading Leftist elements are fearful that Camacho may neglect their cause. These apprehensions might be based upon the following acts of the Mexican chief executive:

1. Petroleum legislation has been proposed by President Camacho to allow private Mexican capital to enter the oil industry of Mexico. In this respect it is to be pointed out that under President Cardenas Mexican oil had been nationalized.

2. The guidance and administration of Mexican railroads has been taken out of the hands of the Workers' Administration and is now controlled by the government.
3. The labor code has been revised to forbid illegal strikes in an effort to bring about discipline and moderation in policy.
4. Camacho gave encouragement to private ownership by ordering that individual title on communal farms (ejidos) should be given to the persons working these lands.

There are measures sponsored by the president that have received the general approval of both the Rightist and Leftist elements. They are as follows:

1. A decree prohibiting army officers from belonging to the Partido Revolucionario Mexicano.
2. A clarification of the anti-graft law which provides that all public office entrants must declare their wealth on entering and leaving public office.
3. A recommendation that candidates for the presidency should withdraw from public office or the army six months before the election instead of one year. The intent of this recommendation is to insure some sort of continuity in the administration.
4. Attempts to alleviate certain restrictions on credit with a view in mind of stimulating private capital.

In January 1939, when Manuel Avila Camacho resigned from the Department of National Defense to run as presidential candidate in the election of 1940, he was totally unknown to the public and the majority of politicians. His brother, General Maximino Avila Camacho, then governor of the state of Puebla, was much better known and assisted his brother in the campaign. Camacho drew support from the PRM (Partido Revolucionario Mexicano), the CTM (Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico) and the CNC (Confederacion Nacional de Campesinos. The support came largely from the Left Wing elements who believed Camacho would follow the policies of Cardenas. His only real opposition for the candidacy was encountered in the person of General Juan Almazan.

In the election of July 7, 1940, it is reported that Almazan probably received the largest number of votes. However, the Almazanists had set up many of their own ballot boxes and kept the voters away from the official ballot boxes, turning them over to their own Congress which they declared was elected instead of the regular Congress consisting

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of PRM candidates. These Almazan votes were not counted and Manuel Avila Camacho was declared elected on September 12, 1940.

Vested with the probability of a revolution on the part of the Almazanists, Camacho set out to strengthen himself in the eyes of the public where he had been formerly considered as a Left Wing element. He began to show conservative tendencies and emphasized the need of consolidating the reforms of the revolution rather than talking about pushing forward the reforms and accomplishments of the Cardenas regime.

Almazan's inactivity cost him many of his supporters who decided that perhaps Camacho was the better choice after all.

The Camacho administration has reflected the characteristics of its leader-being steady and unspectacular rather than brilliant and ingenious. Camacho is trying to make his government conform as much as possible to democratic principles, eliminating Communist influences and tendencies and avoiding totalitarian ideas of government. He has curbed the power of labor unions and has eliminated many of the difficulties which existed between employers and the unions. Labor strikes have been on the decrease and the government is trying to induce investments to the country.

Miguel Aleman, Secretary of Gobernacion

Miguel Aleman was born in Sayula, Veracruz in 1902, the son of General Miguel Aleman who fought in the revolt of 1906 against the Diaz regime and who was also the protector of President Carranza's son-in-law, General Candido Aguilar. In due time General Candido Aguilar became the protector and sponsor of Miguel Aleman, Jr.

The present Secretary of Gobernacion was educated in Orizaba and later studied law at the National University of Mexico from which he graduated without having especially distinguished himself.

Through the influence of General Candido Aguilar, Miguel Aleman was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of the Federal District. However, he has played a very small part in politics since General Aguilar, who was a supporter of Carranza and, therefore, an enemy of Obregon, had very little influence under the latter's government or under the succeeding governments of Calles, Portes Gil, Ortiz Rubio or Abelardo Rodriguez, all of whom were at one time Obregonists.

However, during the time that Portes Gil was the president of the Partido Nacional Revolucionario (now reorganized as the PRM), there was a hard contest between the two rival parties of Veracruz, one led by Manlio Fafio Altamirana and the other by Hernandez Chazaro, for the Federal senatorship from that state. In order not to let

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either one of the two disputants win the office, but rather to give it to a neutral third person, the place was finally given to Miguel Aleman upon the basis of a special recommendation which was made in his favor to Portes Gil by a mutual friend, Manuel Ramirez Vazquez. In this way, without having any powerful political supporters or friends other than those already mentioned and without ever having been politically active, Aleman became senator from Veracruz.

Aleman's good fortune did not end there. When the governor-elect of Veracruz, Manlio Fafio Altamirano, was assassinated, Portes Gil arranged with President Cardenas so that Aleman could be appointed governor of the state. During his governorship, Aleman was chiefly preoccupied in gaining political control of his state and, therefore, his record as governor was very mediocre. To date he has not yet made himself the political boss of Veracruz, but it is reported by a source usually reliable, that Aleman has given orders to his henchmen to "liquidate" his political enemies. It is claimed that at present about 45 of them have been assassinated. It has not been possible, however, to verify or disprove this information.

In spite of the break between Portes Gil and President Cardenas, Aleman continued benefiting from the friendship and favors of both. When the time drew near for the electoral contest for a new president, even though it was known that President Cardenas favored the candidacy of General Mujica, through a friendly arrangement between Manuel Avila Camacho and Portes Gil, Aleman was made the director of the Camacho propaganda.

During the post-election contest between Manuel Avila Camacho and Juan Andreu Almazan, Aleman was sent to the United States to counteract the campaign which Dr. Leonidas Andreu Almazan and other Almazanist politicians were carrying on in favor of their candidate, Juan Andreu Almazan. Through Portes Gil, Aleman established contacts with important United States politicians and was successful in his efforts in favor of Manuel Avila Camacho. Through former New York state Senator Hastings, Aleman met George Creel who was writing articles in favor of Almazan and finally persuaded him to change over to the Camacho camp.

When Camacho was inaugurated president, Aleman was given the important post of Secretary of Gobernacion and is ex-officio chief of the cabinet.

Secretary Aleman can be described as a middle-of-the-road politician. He accommodates himself readily to whatever situations may arise and apparently has few fixed political opinions but governs himself according to the expediency of the situation. He plays "ball" first with the Leftists and then with the Rightists as the exigencies of the situation may dictate, with the greatest benefit to himself.

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Some quarters hold Aleman to be pro-Nazi. He was known to have been intimate with Hilda Kruger, suspected Nazi agent, now in Mexico City. This association is said to have resulted in the protection of such German agents as George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge with whom Kruger is known to have consorted.

Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of Foreign Relations

Ezequiel Padilla was born in Coyuca de Catalan, Guerrero, in 1892. During his university days in Mexico he earned the nickname "Narciso Negro" (Black Narcissus) from his addiction to the use of perfume and his swarthy complexion.

Padilla later studied law at the Sorbonne of Paris and is an authority on international law. In 1920, he entered politics and since that time has held the following posts in the government service:

Under President Obregon he was President of Private Charity; under Calles, Attorney General of the Republic; under Portes Gil, Secretary of Public Education; under Ortiz Rubio, Minister to Italy. He has twice been elected to the Chamber of Deputies and once to the Senate.

As Secretary of Public Education, Padilla was charged with enforcing Article III of the constitution which provides for socialistic education in the public schools. His failure to bring this article into force is one of the points held against him by the radical elements of the country.

For Padilla's friendship with Portes Gil, President Ortiz Rubio sent him to Italy as minister, which was a polite form of exiling him from Mexico. Padilla did not enjoy his sojourn in Italy and he resented the affront of the Callista clique which controlled the administration of Ortiz Rubio and sent him abroad. On his return, Padilla awaited an opportunity to gain political revenge on General Calles.

This opportunity presented itself when the differences between the Callistas and the Cardenistas provoked a break between the two leaders. Senator Padilla played an important part in this. Together with some other members of the Senate, he attended a meeting at Calles' house at which time Calles told them some of the complaints and opinions which he and his supporters had against the government of Cardenas. Padilla requested and obtained permission from Calles to make these complaints public. Padilla waited a while before the political crisis could be settled in private. He made Calles' declarations against Cardenas public, obliging the latter to reply publicly and thus caused an open break between the two politicians which ended in the exiling of Calles and his allies from the country for many years.

The latter part of Cardenas' regime found Padilla somewhat estranged from the president since, when the break occurred between

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Cardenas and Portes Gil, he chose to follow the latter. This eventually resulted to his benefit for Portes Gil recommended him to Manuel Avila Camacho for the post of Secretary of Foreign Relations. In this position he continues to follow the same "conservative revolutionary" policies and is the principal target in the cabinet for the attacks of the Cardenistas and the Leftists. Since he believes in the ownership of private property and favors the extension of foreign investments in Mexico, he is constantly attacked by the Communists and other radicals who take exception to his every act and who, since the beginning of the Soviet-German war and the subsequent change in the party line, have denounced him as being pro-Nazi. They attempt to prove this by misinterpreting his statements, and, therefore, these attacks on him can be considered as nothing more than a continuation of their efforts to discredit him due to his conservative policies, and "pro-Nazi" has now become the strongest expletive in their vocabulary.

As of May 6, 1942, it was reported that a definite effort was to be launched to discredit Ezequiel Padilla, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. This campaign is to be carried out by the distribution of large quantities of booklets containing derogatory material.

It was alleged that the person behind the scheme was none other than Miguel Aleman, Secretary of Gobernacion.

Secretary Padilla is one of the staunchest friends of the democracies in the cabinet. Since he first took office he has supported the United States policy toward the war and has always emphasized the need for continental solidarity and hemispheric defense. He has repeatedly, in recent months, stated or intimated that if the United States should go to war, Mexico would follow. He has based his policy upon the fact that the best interests of Mexico lie in the freedom of the western hemisphere from totalitarian concepts and not upon the fact that under the circumstances, Mexico could not afford to oppose the United States. In this, he follows President Manuel Avila Camacho. It is noted, however, that the Secretary of Foreign Relations has gone even farther than the president in collaboration with the United States. It may be taken as significant of his attitude that in the reply which he sent to the Senate in response to an inquiry regarding matters of policy soon after he assumed office, the secretary stated that Mexico is opposed to any interference from Europe in hemispheric affairs. While in his reply to Lombardo Toledano's questionnaire relative to his international political beliefs, the president stated that the American nations could not admit any hegemony from Europe or emanating from within the continent. This was understood as referring to the United States.

While in the past, Padilla has not had a great deal to say publicly about England with whom relations were broken off during the oil crisis, he recently indicated in a press conference that relations would soon be renewed when he said:

"A people who fight and suffer for human liberties with the heroism with which England fights, is

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virtually in relations with all the peoples of the world. What is lacking in form, as in our case, with relations pending, is exceeded in the spirit of our international friendship."

Regarding the renewal of relations with the Soviet Union during the present conflict, Padilla has had nothing to say.

Eduardo Suarez, Secretary of Treasury and Public Credit

Eduardo Suarez was born in Texcoco, state of Mexico, in 1895. He received his primary education in that section and then went to Mexico City where he graduated from the law school of the National University where he later taught a course in legal procedure and was interested in the inauguration of a course in labor law.

Among the official positions which Eduardo Suarez has held are: General Secretary to the Government of the state of Hidalgo; Mexican agent for the old Mexican-British Mixed Claims Commission, as well as for the Mexican-French Claims Commission; Mexican representative at the Hague Conference and Mexican representative at the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations in 1932. He also was a delegate to the Habana Conference.

During the period when Portes Gil served as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Suarez was the legal counsel for the department and was sent abroad on many of the above-mentioned missions. He also accompanied Portes Gil, in the capacity of counsel, to the London Silver Conference.

When Portes Gil was president, Suarez was one of the drafters of the labor law, which is still in force although modified in some respects.

When the break occurred between Calles and Cardenas and all the Callista followers were removed from the cabinet, Suarez was recommended for the post of Secretary of Treasury and Public Credit by his old chief, Portes Gil. Before entering the Treasury Department, Suarez' work had been in the field of international law, legal theory, civil procedure and industry. His chief interests had been law, sociology and economics.

Notwithstanding his obligations to Portes Gil, Suarez, as a result of his contacts with Cardenas, turned into a close supporter of his new chief and he still remains loyal to the now ex-president. It was under Suarez' administration of the Treasury during the Cardenas period that he sponsored several of the fiscal laws which brought the government to the verge of bankruptcy. Suarez made no effort to prevent the wasting away of the public funds which nearly proved disastrous. Before Cardenas left office he admitted that the treasury deficit for

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for the last year was approximately 500,000,000 pesos.

When Manuel Avila Camacho became president, Suarez was held over in the Treasury Department at the request of Cardenas. All of Camacho's subordinates are Cardenistas (two brothers of the ex-president hold important posts) and the fiscal policy of the present government, under the control of Suarez, will continue to follow the lines dictated by the "radical revolutionaries."

Although not a party member, Suarez is a Communist and accepted as such by the official Communists who state, however, that he is not a "militant" type upon whom they can depend to wage their fight for them. He is more of a passive Communist, letting the others do the hard fighting.

It was Suarez who, together with Buenrostro, the then Secretary of National Economy, suggested to President Cardenas that if he should expropriate the British and American oil properties, the petroleum could be sold to Germany and Italy as these countries were then laying in stores in anticipation of the war. Suarez also aided in negotiating the contract to sell 50,000,000 barrels of oil to Germany in two years. In return for this oil, Mexico was to receive hydroelectric and steel manufacturing machinery together with other industrial equipment from Germany. These projects are still on file in the Department of Economy as they had to be suspended by the outbreak of the war which made the oil shipments impossible.

With regard to the international situation, Suarez belongs to the radical Cardenista group which was strongly opposed to the United States with regard to the ownership of the oil properties and has for some time opposed American policies as "imperialistic." With the advent of the war, however, and the undeclared participation of the United States in it, Suarez has supported the Mexican policy of cooperation with the United States and the democracies against Germany and Italy. He is reported as realizing the economic and political disaster which would come to Mexico in the event of a German domination of Europe.

In August 1941, it was alleged that Suarez had connived with Axis agents to ship oil to Germany via Japan in addition to strategic minerals and to facilitate the introduction of Axis agents and arms into Mexico by issuing orders to custom guards to discontinue operations on nights designated for the landing of such persons and materials. The entries were not to be recorded in the appropriate government records.

Since the entrance of the Soviet Union into the war, Suarez has even more reason for supporting the democracies against the totalitarian states. His Communistic propensities now serve to reinforce what formerly was his rather half-hearted opposition to a totalitarian victory in Europe.

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Pablo E. Macias,* Secretary of Defense (War) until September 1, 1942
(Replaced by ex-President Lazaro Cardenas)

Pablo Macias was born on the hacienda "Las Cabras" at El Fuerte, Sinaloa, in 1891. He joined the revolution in 1912 under General Alvaro Obregon and fought against General Pascual Orozco of Huerta's forces. The following year, together with Obregon, he took up arms directly against Huerta, forming part of the 4th Battalion.

Macias served under General Angel Flores, of Sinaloa, and due to the fight between General Flores and President Calles, Macias was held back in his promotions while Calles controlled the government either directly or indirectly. It is said that Macias even accused Calles of having ordered the poisoning of General Flores, an accusation which has never been proved.

During the whole Calles period (1923-1935) General Macias remained in the army with only minor promotions, and as a result is an enemy of Calles. It was only some three years ago that President Cardenas raised him to the rank of general of division, while other officers with much less seniority had achieved that rank several years before.

Before he became Secretary of Defense in Manuel Avila Camacho's cabinet, Macias was the chief of military operations in the state of Jalisco. It may be noted here that the Federal chief of military operations in any state has more power than the governor of the state. In Jalisco, Macias had the opportunity of making connections with the Cardenista politicians in that state as well as in Michoacan. In this manner he increased his influence with the Cardenistas and through the tacit agreement between Cardenas and Manuel Avila Camacho, Macias was offered the place of Secretary of National Defense in the new cabinet.

Macias belongs to the military element, which at present has little to do with the formation of the policies of the government. He is very loyal to ex-president Cardenas. On the other hand, his brother, General Anselmo Macias V., who is the governor of Sonora, maintains the closest relations with Abelardo Rodriguez and Portes Gil, who are the "conservative revolutionaries" and the enemies of the Leftists.

Macias, himself, is a person little known throughout the country. He is not well liked, however, in the central sector of Sonora where under the Obregon regime he was sent to put down the Yaqui Indian revolts. In this assignment, Macias worked rapidly and put down the insurrection energetically. As a result, he is strongly disliked in the Yaqui sections of the country.

General Macias' tie-up with Cardenism is purely personal and on matters of policy, if he can be said to have policies since

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he has never been involved in politics outside of the army, he is independent. He is not a member of the Leftist supporters of ex-President Cardenas and does not have any ties with the Communists.

It is reported by individuals who know him, that General Macias is strongly opposed to Nazi ideology and that he is a staunch supporter of President Avila Camacho's policy of hemispheric defense. He is also interested in improving the standing of the Mexican army to make it competent to defend the country in the event of an attack and in building up the morale in order to prevent the possibility of a Nazi-inspired revolt. It may be noted, however, that the process of modernizing the Mexican army is a slow one which has been going on for several years in a rather lax way and that under General Macias the process does not seem to have been speeded up to any great extent. It is believed, however, that this is due to the general inertia prevalent among the Mexican military forces and not to any wish to impede the preparation of Mexico for the defense of the continent if it should become necessary.

Marte R. Gomez, Secretary of Agriculture

Marte R. Gomez was born in Reinos, Tamaulipas, in 1895 and was reared in the interior of the country. He studied at the National School of Agriculture in San Jacinto and was then given the position of agrarian delegate in Campeche.

Gomez was later appointed director of the agricultural school at Chapingo, but due to his maladministration, the students went on a strike and the then President Obregon was obliged to remove him from office.

Gomez remained an enemy of Obregon and as long as the Obregonists controlled the government Gomez was avoided by other politicians as though he were diseased. No one wanted to help him but when Portes Gil became governor of the state of Tamaulipas, he gave Gomez the position of chief of the local agrarian commission. Under this sponsorship he was designated Federal deputy for Tamaulipas and was later manager of the Farm Bank (Banco Agricola). When Portes Gil became president, Gomez was made Secretary of Agriculture and under Abelardo Rodriguez he served as Secretary of Treasury. This position was given to him through the aid and sponsorship of Portes Gil. He was also a delegate to the London Economic Conference.

When Gomez was sent as minister to France, he began to establish relations with the intellectuals and Communist agents whom he met in Paris. Since that time, many of his "conservative revolutionary" ideals have been replaced by "radical revolutionary" aims. Notwithstanding this, Portes Gil aided him in obtaining the office of governor of Tamaulipas, from which position Gomez tried to put his newly acquired radical ideas into practice. His projects for laws regarding the legality of mistresses, natural children, divorce and other social questions are evidences of his mode of thinking regarding domestic relations and society in general.

During his last months as governor of Tamaulipas, Gomez tightened his friendship with Lombardo Toledano, which had developed through their mutual radical inclinations. This is the reason it is reported that Gomez now holds his cabinet post due to the influence of the labor group and not that of the agrarians.

However, Gomez still has a great deal of influence among the farmers not so much due to his present position as to the ones he previously held. It is reliably reported that this situation, of influence with both the farmers and labor, has awakened in him ambitions to become a candidate in the next presidential election.

It is difficult to determine Gomez' exact political status. To the conservative revolutionaries he is a "Communist." To the Communists he is a "reactionary" in that he has insisted on legal means of organizing the farmers and has been tied up with the agrarian movement under Portes Gil. He is best classified in the group of Fidel Velasquez of the CTM in whom neither the extreme radicals nor the extreme conservatives have any confidence. It is worth noting, however, that Gomez has no political stability. When one of his intimate acquaintances told him a few months ago that he was just a weathervane, politically, Gomez replied that it was not he who changed, but the wind. In regard to the international situation, Gomez is reliably reported as having no particular fixed opinions about the war. He can be depended upon to side with whichever group is in control of the country. At the present time he is associated with Lombardo Toledano's clique and supports the democracies of the USSR against Germany and Italy. If, however, the Germans should win in the war with Russia and thereby strengthen their influence in Latin America, Gomez might possibly change over to the totalitarian camp.

Francisco J. Gaxiola, Secretary of Economy

Francisco J. Gaxiola was born in the city of Toluca, state of Mexico on September 6, 1898. His family originated in the state of Sinaloa where they occupy a prominent position. For this reason and also because Gaxiola has always worked in close collaboration with ex-President Abelardo Rodriguez, who is from Sonora, he has always been considered as a northern politician.

Gaxiola's formal education was completed in Mexico City where he attended the law school of the National University and graduated with honorable mention. The only positions which he has occupied in former governments, however, have been only minor ones: delegate to the Iberian-American Youth Congress and agent of the Public Ministry of the Attorney General's Department. In addition to this he was private secretary to Abelardo Rodriguez for many years. It may be noted that Rodriguez is one of the wealthiest men in Mexico and his administration was the most conservative one since the revolution of 1917.

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During the 1940 presidential campaign, Manuel Avila Camacho received a great deal of support from Rodriguez and when the new cabinet was formed in December 1940, the president appointed Gaxiola to the Secretaria of Economia under Rodriguez' patronage. In his present capacity, the Secretary of Economy represents Rodriguez in Camacho's cabinet, although he was ostensibly appointed to represent the northern part of the country. This situation has brought the Secretary the enmity of the labor group and the Cardenistas, but has won him the friendship of the farm group. The former cliques are represented in the Department of Economy by the Under-Secretary, Mario Souza, who follows the political line of Cardenas and Lombardo Toledano. This has resulted in a great deal of internal friction in the department as it is not possible that such a ministry can function in an orderly manner, having within it two diametrically opposed political factors. In due time, when a political crisis arises, either Gaxiola will oust the Cardenistas from the department or they will oust him.

Sometime prior to September 1941, the exportation of cattle to the United States without the specific sanction of the Secretary of Economy was prohibited by the Mexican Government. During the first part of September 1941, an agreement was signed between one Honorato Gonzalez, Gaxiola's brother-in-law and two other promoters which provided that the Secretary was to issue a permit for the exportation of 50,000 head of cattle to the United States. This permit was to be issued in favor of the promoters and certain cattle owners in the state of Tamaulipas. It provided that in return for the issuance of the permit, Gaxiola's brother-in-law was to receive a fee of two pesos per head for the cattle exported; a total of 100,000 pesos, half of which was to be given to the Secretary of Economy. It is worth noting that this one one of the rare instances in which a representative of the official involved has had the audacity to put the agreement in writing, a fact which may be taken as an instance of the openness with which Gaxiola can be bribed. It is also worthy of note that the promoters of the deal have not yet taken advantage of their opportunity as they feel that in the present state of Mexican politics, Gaxiola's position is none too secure and they are waiting for the situation to clarify itself lest the Secretary should lose his position in the near future and they would lose the benefits from the "mordida" which they have promised to pay.

With respect to Gaxiola's attitude toward the international crisis, it must be emphasized that he represents the wealthiest class of Mexicans. He is reported to be the one who wrote the articles published by Abelardo Rodriguez on his return from a trip to the Soviet Union in which he discussed the "hunger of the Russian people, the slavery of the women and the ominous dictatorship of Stalin." It is interesting to note that these articles predicted that the Nazis and Soviets would eventually fight each other to repartition Europe and to establish their systems of government on the continent. Gaxiola still retains his intense hatred of the Soviet Union and while prior

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to the end of June, 1941, he was a strong supporter of the democracies against the totalitarian states, he is now reported as favoring the victory of Germany over the USSR with all that this attitude implies. He is reported to have stated to an intimate friend that he considered Communism a far greater danger than Nazism and he hoped the Germans would defeat the Russians.

Maximino Avila Camacho, Secretary of Communications

Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of President Manuel Avila Camacho, was born in Teziutlan, Puebla in 1894. Maximino Camacho was educated in military schools and has always had some connection with army affairs. He was governor of the state of Puebla prior to 1940 and as such gained the reputation of being ruthless regarding labor.

When Maximino Camacho took office in October 1941, as Secretary of Communications, he took the opportunity to express his disapproval of labor agitation and union leaderism promising all support to a program of constructive activities in which all classes could actively cooperate. He promised that new appointments would be made in an effort to find substitutes for the holders of high offices in his department whose duties were of a particular and important nature.

Maximino Avila Camacho had a direct responsibility in the election of his brother as president of the Republic of Mexico and he is regarded as a powerful political force in the Mexican Government. He is believed to be pro-American and in agreement with the management of Mexican internal and external affairs by President Manuel Avila Camacho.

Maximino Avila Camacho is reputed to be a good friend of Axel Wenner-Gren, prominent international business man who is presently on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. Maximino Camacho attempted to intervene on behalf of Wenner-Gren when the latter was first placed on the American "blacklist." However, relations between the two men seem to have cooled considerably since then and there have been no recent reports indicating any further business negotiations between the president's brother and the Swedish industrialist.

Octavio Vejar Vasquez, Minister of Public Education

General Octavio Vejar Vasquez was born in Jalapa, Veracruz in 1900. His parents were Pedro Vejar and Maria Vasquez.

General Vasquez obtained his primary and part of his preparatory education in the city of Jalapa, later finishing his preparatory courses and graduating in law in the city of Mexico.

In 1922, General Vasquez entered the military service, his first position being defense attorney, then judge of the military court and later Attorney General of Military Justice.

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In order to further his studies in military law, General Vasquez made trips to Europe, visiting England, France, Spain and Germany. He also visited in Washington, D. C. On his return in the year 1938, when Manuel Avila Camacho was the head of the War Department, General Vasquez was made legal consultant of the Secretary of War.

In December 1940, when Camacho assumed office as president, Vasquez was appointed Attorney General for the Federal District and remained in this position until the 4th of September 1941, when he was appointed Secretary of Education to succeed Luis Sanchez Ponton.

Dr. Gustavo Baz, Secretary of Public Assistance

Gustavo Baz was born in the state of Mexico in 1895. He made his preparatory studies in the Scientific and Literary Institute of Toluca, Mexico, then studied in the medical school of the National University of Mexico, entering that institution in 1913, but suspending his studies to take part in the revolutionary movement of the Leftist, Emiliano Zapata, under whom he rose to the rank of brigadier general. Baz later abandoned his military career to return to his studies and graduated from the National University in 1920. He has also studied and practiced his profession in Germany.

Dr. Baz was governor of the state of Mexico at one time. He has served as a military physician and was the head of the Directorate of the Army Medical School and professor and then finally rector of the National University, which position he held until Avila Camacho called him to the cabinet.

Dr. Baz has almost no political background. His life has been spent almost entirely in the field of medicine where he has gained great renown as a surgeon. His professional reputation is international and even his enemies admit his ability in that field. For some time he has been a "society doctor" in Mexico City, his popularity being based on his professional ability. While most of his clients came from the wealthier class, he also did some charity work in connection with his position at the Hospital de Jesus. He was also at one time the president of the National Academy of Medicine. He is supposed to represent the "intellectuals" in the cabinet, although his only qualifications for office are his merits as a surgeon and educator.

One of the first things Dr. Baz, himself well-to-do, did on taking office was to initiate among his wealthy friends a scheme for holding charity dances and teas to raise money for the poor. It appears that he has taken a serious interest in his work and has tried to develop methods of private charity to supplement the public means which are largely sustained through the national lottery.

Although he was originally a follower of Zapata, Dr. Baz has for many years been considered a Rightist or at most, a "conservative revolutionary." It is noted, however, that he is not considered the

same as Ezequiel Padilla and Francisco Gaxiola by the extreme Leftists. His lack of political background has saved him from attacks to which the other politicians have been subjected.

Dr. Baz is the nearest to being pro-Nazi of any one in the cabinet. He worked in Germany for several years and is a great admirer of things German. This, however, is not generally known as under the present policy of the government it would make him extremely unpopular with many elements. Furthermore, his position as Secretary of Public Assistance almost removes him from the realm of international politics and he has little opportunity, if any, to display his opinions regarding the present world crisis. It is worthy of pointing out, however, that as rector of the National University until December 1940, Gustavo Baz did nothing to halt the demonstrations held by the totalitarian-minded section of the student body. A large portion of the student body is composed of sons of wealthy families of Spanish, German and French descent who were the supporters of the Diaz regime. They feel that the United States was largely responsible for the success of the revolution against Diaz and for that reason have a very genuine dislike for the United States. Their extreme conservatism, as well as racial ties, has led many of them into the pro-totalitarian camp which accounts for the increased dislike which many of this group of students have for the United States. It is reported that the anti-United States demonstrations which occurred at the university last year were held not only without opposition from Rector Baz, but with his tacit approval.

At the present time in Mexico, with the policies of the government orientated in favor of continental solidarity and support to the democracies, it would be fatal for any member of the cabinet to express himself publicly as being in favor of the totalitarians. For that reason, Dr. Baz has kept his opinions to himself and, when necessary, pays lip-service to democracy.

Heriberto J. Jara, Secretary of the Navy

Heriberto J. Jara is one of the oldest revolutionaries who fought against the Diaz regime. He was born in Veracruz in 1880 and was a bookkeeper by profession until he joined the revolution of 1910. He has divided his time between politics and the army, having achieved the rank of general of division and having served as inspector general of the army.

Jara was a partisan of Carranza and a member of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution of 1917 which is still in effect. He held the confidence of Carranza, but later returned to his home state of Veracruz, first in the capacity of chief of military operations and then as governor.

While Jara held these posts in Veracruz he proved himself, together with Colonel Adalberto Tejeda, as one of the most radical Communists in Mexico. With the aid of the colonel, Jara controlled the

political situation in the state and unloosed a war to the death with the clergy in such a way that various priests were murdered and some fanatics in turn tried to assassinate him and Colonel Tejada. On one occasion when Jara was the chief of military operations and Tejada was governor, a doctor from Jalapa shot at the governor in the government palace. On being killed by the police, his body was sent in a salt box to the Archbishop of Mexico as a threat of the Communists against the clergy.

When Calles opened the national campaign against the clergy, General Jara was one of the most prominent leaders who seconded the movement in his native state. Later, in 1934, when Calles dropped his anti-Catholic ideas and embraced the cause of the conservatives, thus provoking a break between himself and Cardenas, Jara was faithful to his anti-religious ideas and followed along with Cardenas. But little by little he lost political control of his state in the struggle with local politicians like Manlio Fafio Altamirana and the Hernandez Chazaro brothers, as well as Aleman.

He was the president of the PRM during the electoral campaign of Manuel Avila Camacho and due to his services there and to Cardenas' influence, he was given the newly created post of Secretary of Navy in the new cabinet. Previously the Navy had been a branch of the War Department and then was made into an independent office known as the Departamento de Marina. Soon after Avila Camacho assumed office, however, it was raised to a Secretaria and the head automatically became a member of the cabinet.

While Jara is a Communist, he has never been a party member. He is held in high esteem by the party but they claim that he is not always consistent due to personal motives.

Being an officer of the cavalry, Jara's presence at the head of the Navy Department is criticized by many. It appears that his entry into the cabinet was in part due to ex-President Cardenas' desire to have a radical close to the present president and to influence him favorably on questions involving "Cardenism." However, Jara has made a sincere effort to improve the Mexican Navy as well as the merchant marine.

Jara was one of the strongest opponents of the United States and Great Britain during the period of the expropriation of the oil properties. With regard to the present international situation, however, Jara has supported the cause of the democracies and is one of the strongest advocates of the president's policy of continental defense and solidarity. It is reported that since the Soviet Union became involved in the war, General Jara has become a staunch advocate of the adoption of all methods possible to defeat the Axis.

Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Secretary of Labor

Ignacio Garcia Tellez, who is Secretary of Labor, belongs to the Leftist element of Mexican politics and was retained by Camacho

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when he was elected president. Tellez is about 42 years of age and has been secretary general of the PRM (Partido Revolucionario Mexicano), attorney General and Minister of Education. He is regarded as being definitely Leftist and has been called a Communist.

Tellez is reported to be, in the opinion of many, pro-American in his sentiments. However, a confidential source indicates that he was suspected of giving protection to an alleged German agent by the name of Jose Alfonso Clave Arnou. This source further advised that it is fairly well established that during Tellez' association with the Department of Gobernacion, a sizable number of Germans entered the country illegally.

Dr. Victor Fernandez Manero, Chief of the Federal Department of Health

Dr. Victor Fernandez Manero is a doctor of medicine by profession and was one of Camacho's personal physicians. Manero, who states that he is friendly to the United States nevertheless, has been accused of pro-Fascist sympathies.

In regard to Manero's pro-Fascist sympathies it was reported that Leon Ossorio, anti-Semitic agitator, was given police protection and support by Manero after his complicity in disturbances caused by the Germans was discovered. The disturbances related to German directed protests against an anti-Axis film.

Persons Important in Present Mexican Politics

General Lazaro Cardenas
(Appointed Secretary of National
Defense, September 1, 1942)

General Cardenas was born on April 21, 1895 in Jiquilpan, Michoacan, of Indian parents. Coming from a family of poor economic circumstances, Cardenas had little education and in 1914, at the age of 17, he joined the Mexican revolution and fought under General Alvaro Obregon. In 1920 he became a colonel and in 1924 a brigadier general in the Mexican army.

Cardenas obtained the favor of Plutarco Calles and advanced in his career as a politician. He has been governor of the state of Michoacan, president of the PRM and Minister of the Interior.

Cardenas was named by Calles as his successor to the presidency of the Republic of Mexico and served in that capacity from 1934 to 1940.

The regime of Cardenas was of a definite Leftist character. He was desirous of instituting socialistic reforms in the Republic and to these ends the Cardenas administration was given the support of the Liberal and Communist elements within Mexico. It was Cardenas who fostered the expropriation of American and English oil interests.

Relative to Cardenas' attitude toward the United States it has been reported, on numerous occasions, that he is essentially anti-American.

Due to his relations with the Liberal elements of Mexico, which included Communists and suspected Communists, it is feasible to suppose that whatever contributions he may be making to the Mexican war effort are a result of whatever patriotic ideals he may have plus the respect he entertains for the socialistic plans of the USSR now fighting on the side of the democracies.

Lazaro Cardenas, who has been serving as commander-in-chief of the military forces on the Pacific coast, has been reported as having aroused the concern of many persons over the possible perilous position which the security of Mexico and the United States would be in should too much confidence be placed in his honesty, loyalty and military ability.

Vicente Lombardo Toledano

Lombardo Toledano was born in the state of Puebla, on July 16, 1894. His parents were part Indian. Toledano was educated in the French commercial school and the National Preparatory School of Mexico City. In 1919 he received his law degree from the National University of Mexico; in 1920 he received his Master of Arts degree and in 1933 his Ph.D. In 1917, Toledano became secretary to a professor in the Mexican Popular University and from 1918 to 1933 he was professor of law and philosophy in the National University of Mexico. He is reported to have first entered politics in 1920 as secretary to the governor of the Federal District and in 1923 he became governor of the state of Puebla. In 1924 he was a member of the municipal council of Mexico City and Federal deputy to the Legislature in 1926 and 1928.

It has been said that between 1926 and 1928, Toledano's philosophy underwent a change inspired mainly by a trip to Europe. In his own words Toledano is reported to have said, "I was at close range when Fascism marched into Italy. I was witnessing the dubious successes of social democracy in Germany and for the first time I became aware of Karl Marx."

On account of his radical views Toledano was expelled from the National University of Mexico in 1933. He immediately founded his own university, "devoted almost exclusively to workers and peasants." During the latter part of 1935, this university emerged as the Universidad Obrera with Toledano as rector. During these years he became active in the CROM (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana) and later became active among the workers in general and finally founded and developed the CTM (Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico).

It was in 1938 that Toledano became co-founder and first president of the Latin-American Federation of Workers (Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina).

Toledano headed the CTM, with nearly a million members, at the same time welding the new Latin-American Labor Federation, together with guiding the CTM press, the Mexican Workers University and the bloc of

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labor deputies in the Mexican legislature. While a young man, Toledano joined the staff of the Popular University, became its secretary and taught science and class struggle to worker students. In 1921 he joined the CROM which was then headed by Luis Morones. It is noted that the CROM has been likened to the American Federation of Labor in this country. Toledano is said to have been instrumental in uniting the main labor organization, peasants, students and the Communist party into a committee for proletarian defense. From this committee arose the CTM.

It has been reported that Toledano was an outright conservative of no importance until about 1933 when he seized upon the existing situation to become a Red labor leader, supporting Cardenas against Calles. It is said that he endeavored to curry favor with Calles with little result but found his chance as a true opportunist when Cardenas decided to break with Calles. Since becoming powerful it is alleged that Toledano has attacked any and all who are not to his liking, always claiming that he is defending Cardenas and the revolution against their enemies. When Toledano came out in support of Manuel Avila Camacho for the presidency of Mexico, his action was a complete surprise in view of the fact that he and Camacho had been personal enemies for years.

Toledano is reported to have visited Moscow in 1935 and to have returned to Mexico a converted friend of the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Walter Steele, testifying before the Dies Committee, declared that on June 26, 1937, the congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States received a pledge of cooperation and support from the Mexican Federation of Labor headed by Toledano. He pointed out that Toledano was also at that time head of the Mexican Labor Communist Workers University of Mexico and head of the Mexican Labor Relations Board. He asserted that the pledge of support by Toledano to John L. Lewis came from "Comrade" Toledano to "Comrade" Lewis.

During November of 1939, a confidential source advised that Toledano had recently visited states in northern Mexico, Lower California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas for the purpose of forming international committees between the CTM and the congress of Industrial Organizations. It was stated that these committees had been set up some two years previously by the Communist party under the leadership of Milton O'Rourke and Homer Brooks.

On or about November 28, 1939, Toledano addressed a Labor Congress in Havana, Cuba. In his speech he appealed to the workers of the Americas to refrain from manufacturing any kind of materials destined to continue the war in Europe. It is to be noted that Toledano during the existence of the Russo-German pact had advocated non-cooperation with the interests of the democracies and that his attitude changed in conformance with the

change in the Communist party line following the invasion of Russia by Germany.

Leon Trotsky was reported to have stated in Mexico City on June 1, 1940, that Joseph Stalin was the author of the attempt to assassinate him. Trotsky accused Toledano of being the moral instigator of the attack.

There are numerous charges to the effect that Toledano is a Communist and acts in accordance with the desires of the USSR. In 1935, Toledano took a trip to Russia ostensibly for pleasure and rest. The March 13, 1941 edition of "Novedades", a morning daily published in Mexico City, referred to a letter written by Toledano relative to his trip to Russia in which he stated his admiration of Russian socialism and faith in its future. In the letter he inferred that he had had an audience with dictator Joseph Stalin.

It is significant that information was received during May of 1941 to the effect that Toledano may have been assisting German espionage agents in Mexico. In this regard it has been confidentially reported that Arthur Dietrich, alleged head of German espionage of Mexico at that time worked with the CTM while it was led by Toledano; that Dietrich contacted Toledano and informed him that he wanted a very detailed report on certain industries in the United States and that thereafter Toledano, having close connections with the Communist party in the United States, was able to secure this information from the members of the Communist party working in these industries.

A confidential source reported that Toledano had dealt with Christian Zinsser, alleged to be the "No. 1" Gestapo agent for Central America, in the interests of the Nazis and Communists to the extent of contemplating possible action through the CTM aimed at curtailing aid to Britain.

Documentary evidence reported to be authentic and received from a source believed to be reliable would seem to confirm Toledano's dealings with Christian Zinsser. The letter addressed to Lombardo Toledano dated February 15, 1941 at Tegucigalpa, Honduras and signed by Zinsser reads as follows:

"Dear Comrade:

The object of this letter is to inform you that in conformity with the solidarity pact that your center has effected with the National Socialist party, whose representative I am in this country, I beg you to give all the elements under your control my congratulations, for the moment has come to act, since you probably know, the recognition of the Government of the United States of the enemy government is a fact, since the Law of

Protection and Aid is about to be approved and for that reason it is very urgent to put in action all the contingencies for the moment which will be set so as to endeavor by all possible measures to counter-act such aid.

I hope to be in Mexico again as soon as possible in order to manage the movements personally, so await my arrival."

It is to be noted that this allegation of collaboration on the part of Toledano with German espionage agents was made during the existence of the Russo-German pact and prior to the invasion of Russia by Germany.

In sharp and interesting contrast to the foregoing report is a statement issued, on July 7, 1941, by Toledano in the name of the Confederation of Latin American Workers. This statement called upon labor in all of the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere to work "swiftly and efficiently, passionately and with a sense of historic responsibility" for the formation of national unity against Fascism in all of its manifestations at home and abroad.

Information has been received that a ten-point program to serve as a basis for good neighborly relations between the nations and the peoples of the Western Hemisphere and to permit Pan American co-operation against Nazi-Fascism was advanced by Toledano in the name of the executive committee of the Confederation of Latin American Workers.

The ten points are as follows:

1. Expropriation, without indemnity, of all Axis properties and credits in Latin America.
2. Prevention of all financial maneuvers tending to make Latin-American countries now in debt to Great Britain, debtors of the United States.
3. Establishment of authentically democratic governments in those Latin-American countries where the present regime is not based on popular will. Since these dictatorships are largely supported by United States business concerns, action by the United States Government against the financial bases of Latin-American dictatorship is necessary.
4. Freedom for all political prisoners in countries of the Western Hemisphere as an assurance of mutual confidence between peoples and government.

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5. Organization of a Latin-American merchant marine, using as a basis, vessels confiscated from the Axis in order to facilitate commercial exchange among Spanish-American Republics.
6. Organization of Latin-American commerce on the basis of inter-American credit.
7. Unrestricted exports of raw materials and manufactured goods from the United States to Latin America.
8. Maintenance of labor's right to organize with the removal of the restriction now existing in several Latin-American countries prohibiting strikes and the formation of national and international federations.
9. Higher standards of living for the farming and laboring masses, with protection for small farmers and industrialists.
10. More cultural exchange between Latin America. Establishment of a University of Latin-America with the cooperation of all the governments and popular organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

During September 1941, a confidential source advised that Lombardo Toledano is still the actual leader, the "power behind the throne" of the Communist party in Mexico, although others have assumed nominal leadership. This source stated that this is a positive fact which has been verified by unimpeachable sources in Mexico.

Through Lombardo Toledano organized labor throughout Latin America was reported on January 20, 1942, to have pledged its support to the Pan American Conference for unity against the Axis which conference was taking place in Rio de Janeiro. In a cable sent January 19, 1942, from Mexico City, headquarters of the confederation, Toledano declared that the working class of Latin America offered enthusiastic cooperation to all governments of the hemisphere engaged in common defense efforts.

Ramon Beteta

Ramon Beteta is the present Undersecretary of the Treasury. He was born of Basque descent in Mexico City on October 7, 1901. He was educated at the National University of Mexico and then attended the University of Texas receiving an A.B. degree in 1923. He married a Texas girl, Emogene P. Neelsan and after his return to Mexico he became a civil servant and was Director General of the Department of Statistics. He was a great admirer of Cardenas and had a hand in executing the policies

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of Cardenas when he was Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. Beteta is reported to be anti-American but this predisposition is said not to cause any anti-American influences to interfere with his political pursuits and those of his office.

Beteta is a Radical Socialist and anti-Catholic. He has been considered as one of those persons who believes that the United States is "dominated by capitalist influences." It has been reliably reported that Beteta has had more than one intimate affair with the suspected Nazi agent, Hilda Kruger.

Luis Sanchez Ponton

Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton was born in 1890 in the state of Puebla. He has been prominent in educational and political circles and held the following positions: Secretary of Government of the Federal District, provisional governor of the state of Puebla, professor in the preparatory school of the National University School of Law and School of Economy.

Ponton, who was Secretary of the Department of Education which appointment he had received from President Manuel Avila Camacho, was forced to resign on September 12, 1941. He was replaced by Octavio Vejar Vasquez. In connection with his removal, the Mexican press cited President Camacho's message to Congress in September 1941:

".....notwithstanding the efforts of the executive of public education they do not yet favor the peculiar necessities of our country....."

President Camacho had expressed the hope that the Department of Education would henceforth cease to be merely an office of Marxist propaganda and demagogic excesses.

Although Ponton has definite Communist tendencies he has never favored the Nazis. However, he was known to have displayed little interest in the cause of the democracies until Russia entered the war. Ponton's socialistic sympathies have attracted strong criticism from the conservative elements within Mexican "politique." (See Luis Sanchez Ponton under Communist Section)

General Joaquin Amaro

General Amaro was born in Durango about 1891. He joined Emiliano Zapata in 1911 and served as a colonel of cavalry under Pancho Villa. Later, he turned against Villa and joined Obregon and fought against Carranza in 1920. He has held the highest military rank, that of general of division. He served as Secretary of War under Calles and under three other presidents. He has been called pro-Fascist probably because of his hatred of the CTM. At one time he was the presidential

candidate of the Partido Revolucionario Anti-Comunista. It is reported that he has also been anti-clerical.

General Francisco Jose Mujica

General Mujica was born in 1884, in the state of Michoacan. He joined the revolution early and Madero commissioned him as a lieutenant in 1910. He served as chief of staff to Carranza and president of the Supreme Tribunal in 1915. He has also been governor of Tabasco, and Michoacan, quartermaster general of the army, commander in Yucatan, Minister of National Economy and Minister of Communications under Cardenas. He is a Leftist and is being mentioned as a possible presidential candidate in 1946. He is said to be intensely anti-American and pro-Japanese.

Emilio Portes Gil

Emilio Portes Gil was born in Tamaulipas of Indian parents. He was provisional president of the Republic from 1928 to 1930. Gil was backed by Calles but failed to yield to Calles' dominance. He is a lawyer and business man, reportedly connected with Japanese interests in the past. He is very influential and conservative.

General Juan Andreu Almazan

General Almazan was born in the state of Guerrero in 1891. He joined the Madero forces early in the revolution but later swerved over to the side of Huerta. Almazan was successful as an army officer and a business man, having amassed a large fortune. He represents the Rightist element in Mexican politics and drew his support from the Church and business circles. He was a presidential candidate of Mexico in 1940. (See index for further information)

Jose Vasconcelos

Jose Vasconcelos was born in Oaxaca in 1882 and represented the Madero revolution in Washington. He is known for his intellectual ability and served as Minister of Education under Obregon and was largely responsible for educational improvements in Mexico. He ran for the presidency in 1929 but was defeated and since then his political career has been in eclipse. He is reported to be very anti-American and some of his enemies assert him to be a Fascist.

Narciso Bassols

Narciso Bassols was born in Toluca, state of Mexico, in 1887. He is known for his extreme radicalism and his radical attitude relative to education. He was forced to retire from the field of education by the Church and the public due to his program of sexual education. He is reported to be with the Communists at present.

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It has been charged that Bassols was dismissed from his position as Secretary of Education because of demagogical activity. It is further charged that while he was Mexican minister in France he did business with Spanish refugees, giving preference to members of the Spanish Communist party to come to Mexico. Hence, the Mexican Government was compelled to dismiss him because of his Communist policy before the Daladier government.

Political Organizations

In a sense there are no real political parties in Mexico and the organization of political groups seems to center about a number of individuals who have large followings. Material interests involved form the primary reason for the cohesiveness in the respective organizations. Ideologies seem to take on secondary importance.

There are 33 "political parties" in Mexico, all of which are granted participative rights in Mexico's political life by the government provided that they register. The only one of paramount importance is the official government party, the PRM or Partido Revolucionario Mexicana.

Partido Revolucionario Mexicana (PRM)

In March 1938, the Left Wing of what used to be the Calles political machine founded the PRM, a loose conglomeration of so-called workers, peasants, soldiers and middle-class organizations. The PRM is not a party but a general staff composed of politicians, some of whom have an important personal following. Nominal membership runs into millions but that is nominal only. This group was formerly headed by Cardenas and is now headed by Camacho. It is in control of the legislative branch of the government and is recognized as the official party of Mexico.

Other political parties deserving mention are:

Partido Revolucionario de Unificacion Nacional (PRUN)

At the beginning of the present political struggle, at the time of Manuel Avila Camacho's candidacy, the country was filled with political parties. There were more than 200 parties of the opposition. Each party was a general staff without an army. General Juan Almazan called for unity and founded the PRUN in 1939. The PRUN claims a membership of 40,000.

Accion Catolica

This organization claims about 236,000 members and is led by a lawyer, Mariano Alcocer. Most of its leaders are Catholics who are opposed to both England and Germany. This group desires to see the prerogatives of the Church restored and the will to follow implicitly the policies and dictates of the Vatican.

Vanguardia Nacionalista

The leader of this group is Adolfo Leon Ossorio, a well-known Falangist. This group is fundamentally anti-Communist and anti-Semitic with a membership of about 400, many of whom are trained for street fighting.

Partido Revolucionario Anti-Comunista (PRAC)

This group was organized by the old Callistas and is headed by General Joaquin Amaro. According to popular rumor, the PRAC has been linked with the Nazis.

Accion Nacional

The leader of this organization is Manuel Gomez Morin. It is the most important oppositionist group in the country. It was founded in 1938 as a non-political organization and its object was to lay the basis for a "new spiritual rebirth of citizenship." It claims a membership of 40,000 and is a Catholic stronghold. It is linked, by rumor, to the Spanish Falange.

El Partido Nacionalista (Mexican Nationalist Party)

El Partido Nacionalista, which was started in 1940 when it supported the candidacy of General Almazan, dissolved in March 1942. The party consisted of a number of people who were grouped around the pro-Nazi, Adolfo Leon Ossorio.

National Sinarquist Union of Mexico

Party History - On June 13, 1936, there was organized in the city of Guanajuato, Guanajuato, Mexico, the Center Anti-Comunista by Oskar Hellmuth Schreiter, Adolfo Maldonado, ex-secretary general of the governor of Guanajuato and Isaac Guzman Valdivia. Schreiter, at that time, was employed as a language instructor in the state college of Guanajuato and reported to be a military tactics expert and a chemical engineer. He is known to the British Intelligence as Hilsmuth Schrieter and is said to have issued Nazi propaganda and received funds from individuals connected with Beick-Felix and Company, Mexico, D. F., a well-known pro-Nazi firm. The Center Anti-Comunista met with a response from students and young professionals, with a Jesuit upbringing, and at a later date merged into what is now known as the Union Nacional Sinarquista (National Sinarquist Union).

The National Sinarquist Union was officially organized on May 23, 1937 at Leon, Guanajuato, by a group of three lawyers: Manuel Zermeno Perez, Jose Trueba Olivares and Salvador Abascal and a farmer, Jose Antonio Urquiza. According to Lombardo Toledano, head of the CTAL, a raid on the Sinarquist center in Guanajuato by a group of

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workers disclosed certain documents, among which was the original constitution of the Center Anti-Comunista and a list of names embracing the original founders of the National Sinarquist Union, which included that of Schreiter.

Jose Trueba Olivares is known as a pro-Nazi and a pro-Fascist. It has been reported that Schreiter had furnished information concerning the attitude and character of Olivares to Germany, prior to May 1937, after which Schreiter was ordered by the German Government to establish and back financially the Sinarquist movement.

The Sinarquists claim a membership of 300,000. Some sources indicate membership to be as high as 1,000,000. The movement is the strongest in the states of Michoacan, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Colima, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Durango and is growing in the state of Sonora. The Sinarquists have organized groups in New Mexico, California, Arizona and Texas, the membership in the latter state being estimated as between 3,000 and 4,000.

The National Sinarquist Union has headquarters at Calle V. Carranza #69, Mexico, D. F., and issues its publication called "Sinarquista" from Calle V. Carranza #67.

Principles of Sinarquism - According to a pamphlet entitled, "Summary of the Sinarquist Program", printed by the publishing department of the National Sinarquist Union, Sinarquism is said to be the antithesis of anarchism and is a civic movement which seeks the restoration in Mexico of the Christian Social Order destroyed by anarchy. The general principles of Sinarquism, which have been set forth in the sixteen points of the program as reflected by this pamphlet, are summarized as follows:

The condemnation of Communism, totalitarianism, dictatorships and tyrannies.

A repudiation of the Leftists and Rightists and of revolutionaries and reactionaries.

Sinarquism affirms the right of private property in the manner that it is conferred upon man by natural law and taught by Christianity, but repudiates it when it is accompanied by the injustice and privilege with which it was invested by economic liberalism.

Sinarquism attempts to elevate the poverty-stricken and stir the hopes of the poor.

Sinarquism is unity, peace and order; it is a militancy of spirit and is eminently Mexican.

The National Committee directs the entire movement. The country of Mexico is divided into Regional Committees, which roughly correspond with the various states. Each Regional Committee in turn controls the Municipal Committee and the latter controls the rural sub-committees.

Sinarquism embraces all classes of societies, but concentrates primarily on the peasants and working class and forbids the admission of foreigners except those groups of Mexicans in the southern part of the United States.

Sinarquism states it is not a political party. It does not desire to participate in public matters but rather is disposed to cooperate in all activities with a view toward bettering the general welfare of the Mexican people. The principles of Sinarquism are those of peace and harmony. While the Sinarquists do not combat the government, they do attempt to point out the abuses of the government and present passive resistance to arbitrary impositions contrary to their ideals. Sinarquism is especially directed against Communism and against the destruction of the leaders who live at the expense of the worker whom they deceive and corrupt.

Sinarquism maintains that no social program could be established in Mexico upon the principles of Nazism, Fascism or any other totalitarian form of government. Sinarquism desires all people to realize that it is not a religious movement, that it does not bear the standards of a Catholic movement and that none of the clergy is included in its membership.

Another of the prime purposes of Sinarquism is the entire elimination of illiteracy in Mexico and it realizes that the rural education is one of the first steps that must be taken toward reconstruction of Mexico. Sinarquism states that in general the division of the large agricultural properties and the creation of small holdings is indispensable. Sinarquism states that it desires to cooperate with the President of the Republic; also it proclaims cooperation between capital and labor in such a manner that neither one will be exploited at the expense of the other.

Sinarquism denies that it is financed by any foreign group and claims that it maintains itself by its own resources. Sinarquism maintains that it is loyally endeavoring to cooperate with the attitude and point

of view of the United States and hopes in turn that the United States will constantly keep in mind the position of Mexico, her traditions and the religious faith of her people, without attempting to impose a foreign culture.

Organization - It has been determined from reliable, confidential sources that Sinarquism is based on a "cellular system" each cell consisting of ten to twelve members which is called within the movement a "secret body." The high member of the secret body is termed the High Chancellery. Each of the ten or twelve members of a cell is in turn the leader of a lower unit of ten or twelve members and each of these members in turn is a leader of a lower ranking cell of approximately the same size. No records of membership, as such, are maintained by the cells themselves. Each member is required to carry out orders without flinching and the death penalty is said to be imposed upon those members who disclose any confidential information concerning the Sinarquist movement. The organization is such that the leaders direct the policies without the participation therein of the members. High-powered organizers are sent to all parts of Mexico to organize secret bodies, who in turn proselyte members within their respective territories.

Salvador Abascal, ex-Jefe of the movement, who resigned his position in order to organize the colonization of Baja California, Mexico, by a group of Sinarquists, formerly studied for the priesthood and has numerous friends in the Catholic Church in Mexico. Bishop Torres Hurtado, Baja California, is definitely linked with the Sinarquists and is a personal friend of Salvador Abascal, the two having studied for the priesthood together.

An important secret faction in the organization is the "Accion Feminina." These units concentrate on the women in the community and by flattering them use them to the advantage of the movement. The virtues of womanhood and motherhood are stressed in the same style as that employed by the Nazis. Enthusiasm is instilled and maintained, granting the members high-sounding titles, such as "Jefe" or "Assistant Jefe." Appeal is also made to the Mexican people on the basis of publicity and general culture.

Another group within the National Sinarquist Union is the Cinegetic Club. Using hunting as a pretext, this club gives instructions in military warfare, such as digging trenches, delivering attacks, improving defenses and target shooting. Also, there is held a Universal Military Sporting Pentathlon for creating among the Falangist sons and peasants, a force and officers of the Sinarquist army.

Sinarquist Contributors - The following individuals are said to be substantial contributors to the Sinarquista movement: Rafael Gamba (who is said to be worth 10,000,000 pesos), Jose Maria Sosa and Carlos Septien. These individuals are also reported to be members of the

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Falange. Another financial contributor is said to be the Mexican Red Cross which is sponsored by wealthy pro-Fascist Spaniards residing in Mexico, who serve on the Board of Directors.

The "Accion Nacional" a group of influential pro-Axis professional men in Mexico City is said to be closely affiliated with the Sinarquists and adopted a strong attitude in defending the Sinarquists in their program, after the latter's attack by the Mexican Government in the late summer of 1941.

Numerous parades have been held and in Mexico City it has been reported that in one parade as many as 40,000 people participated. It appears noteworthy that the parades are well disciplined and reflected educative military training.

Sinarquist Colonization - Reports have been received that the Sinarquists plan the overthrow of the Mexican Government and intend to install General Francisco Mujica, governor of Baja California, as president. One of the current and foremost projects of the Sinarquists has been the colonization of Baja California. However, it now appears that the leaders of the movement are dubious of a successful colonization of Baja California, due to the desert nature of the country and the fact that General Cardenas, who is not favorably disposed toward the Sinarquists, has been made supreme commander of Baja California.

It has been reported that the Sinarquists have raided labor meetings and due to these and similar activities against unions and the ensuing disturbances caused therefrom, President Manuel Avila Camacho was prompted, in the late summer of 1941, to publicly state that the Sinarquists should be curbed and that no more meetings should be held by them until prior authority had been obtained from the proper government officials. President Camacho charged the Sinarquists with provoking other organizations in Mexico which resulted in bloody encounters and loss of life. However, it appears that in September President Camacho had given his consent to the colonization of Baja California but on October 15, 1941, by a unanimous vote, the Mexican Chamber of Deputies ruled out the colonization of the Sinarquists in Baja California. It has been indicated that the Mexican Government believes that the Sinarquist movement can be used as a lever on the labor unions, provided that it does not become too powerful.

Propaganda - The official organ of the Sinarquists is the newspaper, "El Sinarquista", which is published at Calle Venustiano Carranza #67, Mexico, D. F. The heads of this paper are as follows:

Director:	Alfonso Trueba
Editor:	Juan Ignacio Padilla
Administrator:	Evasquez Galvar
Publisher:	Salvador Abascal

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While the Sinarquists profess cooperation with the United States, it is interesting to note that the first issue of "El Sinarquista" in 1941, carried savage attacks on the United States and the Good Neighbor Policy, stating that the United States illegally took territory from Mexico. In the issue of April 10, 1941, an article appeared which charged a Washington-London Axis with working against Mexico. The issue of June 29, 1941 stated that, "we do not believe that the United States and England are fighting for liberty. The Anglo-American democracies are not forms of governments that endure; they are destined to perish." This same edition carried articles which concentrated on the distinction of "color" in the United States, stating that Texas and California restaurants displayed signs of, "Negroes, Mexicans and dogs not allowed." Later, however, the paper became more cordial in its attitude toward the United States and adopted a more cooperative point of view.

A small booklet entitled, "Sinarquismo 1960", advised that the movement would have complete control of Mexico in 1960 and the foreign domination at that time will have been eliminated and the domineering movie industry will have been ousted from Mexico. The United States was referred to as the "common enemy" which attempted to destroy the greatness of Mexico and disarm it, "who in 1847 invaded Mexican soil and took half of it."

An article in the Mexico, D. F., "Mexico Post" of September 20, 1941, advised that the Mexican administration was beginning to take the Sinarquists seriously, as pointed out in President Camacho's speech of September 1, 1940. Alejandro Carrillo, chairman of the Mexican legislative body, advised that Sinarquism was the most dangerous menace confronting the nation today. At the time of his speech in September 1941, it was believed that the organization had approximately 500,000 members.

Motion pictures have been exhibited to the members, reflecting the organized Sinarquists marching in Fascist style and singing Fascist songs. The hymn of the Sinarquista is said to be the same as the hymn of the Spanish Falange. The slogan for Sinarquism is "Sangre y Suelo" (Blood and Soil) which is the same as that of the Nazis, "Blut und Boden." The Sinarquists have their own flag, which is a silhouette of Mexico, centered in a light circle, superimposed upon a dark field. Also, they have their own salute, which is the right arm bent at the elbow, extended across the chest to and above the left shoulder.

Nazi Affiliation - In the latter part of 1941, when seeking entrance into the United States, Salvador Abascal advised an official of the United States Government that the Sinarquist movement was organized by some Mexican miners. He denied to this official that the movement was financially backed by the Nazis or any other foreign group, but refrained from disclosing the source of the funds, other than to state that it was self-financed. (Numerous reports have been received that from the very beginning the organization was a product of Nazi funds and that the same technique is being used in Mexico as was used in Spain

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during the recent Spanish revolution by using the Catholic Church as a front.)

The Germans are reported to have worked out a scheme, whereby the Spanish Falangists, through Spain, would take over active direction of the union in order to maintain a Spanish influence in the policies and culture. Also, it has been reported that the movement is designed by the Nazis to be used as a center of sabotage and espionage and to have the organization provoke the United States in order that such action will divert its attention from England and Russia.

Among the Nazi agents who are said to have been closely allied with the Sinarquists, the most important appeared to be Paul Klement of Mexico City who posed as an Italian salesman; Alejandro Holste, a German business man in Mexico City and honorary consul of Bolivia and Wilhelm Wirtz. In August of 1940, Wilhelm Wirtz, a prominent Nazi chief in Mexico City, contacted Adolfo Leon Ossorio, a Fascist in Mexico City, advising that George Nicolaus and Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge, with whom Ossorio was acquainted, were desirous of obtaining information for the Foreign Office in Berlin with reference to the number of Sinarquists who were interested in the German cause, the number who possessed military training and how many sympathizers were in the central offices of the government, the electric plants, telephone and telegraph companies, police, judicial army and other strategic positions. Ossorio was advised that he might have the opportunity of going to Berlin to meet the chief of the organization.

In October 1940, Wilhelm Wirtz advised Aniceto Lopez, director of "Accion Mexicanista" of Mexico, D. F., that the October 24, 1940 issue of the organ of the Sinarquists carried an article which was a deviation from their agreement made at the latter's home. A German agent, Carlos Fricke, was to call on Lopez within the near future to give the latter instructions.

Salvador Abascal, late in 1941, was replaced as head of the Sinarquists by Licenciado Manuel Torres Bueno, former assistant head of the movement, presumably to permit Abascal to devote all of his time to the colonization of Baja California. However, there are rumors to the effect that Abascal was forced to resign through pressure of the Mexican Government.

The pro-Fascist newspaper, "El Mundo", Tampico, one of the largest Mexican newspapers published outside of Mexico, D. F., has published favorable items on the Sinarquist movement. Vincente Villasana, editor of "El Mundo" made a trip to Europe which was financed by the Falangists as a reward for services rendered the Franquist cause. Villasana stated that he was received in Berlin by Goebbels and Hitler.

An article by Salvador Abascal in "Estampa" (Excelsior Newspaper Company) as of November 4, 1941, reflected that Professor

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Ceferino Sanchez of the University of San Luis Potosi was the author of the word "Sinarquista" which means "without anarchism." (Sanchez is suspected of being an important leader of the intellectual group working with the National Sinarquist Union of Mexico and the Spanish Falange.

This article by Abascal also stated that the government of Mexico is a dictatorship and now is the hour to convert it into a democracy, commencing with the municipalities. Abascal continued that "we use the national colors but keep them separate from the Mexican national flag. By using a red arm band with a white circle enclosing a map of Mexico in green, we emphasize what the national colors signify and represent." Abascal further stated in the article that, "we wish for present dictatorships to lose and democracies to be transformed; we have no real democracies."

It has been indicated that the Mexican leaders of the National Sinarquist Union are only anxious to forward their publicized program as set forth in their sixteen points and are using the Nazis and Fascists as financial backers until such time as the union can continue independently.

Sinarquist Firearms - Sinarquist members claim that they possess 150,000 rifles and 2,000 to 3,000 machine guns and reports have been received that numerous members are entrenched in the Mexican army.

Reports have also been received to the effect that the members are taught that in the future Mexico again will control California and Texas. The issue of "El Sinarquista" dated October 16, 1941, stated: "Los Angeles--Within the last ten days Felipe Navarro has visited Sinarquist centers which function in this region and which not 100 years ago formed a part of the Republic of Mexico."

Also, information has been received that shortly after the passage of the Selective Service Act, a Sinarquist meeting was held at the home of Roman Leyua of Ysleta, Texas, at which time members were urged to become conscientious objectors.

Sinarquist Leaders - The following is a list of alleged Sinarquist leaders in Mexico and the United States:

<u>Sinarquists in Mexico</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Abascal, Salvador	- Succeeded by Manuel Torres Bueno, formerly supreme commander of Sinarquists in Mexico
Aguayo, Antonio Martinez	- Leader, jailed at Merida, Yucatan
Barrera, Jesus	- Leader
Castellanos, Silviano	- Leader

<u>Sinarquists in Mexico</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Clavijo del Rio, Jose	- Leader
Deveje, Rafael	- Leader, jailed at Villahermosa, Tabasco
Garcia, Simeon Mayorgo	- Jefe de Hidalgo
Hernandez, Tomas	- Leader
Lemus, Francisco A.	- Jefe de Michoacan
Lopez, Jesus San	- Leader
Martinez, Ignacio	- Leader
Medellin, Juan G.	- Leader, Jefe de Huasteca
Narezo, Luis Martinez	- Jefe de San Luis Potosi
Navarro, Felipe	- Leader
Olivares, Jose Trueba	- Leader, alias Jose Trueba
Padilla, Juan Ignacio	- Leader
Perez, Alejandro	- Leader
Pulido, Roberto	- Leader
Quinones, J. Neder	- Leader
Reyes, Jose Rodriquez	- Jefe Aguascalientes
Sanchez, Gildardo Gonzalez	- Jefe de Jalisco
Segura, Bibiano	- Leader, jailed at Merida, Yucatan
Trueba, Jose	- Member of Comit� Nacional del Movimiento Sinarquista
Valadez, Jose	- Jefe Interino de Guanajuato
Zermeno, Salvador	- Leader

<u>Sinarquists in the United States</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Arriola, Vicente	- 604 Tornillo, Apt. #4, laborer Peyton Packing Company, 2100 Porter Street, El Paso, Texas
Gomez, Marcelino	-

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<u>Sinarquists in the United States</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Irroballi, ----Miss	- -
Macias, ----Miss	- -
Molinar, ----Miss	- Member of inner circle of women
Pena, Father	- A priest at Socorro, New Mexico
Ramirez, Ramon	- Leader, 80 North Hammett Boulevard, El Paso, Texas
Sagarnaga, Antonio	- Commander-in-chief
Soto, Jose L.	- 400 $\frac{1}{2}$ South Stanton Street, El Paso, Texas
Troncosco, Salvador	- 403 South Campbell and 508 E. 2nd Streets, radio shop on 2nd Street near Mesa, El Paso, Texas
Uranga, Luis	- 1710 East Missouri, El Paso, Texas

International Anti-Sinarquist Committee in Defense of Democracy

The International Anti-Sinarquist Committee in Defense of Democracy was recently organized in Mexico. This committee is dedicated to the investigation of espionage and subversive activities on the part of foreign residents and Sinarquists in Mexico. Its offices are located at Avenida Cinco de Mayo #43, Office #204, telephone 11-5754, Mexico, D. F.

The officers of this committee are as follows:

President	- Alfredo Felix Diaz Escobar
Secretary of Rural Action	- Senator Nabor A. Ojeda
Secretary for Workers Action	- Senator Vidal Diaz Munoz
Secretary for Popular Action	- Senator Heberto Sala Rueda
Secretary for Contracts, Organization and Statistics	- Reynaldo Lecona Soto
Secretary for Publicity and Propaganda	- Cesar Garizurieta
Secretary for Finance	- Carlos Zapata Vela
Chief of Staff	- Juan B. Gomez

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It is noted that all the officers of this committee are either Congressmen or senators with the exception of the chief of staff who is an active colonel in the Mexican army. The president of this committee, Congressman Alfredo Felix Diaz Escobar, recently denounced some 150 German nationals residing in Mexico City as being active agents in the service of the Nazi cause. The Secretary of Publicity and Propaganda is Cesar Garizurieta who with Carlos Zapata Vela constitute an important Communist cell in the Mexican Congress.

Partido Comunista Mexicana (PCM)

The secretary of the Communist party in Mexico is Dionisio Encina. The Communist party influence has been on the decline for the last four or five years. In August 1940, a fair evaluation of the Communist situation in Mexico indicated that there were less than 300 active, intelligent men in leading positions in the trade unions, governmental bodies, etc., who were members of the Communist party. The remaining are semi-literate and display a passive interest in the organization.

In 1938, the Communist party was reported to have between 5,000 and 6,000 members. Twenty-five per cent of these were reported to be connected with the Ministry of Education. By May of 1940, membership had fallen off until, it was reported, there were only about 3,000 paying members.

In November 1940, it was reported that Mexico was witnessing a great concentration of members of the GPU and it was believed that this Stalinist combat measure was due to the fight being waged throughout Mexico against Communism. It was reported that these individuals were coming to Mexico for the purpose of adopting measures deemed necessary for maintaining the membership and strength of the pro-Stalin PCM, and to make Mexico the center for Communist agitation in America.

In June 1940, it was reported that the Communist party of the United States under orders of the national committee sent \$50,000.00 to the Communist party of Mexico. This money was given by Earl Browder to one Carasco, a courier from Mexico City, to be delivered to the PCM. This was reported to be part of the \$250,000.00 fund appropriated by the Communist International for work in Mexico. Browder is supposed to have instructed the secretary of the Communist party of Mexico to negotiate with Lombardo Toledano in order to gain joint control over the workers who at that time were under Toledano's influence.

It was stated that if Toledano were willing to grant joint control of these workers to the PCM, the Communist party stood ready to finance his organization with \$200,000.00. These instructions were reported to have come to Browder from the executive committee of the Comintern.

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For the most part, the Communist party in Mexico is composed largely of trade unionists, Spanish refugees and fraternal and cooperative associations. Although influential, the Partida Comunista is by no means a decisive factor in Mexican politics. The party is not well financed in Mexico and suffers accordingly.

Labor Organizations in Mexico

Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico (CTM)

Membership and Organization - The largest labor organization of Mexico is the CTM, the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico, (Confederation of Workers of Mexico). At its first Congress (February 1938) a membership of 945,913, belonging to 3,594 affiliated organizations, was reported. These organizations are united in Regional Federations, numbering 32, in each of the states of Mexico. The largest organizations, within the industrial structure, are:

- Union of Railroad Workers
- Union of Oil Workers
- Union of Paper Workers
- Union of Electrical Workers
- Union of Educational Workers
- Union of Sugar and Allied Workers
- National Union of Telephone Workers
- National Federation of Motion Picture Workers
- National Federation of Textile Workers
- National Federation of Government Employees
- National Confederation of Professional Associations
- Alliance of Unions of the Graphic Arts

The CTM was organized in February 1936, by a number of trade unions and trade union federations which a few months previously had joined in a united front committee, the National Committee of Proletarian Defense, when General Plutarco Elias Calles, former president of Mexico, had threatened to drive President Cardenas from office if he did not take repressive measures against the tide of strikes then taking place. Among the national trade unions which organized the CTM were the General Confederation of Workers and Peasants of Mexico, led by Lombardo Toledano, the Communist-led Confederacion Sindical Unitaria de Mexico (Mexican Unitary Trade Union Federation); the National Labor Chamber; the Union of Railroad Workers; the Union of Mining and Metallurgical Workers; the Mexican Union of Electricians; the Alliance of Unions of the Graphic Arts; the Alliance of Workers and Employees of the street-car company of Mexico and other regional unions.

The CTM participates directly in the political life of Mexico, as an independent force. It supported the Cardenas government because of the latter's progressive policies. It elected 30 representatives to

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the Chamber of Deputies in the 1937 congressional elections and has also elected several deputies to state legislatures and won control of several municipal administrations.

The CTM from its inception was under the leadership of Toledano. The First National Congress of the CTM was held in Mexico City on February 25, 1938, two years after the founding of the organization. At this Congress the delegates voted to extend the term of Toledano as General Secretary for three additional years. It appears that a constitution was adopted by the CTM at this Congress which thereafter limited the term of the General Secretary and all other officers to a period of three years, thus making it mandatory each succeeding three years to elect a new group of officers.

The Second National Congress was held in Mexico City on February 25 - 28, 1941, at which time Fidel Velasquez, then Organizational Secretary of the CTM was chosen to succeed Toledano as General Secretary.

In February 1939, the CTM represented 1,155,675 members including workers, peasants, intellectuals and men and women of the most varied occupations.

During the early part of February 1941, just before Toledano was succeeded by Velasquez, there were rumors and reports in Mexico that a rift had taken place between these two leaders. Toledano declared such statements to be false and asserted: "Our organization is a union front made up of all who believe in the class struggle as a fundamental basis for the betterment of the working class. In it are syndicalists, anarchosyndicalists, Socialists, Communists, religionists and others."

Fidel Velasquez, who succeeded Toledano as Secretary of the CTM, allegedly sees eye to eye with Toledano on CTM policy. The basis for this is in the fact that Velasquez was Organizational Secretary of the CTM for several years and worked in close harmony with Toledano while the latter was General Secretary of the CTM. It is reported that Velasquez has had an influential part in forming the present policy of the CTM.

The position of the CTM with reference to the socialist revolution was well emphasized at the time of the CTM Economic Congress in Mexico City during the last week of April 1941. At that time the CTM withdrew its support from producers' cooperatives and declared itself in favor of worker administration of industries. Support was withdrawn for the following reasons:

1. The working masses cannot achieve freedom within the limits of the capitalist system. While that system exists there will be exploitation. To pretend that the working

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class can emancipate itself and save itself from capitalism by sectors, assuming the responsibility of running enterprises which remain basically of a capitalistic character, is erroneous and utopian.

The definite freedom of the working class can be achieved only when capitalism as a system ceases to exist - by the only possible means, a complete revolutionary change. Worker administration and producers' cooperatives can only produce negative situations for the working class.

2. Worker administration and producers' cooperatives place a responsibility on the working class which it cannot take under a capitalist system; that is, the responsibility of the bosses and the bourgeoisie and at the same time it does not have enough strength to overcome the obstacles and the crises provoked by the capitalist state.

By accepting the tasks of managing the goods of capitalism, the working class disarms itself in the fight for its own interests and establishes a dangerous conflict within its own ranks.

3. Worker administration and producers' cooperatives cause false hopes among the workers that there may be a "possibility" of getting rid of exploitation within capitalism, seriously hindering the development of class-consciousness and a decisive struggle for the most important historical objectives of the working class.

Producers' cooperatives place certain groups of workers in a position of indifference or hostility toward the revolutionary movement of the working class. In a similar way, labor administrations gradually produce groups differing from the fundamental nucleus of the working class in its struggle against the capitalist class.

Instead of producers' cooperatives, the CTM proposes state administration of industries with direct participation by the working class, not as a boss, but in protection of its own interests.

At the time of this decision, it was publicly announced in Mexico City that this statement by the CTM "is believed by many working-class leaders to be the most important in the recent history of Mexico."

CTM Militia - In the last months of 1937, the CTM decided to form organized groups of workers that would receive militia training.

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They were not military groups in reality but simply groups that learned military technique. The object of their organization was twofold: to give the workers a certain training and discipline and to provide for a nucleus that could oppose an armed number of reactionary forces. The militia trained for the first time on May 1, 1938, and at that time these militia groups numbered 12,000 individuals. In 1939, they numbered 26,000 individuals and in 1940 they were reported to be 38,000 strong.

In 1940, they were reported to be organized in three divisions:

Division "18 de Marzo"	- 16,000 members
Division "20 de Noviembre"	- 16,000 members
Division "Plan Sexenal"	- 16,000 members

The Division "Plan Sexenal" consisted of government workers. It was reported that the Mexican army had a few officers working with the militia.

CTM Communication - A report was received during November 1941, to the effect that Lombardo Toledano had ordered the establishment of a private network for communication between party headquarters of the CTM in Mexico and outlying offices.

If such a communication system is in operation at the present, the result would be a closer coordination and coercing of activities in the country.

Attitude of CTM Toward United States - The attitude of the CTM toward the United States was made evident in a statement given Mexican and foreign newspapers on March 18, 1941, at which time the CTM declared:

"In the United States the Lend-Lease Bill has become law, granting to President Roosevelt almost unlimited powers to conduct the destinies of his nation during the period of the present war. This fact has incalculable importance throughout the world. It has special importance for the American Continent and for our countries.

"To blind ourselves to reality would be dangerous for the nation and for the workers whom this confederation represents.

"We denounce those elements which, under pretext of peace and neutrality, are in reality serving interests of the Fascist Axis, seeking to use Mexico as a springboard for action against the United States.

"We refer to those organizations, which, under the guise of being 'national' and 'patriotic' are in

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reality Fascist under the direct influence of German Nazis, Spanish Falangists and Italian Fascists, who act as political leaders or technical instructors.

"All of them now pass themselves off as 'anti-Imperialists', rabid anti-Yankees, defenders of our sovereignty, but in reality compromising our desire for peace and independence, the best legacy of our patriotic struggles and the most sacred standard for any Mexican.

"The Confederation denounces the devious maneuvers to place you in a compromising situation before our neighbors to the north..."

In addition to the CTM there are three other labor organizations of prominence in Mexico. The most important of these is the Miners and Metallurgical Workers' Union. This union participated in the formation of the CTM in 1936 but left the CTM in 1937.

Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (CROM)

Another organization not affiliated with the CTM is the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (Regional Confederation of Labor), once the most powerful labor organization in Mexico but in recent years its membership has diminished considerably.

By 1938, membership in the CROM had been reduced to less than 50,000.

The CROM is more akin in principles and practice to the AF of L than any other Mexican labor movement.

The CROM is headed by Luis Morones. The CROM consists of two groups, the pro-Morones and the anti-Morones. The reason for the split within the CROM was the question of the latter's participation in the new party of the Mexican revolution. Morones and his followers were opposed to participation, while the anti-Morones group favored participation.

On March 14, 1941, it was publicly announced that Fidel Velasquez, head of the CTM, had openly asked for unity with the CROM. At that time it was also announced that the CROM had expressed a willingness to initiate discussions for unity. It was further announced that talks had gotten underway between representatives of the CROM and the CTM on March 12, 1941, for the purpose of drawing up a solidarity pact. Leaders representing the CROM were the following: Eucario Leon, W. Coazitl and Florentino Maya.

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Those representing the CTM constituted the entire newly elected national committee headed by Velasquez. Each group agreed to work out a separate plan for the unity of the two federations. These plans were discussed during a meeting on March 13, 1941, and conversations will continue until a complete understanding is reached. Leaders of both the CROM and CTM announced that everything necessary will be done to achieve unity. The CTM is by far the largest and most powerful labor organization in Mexico, while the CROM, with its two divisions, pro and anti-Morones, is by far the second.

It is interesting to note that the efforts toward unity of labor organizations in Mexico follows a course parallel to the efforts toward unity by the CIO and the AF of L in the United States.

General Labor Confederation (CGT)

Another labor organization unaffiliated with the CTM is the General Labor Confederation.

Latin American Workers Federation (CTAL)

There is in existence in Mexico and other Latin-American countries a new labor organization known as the Latin-American Workers Federation, also called the Confederation of Latin-American Workers.

The first organization of this type was known as the Pan-American Federation of Labor. This group was founded in 1925 by Samuel Gompers and Luis Morones of the Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM). The Pan-American Federation of Labor flourished when Calles was president of Mexico in 1924. It included only the CROM and a few Cuban unions. It is alleged that most Latin-American unions refused to join, believing that the federation was no more than a method of extending the Monroe Doctrine.

In view of the fact that the Pan-American Federation of Labor had practically ceased to exist, Toledano initiated a movement for the creation of a new organization which later became known as the Latin-American Workers Federation or the Confederation of Latin-American Workers. In creating this new organization, the Latin-American Labor Congress was held in Mexico City on September 5 - 8, 1938. The Congress was organized by the CTM and was attended by trade union delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

John L. Lewis, representing the CIO of the United States, attended as a fraternal delegate. In connection with his presence there he stressed the fact to newspapermen that he attended in a purely personal capacity and that the CIO was not joining the new organization.

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The formation of the new Latin-American Workers Federation was in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of the CTM in February 1936, to work actively "for the unification of the whole Latin-American working class."

It was understood at the time of the Latin-American Labor Congress in September 1938, that the new federation would extend its organizational activities to other Latin-American countries in addition to those mentioned above. The work to be accomplished by this new organization was to be done mainly under the direction of the Mexican and Argentine labor movements.

The constitution of the new federation fixed its headquarters in Mexico City and provided that the president and secretary-general of the new organization must reside in Mexico City.

The aims of the Congress were outlined as follows:

1. To form regional organizations uniting all Latin-American workers.
2. To unite them with United States workers.
3. To work in conjunction with the workers of the rest of the world to improve the conditions of the proletariat and to combat Fascism.

The Latin-American Labor Conference, ending on September 8, 1938, elected the following officers:

President	- Vicente Lombardo Toledano
Secretary-General	- Fidel Velasquez
First Vice President	- Francisco Perez Letros
Second Vice President	- Clodomiro Clavijo

In December of 1941, the central committee of the CTAL was composed of the following:

President	- Vicente Lombardo Toledano
First Vice President	- Francisco Perez Letros
Second Vice President	- Guillermo Rodriguez M.
Secretary-General and Chief of the Northern District	- Fidel Velasquez
Secretary of the Central District	- Jorge Reguero Peralta
Secretary of the Southern District	- Jose Maria Argana

Toledano and Velasquez are both from Mexico, while Letros is from Argentina.

The new Latin-American Workers Federation has not been joined by any labor organizations in the United States or Canada. It is alleged that individual problems in individual countries have so far prevented the realization of a plan for joint organization.

William Green, president of the AF of L condemned the Latin-American Labor Congress as an attempt to spread Communist doctrines among the labor movements of Latin America. Green declined an invitation to attend the said congress.

Confederacion Nacional de Campesinos (CNC)

Of somewhat minor importance is the Confederacion Nacional de Campesinos which claims a membership of 1,000,000 agrarians. An estimated 200,000 peasants possess rifles with the approval of the Mexican Government which considers it as a potential reserve army.

Relationship Between the CIO of the United States and the CTM of Mexico

The relationship between the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the United States and the Confederation of Mexican Workers is demonstrated not only by the direct relationship between the two bodies but also by the relationship between John L. Lewis and Vicente Lombardo Toledano. Consequently all information available concerning the relationship between Lewis and Toledano is being set out hereinafter:

During the week of May 7, 1938, Toledano conferred with John L. Lewis in Washington, D. C. At that time Toledano was on his way to a meeting of the International Federation of Trades Unions in Oslo, Norway. At the time of this conference Toledano invited Lewis to appear at the World Labor Anti-War Conference to be held in Mexico City during September 1938.

Toledano commented on the cordial relations existing between the CTM of Mexico and the CIO of the United States, adding that he had known and admired Chairman Lewis for a number of years.

Toledano at that time pointed out that the CTM of Mexico had reached one million members, while the old Regional Confederation of Labor (CROM) had fallen in membership to less than fifty thousand in 1938.

There appeared in the CIO News for May 7, 1938, page 2, a photograph of Lewis and Toledano conferring at CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C.

There has been obtained confidentially a report allegedly written in Spanish by Toledano under date of June 4, 1938, while he was in Paris, France. The report is quoted herewith as follows:

"CONFIDENTIAL REPORT OF V. LOMBARDO TOLEDANO
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CTM

"We must not wholly rely in the capacity of Chief Stalin to help us either with money to pay in cash or by pressure to obtain long terms in the matter of the oil appropriations. But, we can hope to obtain that Roosevelt act as bondsman, in case that Great Britain accepts the plan drawn by the President and reported to Washington by our Ambassador.

"People are saying that the oil expropriations are nothing more than a contrivance to expel the Englishmen and deliver the oil (fields?) to the Americans. Even though this must finally be the case, you must counteract said belief by every possible means, as it would discredit our government and make it appear as deceiving the nationalists. The people have no idea as to where we are going, nor do they realize the small importance of who gets the oil now and until the day arrives for the final liquidation (destruction) of imperialism.

"You must become acquainted with the present condition of Europe, as this will bear a tremendous influence on ours. Since 1936, the proletariat of the world has harbored the hope of provoking a war between what are called democracies and the totalitarian states, through the medium of the Spanish Civil War. Unfortunately England and France were afraid of Italy and Germany, both of which acted promptly in favor of General Franco's revolution; however, Anthony Eden in England and George Mandel, in France, were able to obtain that their respective countries openly help the Azana government. Eden failed and lost his position, leaving the full weight of the situation on the shoulders of George Mandel, who now is the French Minister for Colonies. Mandel's main preoccupation has been that of counteracting Chamberlain's 'realistic' policies, as Chamberlain signed a conditional agreement with Mussolini for the purpose of safeguarding the status of the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the African colonies, in exchange for his (Mussolini) having a free hand to see that Franco won the war. George Mandel is about to completely destroy Chamberlain's plan by enlisting under the banner, 100,000 colonial Africans. As a consequence of this, Mussolini refuses to withdraw a certain number of soldiers from Africa, which, considered from Chamberlain's point of view, are a menace to Egypt's safety. Chamberlain might find a solution; but Mandel is equally capable of planting further obstacles in the way of the British Minister provided he has time to do so. But if the English were able to form a block with Italy, Germany and nationalistic Spain, such combination would be unbeatable for a long period of time, regardless of what France's attitude might be. On this account Chief Stalin recommended our proceeding further without delay. Another reason for his recommendation is that he does not desire to see Japan freed from the Chinese entanglement and free to fight in favor of Mussolini and Hitler.

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"We are in a better position to begin in Mexico for the following reasons:

1. The lack of cohesion and understanding on the part of the Mexican people, which permits us, even though we are a small minority, to dominate the country.
2. The tractableness of President Cardenas in following our ways.
3. The attitude of the Roosevelt administration, which, consciously or unconsciously, is backing up our plans.
4. Our alliance with Lewis' CIO.
5. The progress of our propaganda toward the South.
6. Our geographical position far distant from Europe and Asia which keeps us away from the interference of the totalitarian states.
7. Our character as a central organization in this Continent.

"We must hasten, therefore, as Chief Stalin has repeatedly stated, we must conclude everything at the latest by 1940.

"We must avail ourselves and take advantage of the so-called Good Neighbor Policy before Roosevelt ends his term of office, or the opposition becomes sufficiently strong to dictate its policies.

"Lewis entertains grave fears regarding the coming elections of Representatives in November.

"In the United States, as in Mexico, the great masses of the people are conservative and hate us due to the heavy taxation, to the lack of employment and to hunger. Lewis reports to Chief Stalin that besides the CIO, he controls the Maritime Nationalistic Union and over thirteen millions of unemployed, who are capable of paralyzing the whole country and of transforming any international war into a civil war. According to Lewis, the first step in the United States should be that which we are carrying out with so much success; the nationalization of the banks, industries, factories, mediums of transportation, et cetera and the suppression of all newspapers so that the bourgeois may be kept in absolute ignorance of everything that goes on. We must push our policies without rest. All lands must be divided (distributed) and the electric industry and the Mexican Railway must be immediately expropriated. The mines and the textile industries will follow later.

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"Frankly speaking, my conversation with Lewis was not satisfactory. He confessed to me that the majority of the industrial leaders who belong to the CIO are not Communists and that they are acting under deception. He told me that Roosevelt is the most egotistical crack-brained fool that is occupying a high position. The people of the United States are awakening to the danger of a general bankruptcy and of a revolution. In fact, Lewis is very far from being the strong man whom we need in the United States to back up the International.

"Before any action is consummated regarding the expropriation of the oil (fields), you must obtain that Congress decrees the juridical status of the government employees with a right to strike as also that of joining the CTM. This is absolutely essential as a means of defense. If Great Britain can obtain that the United States demand from us the return of the oil industry, we must reply by promoting chaos through the medium of a general strike of the government employees. Then the United States will endeavor to re-establish order through the intervention of armed forces, which is exactly what Lewis needs to fully paralyze the whole of the United States and promote a civil war. For the purpose of acting with safety, we must purge the army and turn the arms over to the proletariat.

"I shall discuss all matters with Lewis during the next few days. Will be with you all by the end of the month.

June 4th, 1938"

Toledano delivered a speech at the Royal Windsor Auditorium in New York City on the night of June 24, 1938. Among the representatives of the CIO who welcomed Toledano were:

James B. Carey
Louis Allen Berne
Michael Quill
Charles Hendley

On the night of June 27, 1938, Toledano spoke at the National Press Club Auditorium in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American League for Peace and Democracy. A co-speaker on the same platform was John Brophy, who was then director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. During his speech Brophy praised warmly the work of the CTM in organizing Mexican labor and upheld the policy of the Mexican Government in expropriating foreign oil interests. Brophy cited the statements of John L. Lewis to show that the CIO had expressed "sympathy and support for Mexican organized labor."

After showing the common economic interests of Mexican and American labor, Brophy said:

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"We have another stake in common with our brother trade unionists, the stake in democracy."

The CIO News for July 2, 1938, page 5, official organ of the CIO, carried a large headline, "Toledano Warns of Fascist Danger." This referred to a speech made by Toledano in Washington, D. C., on June 27, 1938, at the National Press Club Auditorium. The article pointed out that John Brophy, then national director of the CIO, appeared on the same platform. During his speech Brophy, in emphasizing the interest of American labor in its brother movement in neighboring countries, drew a parallel between the CTM in Mexico and the CIO in this country.

He declared:

"Both organizations are the dominant labor force in their nation, both are organized on industrial lines, and both have struggled and are struggling with anti-labor forces for the improvement of the workers' living conditions.

"Every time the Mexican workers make an advance in that struggle, it is an advance for us. We can build a stronger labor and progressive movement here if our fellow workers in Mexico and in other countries are organized too, if they are able to defend their standards of living and working."

The item pointed out that Toledano, accompanied by Alejandro Carrillo, was returning from his trip to Oslo, Norway, where he represented Mexico at the International Federation of Trades Unions.

The item further pointed out that before the above-mentioned speech, Toledano had conferred with Lewis in Washington, D. C., on the question of closer relations between the two principal labor movements on the American continent.

Len DeCaux, editor of CIO Union News Service, has pointed out the following:

"Toledano has been called the John L. Lewis of Mexico. Physically he presents a great contrast to the CIO leader. But when they meet and talk together, there is a closeness of understanding that comes from remarkably parallel experience. Each catches the other's line of thought without a wasted word.

"Like Lewis, Toledano was a leader in an older labor federation before he engaged in founding a more modern industrial movement. In the CROM (Regional Confederation of Labor) he fought hard and long for

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progressive labor policies.

"But he found himself opposed by a corrupt bureaucracy, headed by the plump and bejeweled Luis Morones. These CROM leaders, clutching to the sweets of office, feared the influx of new elements into the labor movement. Like the craft oligarchy of the AFL, they fought bitterly against the younger and more vigorous leadership emerging from the newly organized.

"Toledano, like Lewis, decided that the needs of the workers for industrial organization overrode all other considerations. He joined in founding the CTM and in a few years this body has brought hundreds of thousands of previously unorganized into the ranks of union labor. With a million members it has now almost completely displaced the old CROM."

The above appeared as an editorial in CIO News for July 2, 1938, by Len DeCaux, Editor and Publicity Director.

The editorial continued:

"The recent visit of Toledano and his associate, Alejandro Carrillo, has done much to make those who met and heard them realize the need for a closer bond between the labor movements of the United States and Mexico.

"Not only do the CTM and the CIO have a closely parallel development, but both have to deal with the same corporate employers and the Wall Street financial interests behind them. United States capital figures more largely as an industrial employer south of the Rio Grande than does native Mexican capital.

"In the strikes of the West Coast's longshoremen and San Antonio pecan shellers and in many other instances, the CTM has given aid to United States unions which has made international solidarity more than a phrase.

"In the world labor movement, the CTM and the CIO, together with the French CGT (General Confederation of Labor) represent a progressive tendency which stems from the great recent influx of new members in all three countries."

On September 5-8, 1938, the Confederation of Latin American Workers held its convention in Mexico City. Among the fraternal delegates was John L. Lewis, representing the Committee for Industrial Organizations. He was allegedly "an attentive observer at all sessions of the Congress." In speaking before the inaugural session of the Congress, Lewis placed

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great emphasis on the need for organizations of the workers to defend their common interests. He stated, "Everywhere we encounter the opposition of the great corporations and whether they be in the United States, in Mexico, in Ecuador or in the countries of Europe, their attitudes and methods toward the workers are much the same."

At the close of the Congress, Lewis made the following statement to the press:

"The formation of this organization is one of the most significant events that has happened for a long time. The revelations of the economic and social conditions in various countries made at this conference are in some respects astonishing. They show conclusively that large foreign corporations in various countries are exercising their influence with the different governments to impose miserable wage structures and degraded working and social conditions on the workers. Obviously labor in the South American countries is awakening to a consciousness of its rights and is organizing to a marked degree, thus becoming articulate, able to voice its wrongs and publicly proclaim its objectives. I think this is a helpful condition and an encouraging trend. The international organization now formed should be able to do much to ameliorate its woeful status and bring intelligent public opinion to bear in support of its proper claims."

On September 11, 1938, John L. Lewis spoke to a mass meeting, organized by the CTM in honor of the delegates to the International Congress Against War which was at that time in session in Mexico City. Lewis in a prepared speech stated, "Between us and Fascism there can be no peace..."

"In the United States the reactionary corporate employers have always opposed the right of workers to organize and to take concerted action in their own behalf. These reactionary elements have not yet resorted to Fascism, but we can expect that they will turn to Fascist when it is convenient and necessary to do so...When employers use spies, provocateurs, form company unions, spread lies and false propaganda, form 'law and order' and vigilante committees against workers and corrupt public officials to use the forces of the state against the workers, then they are using the weapons of Fascism. We know that in the United States there are groups, agents of certain foreign countries and of our own 'super-patriots' which seek to consolidate these forces and

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practices into the brutal system of Fascism."

"To preserve our present gains and to assure future progress, we shall continue resolutely to strengthen our organization and to take a definite part in the political life of the nation. Between us and Fascism there can be no peace. We dedicate ourselves and join with the workers of the Western Hemisphere and with workers everywhere to fight our common foe and to a common end."

At the time of Lewis' speech to the International Congress Against War, red flags, including those of the Communist party of Mexico, were waved when he arose to speak. In his opening remarks he declared:

"I salute this great meeting of Mexican people and Latin-American, European and Asiatic delegates in the name of the CIO and its four million members."

The Sunday Worker for September 11, 1938, page 3, carried a large photograph showing Toledano, John L. Lewis, and Leon Jouhaux, French labor leader in France, in Mexico City.

It has been learned confidentially that on December 12, 1938, Judge Xavier Icaza, a member of the Supreme Court of Mexico, proceeded from San Antonio, Texas to New York City and Washington, D. C., ostensibly on a vacation trip, but in reality to hold conferences with John L. Lewis. It has also been learned confidentially that Lewis visited Mexico in September 1938, at which time he held several confidential conferences with Icaza and Toledano concerning the oil confiscation decree by the Mexican Government. Icaza reportedly is the individual who successfully steered the oil confiscation decree through the Supreme Court of Mexico for President Cardenas.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations called a convention at Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 24 - 26, 1939, of Mexicans and other Latin-Americans working in the United States. Most of these workers are migratory in character. The CIO issued an invitation to the National Committee of the CTM to send a delegation and resultant thereto, the CTM elected a delegation to attend this meeting, the first of its kind ever held.

In August 1939, the CTM sent an "urgent communication" to the leading labor organizations of the world, asking for their support and solidarity with Mexico in the latter's conflict with the international oil trusts." Among the labor organizations to which this communication was directed was the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the United States.

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Toledano returned to Mexico City on October 6, 1939, after a trip of more than a month through the northern states of Mexico and also through California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. In commenting on this trip, Toledano pointed out that arrangements had been made to form international committees between the CTM of Mexico and the CIO of the United States to deal with the special problems of the Mexican worker in the border regions of the United States.

He also pointed out that this idea had already been taken up by the CIO convention in San Francisco and had been approved by Mexican labor organizations of the states of California, New Mexico and Texas. He declared that the present plan is to set up permanent committees of coordination between the trade union centers of both countries which will organize joint conventions to take up the special problems of each industrial branch. He suggested that the first of these conventions would be in the form of a congress of fishermen and marine workers.

The inaugural session of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers was held in Mexico City on or about the middle of June 1940. The session was attended by delegates Katheryn Lewis and Joseph Curran, representing the CIO from the United States.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL) in Mexico City during the week of June 15, 1940, Toledano, president of the Confederation, urged the fuller cooperation between Latin-American labor and labor in the United States. He declared that the CIO has been a powerful stimulus to the labor movement in Latin America.

By way of concrete measures for closer relations Toledano pointed out the creation by the CIO of its Committee of Latin America, presided over by Katheryn Lewis.

The People's World for September 27, 1940, reported Vicente Lombardo Toledano as being General Secretary of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico, having a membership of approximately a million and being the main labor movement of Mexico. The item also pointed out that he left Mexico City on September 26, 1940, to attend the CIO States' Convention at San Diego, California as a fraternal delegate. He was accompanied by Fidel Velasquez, organizational secretary of the CTM.

The National Committee of the Confederation of Mexican Workers was invited to attend the California Congress of the CIO held at San Diego, California on October 3, 4 and 5, 1940. Plans were laid by the Mexican organization to send visiting delegates to be headed by Toledano. An item appearing in the Mexican Labor News for September 20, 1940 pointed out:

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"The Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States and the Confederation of Mexican Workers have worked in close harmony in the past when common problems arose,....."

Toledano sent greetings to the Third Convention of the California State Industrial Union Council (CIO), which was held in San Diego on October 4, 5 and 6, 1940. The greetings stated, in part:

"Our American brothers may be sure that the CTM will continue being in the future a tireless force pushing forward the Mexican revolution and an indivisible force representative of the working class of the country."

The Mexican Labor News for November 8, 1940, page 1, the mouthpiece of Toledano, carried the following news item:

"Roosevelt's victory over Willkie in the United States presidential elections has been favorably commented in Mexican labor circles, although the attitude of John L. Lewis and many of the CIO unions in opposing his re-election is fully understood and sympathized with."

In April 1941, Philip Murray, head of the CIO, addressed a letter to the Confederation of Mexican Workers congratulating the new Executive Committee and pledging support and fraternal cooperation.

Leaders of the CTM are greatly interested in furthering the bonds of friendship which unite them with the CIO and have often pointed out that the key to working-class advancement in the Americas is close cooperation between labor in the United States and Latin-American labor.

On May 7, 1941, it was confidentially reported that Lewis, at the request of William Rhodes Davis, promised the United States Immigration authorities that Joachim Hertslet would not become a public charge. It is alleged that Hertslet is Herman Goering's chief aide in charge of Nazi economic penetration in all the Americas. To facilitate Hertslet's and Davis' Mexican oil deals, it is said that Lewis introduced them to Toledano.

Collaboration Between the CTM and the Mexican Communist Party

The CTM, which is the "CIO" of Mexico, has long been the champion of the Mexican worker and the protector of his gains.

The program of the CTM has been the support of the petroleum expropriation and of the agrarian program, the maintenance of the

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worker's right to strike, the improvement of working conditions and the eventual triumph of the Mexican proletariat over the forces of "Yankee Imperialism" and the Nazi-Fascist aggression.

Despite the close parallel of this program with that of the Communist party, despite the open, avowed and oft-repeated espousal of the Marxist philosophy in Toledano's public addresses, the CTM has been careful to deny any official connection with the Communist party.

However, certain reliable evidence exists and certain actions and expressions have been made which can reasonably be interpreted only as proof that secret collaboration between the CTM and the Communist party has existed for some time. Some of these are as follows:

I.

On May 16, 1939, a letter believed to have been written by Toledano, was sent to the Federation of Workers of the State of Oaxaca which read as follows:

"Confederation of Workers of Mexico
Mexico, D. F., May 16, 1939

Re: Begging You to Cooperate With
Comrade Graciano G. Benitez

Federation of Workers of the
State of Oaxaca
Oaxaca, Mexico

Comrade Graciano G. Benitez, the bearer of this letter, goes to Oaxaca as the representative of the Communist party of Mexico to carry out a large scale organization movement with the sanction of the Executive Committee of that organization.

We communicate the foregoing to you in order that you do not look with distrust upon the work of Comrade Benitez and so that you will cooperate with him in the successful conclusion of his mission.

Fraternally,

FOR A SOCIETY WITHOUT CLASSES
For the National Committee
The Secretary General

/s/ Vicente Lombardo Toledano

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Photostatic copies of foregoing letter were obtained from a reliable source and it is believed to be genuine.

The definitely friendly attitude toward the Communists and Communist projects, expressed in foregoing communication, is typical of the public pronouncements of the CTM, another of which follows:

II.

On March 1, 1941, Fidel Velasquez, upon accepting the position as president of the CTM, made the following public statement:

"The Communists will be comrades with the CTM. I am not a Communist but I admire the Communists because they are revolutionary as are all members of the CTM. For this reason I shall be a comrade to them and they shall participate in the responsibility of the CTM."

III.

On March 17, 1941, the National Committee of the CTM issued a declaration denouncing "exotic" doctrines and calling upon all popular organizations to cut themselves off from all European ideology and to form a united front of the peoples and the workers organizations of the American continent in favor of peace and authentic democracy.

The above declaration would seem to be a complete disavowance of the Communist party on the part of the CTM. However, it is reliably reported that the CTM specifically excluded the Communist party and did not in any way intend to discredit or to adversely affect that organization. This report is based upon a confidential letter which was reportedly written by the National Committee of the CTM and signed by Fidel Velasquez on April 14, 1941. This letter was written on the stationary of the CTM and its text, photostatic copies of which were obtained from a reliable source, is set forth in full below:

"Confederation of Workers of Mexico
Member of the International Syndicate Federation
and of the Confederation of Workers of
Latin America

Av. Madero #74
Mexico, D. F.

National Committee CTM
April 14, 1941

File X-G-301
Official Letter #35

Subject: Private Correspondence

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To All General Secretariats of the Groups
Belonging to this Confederation

Dear Members:

In answer to the request for advice in connection with circular Number 311 (three hundred and eleven) of last March, you should interpret same in accordance with the plan previously approved and following the same object which we have been pursuing. The statements made by the National Committee should not be interpreted as treason to the National Communist party, for it should be understood that those statements were made because of circumstances only. We wish to inform you that we have received a communication from our friends on the other side of the Rio Bravo asking for more cooperation. Consequently, we wish to communicate to you that we are mailing the plan for action to prevent help to Great Britain and the Allies.

We await the remittance of lists of followers and enemies as the decisive hour is at hand.

FOR A CLASSLESS SOCIETY

Secretary General
/s/ Fidel Velasquez"

Referring to the above communication, it is evident that "the statements made by the National Committee" are those of March 17, 1941 denouncing organizations which embrace "exotic" doctrines or have European ideologies and were made "because of circumstances only." This communication tends to establish definite secret collaboration with the Communist party.

Further evidence of possible collaboration is illustrated by the following:

IV.

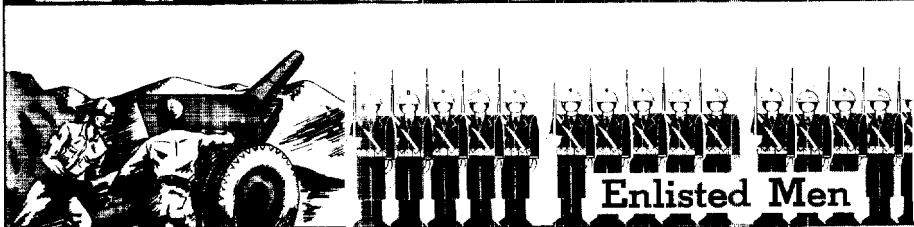
It is reliably reported that the failure of the CTM in its 17th National Council held in September 1941, to adopt a United Labor Front with the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, was due to the fact that the two unions failed to agree upon Communism. The CTM was willing to adopt a joint platform of opposition to Nazism and Fascism, while the CROM insisted upon including therein equal opposition to Communist, an addition which the CTM would, under no circumstances, accept.

Time after time the CTM and the Communist party have exchanged mutual expressions of admiration, cooperation and unity, such as are illustrated in the foregoing pages. In addition to this, Toledano who

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES

Each symbol represents 3,000 Personnel

Personnel	
 Officers	8,616
 Enlisted Men	42,916
ARMY STRENGTH	51,532

NAVY

1,500 PERSONNEL

3 PATROL BOATS



6 ESCORT VESSELS

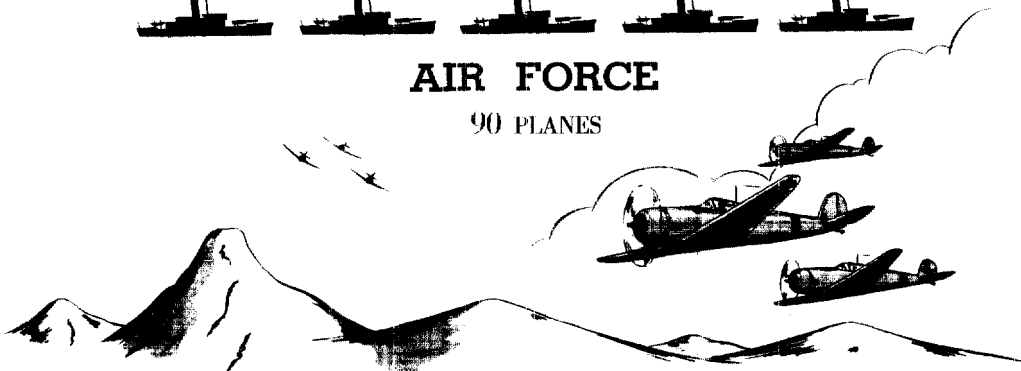


10 COAST GUARD GUN BOATS



AIR FORCE

90 PLANES



is still the intellectual leader of the CTM, is a known student of, and believer in the philosophy of Karl Marx. His Workers University is a stronghold of Marxism in the Western Hemisphere and his public utterances not infrequently extol the supremacy and the justice of the Soviet system. To illustrate the latter, in his speech before the meeting of the Confederacion Trabajadores America Latina given in the fall of 1941, Toledano pointed out that the democratic peoples everywhere were just then discovering the USSR and that even the most recalcitrant reactionaries were then admitting the justice of Russia's position, which he stated was as follows:

"The people of the Soviet Union have been fighting for twenty years of sacrifice and struggle in the construction of a regime which is better than ours.."

Toledano concluded by appealing to the CTM and to the Communist party to maintain discipline, cooperation and unity.

MEXICAN MILITARY FORCES

Army

According to a reliable source, the total personnel of the Mexican Army is comprised of the following:

Generals of Division	-	54
Generals of Brigade	-	152
Brigadier Generals	-	234
Field Officers	-	2,596
Company Officers	-	5,580
Enlisted Men	-	42,916

There is maintained by the Mexican Army the following military training institutions:

- Colegio Militar
- Engineer School
- Quartermaster School
- Communications School
- Service School
- Medical School
- Naval Schools - located at Veracruz, Veracruz and Mazatlan, Sinaloa
- Aviation Schools - including a school for aviation mechanics
- General Staff School

The Mexican Army has one motorized anti-tank company, located in Mexico City and an anti-aircraft company located at Ensenada, Baja

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California. The Mexican Army's one tank company includes six light tanks of the Marmon-Harrington type.

The new pay rates for the Mexican Army announced some time during the early part of 1941 are as follows:

Division General	-	960 pesos per month
Brigade General	-	780 pesos per month
Brigadier General	-	630 pesos per month
Colonel	-	474 pesos per month
Lieutenant Colonel	-	364 pesos per month
Major	-	309 pesos per month
Captain	-	288 pesos per month
Lieutenant	-	244 pesos per month
Second Lieutenant	-	227 pesos per month
Men	-	2 pesos per day

Mexican Military in Sympathy With the Nazis:

Juan Andreu Almazan - Reported to have a Nazi party membership card which shows a contribution of 10,000 pesos.

General Lucas Gonzales T. - To prove Gonzales' sympathy with the Nazis, reference is made to a letter dated May 23, 1940, at Mexico, D. F., addressed to Mr. L. G. Tejerna by Wilhelm Wirtz, then Nazi party chief, relative to a desire expressed by Gonzales for the bringing about of closer ties between Mexicans and Germans in Mexico.

General Leopoldo Dorantes - Member of Nazi party.

General Mijares Palencia - Member of Nazi party.

General Sanchez - In charge of all army hospitals and reported to be a rabid pro-Nazi.

General Manuel Celis - Reported to be the most outspoken of all and has been seen visiting the German Legation almost daily.

Navy

The Mexican Navy is composed of the following:

- 6 escort vessels
- 10 coast guard gunboats
- 3 patrol vessels

The Navy personnel consists of 1,500 officers and men.

Air Force

The Mexican Army Air Force is said to have from 90 to 100 planes, the majority of which are old models and types.

The following Germans or German-Mexicans were holding positions in the Mexican Air Force as of August 29, 1941:

Fritz Bieler	-	Pilot instructor
Rudolfo Dressel	-	-
Walter N. Hostrasser	-	Surgeon at military airport
Eduardo Vandrecourt Perles	-	Officer
Samuel Franuti Ravello	-	-
Juan Hibert Robleg	-	Officer
Ricardo Verplancken	-	Military instructor

PART II

TOTALITARIAN ACTIVITIES

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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

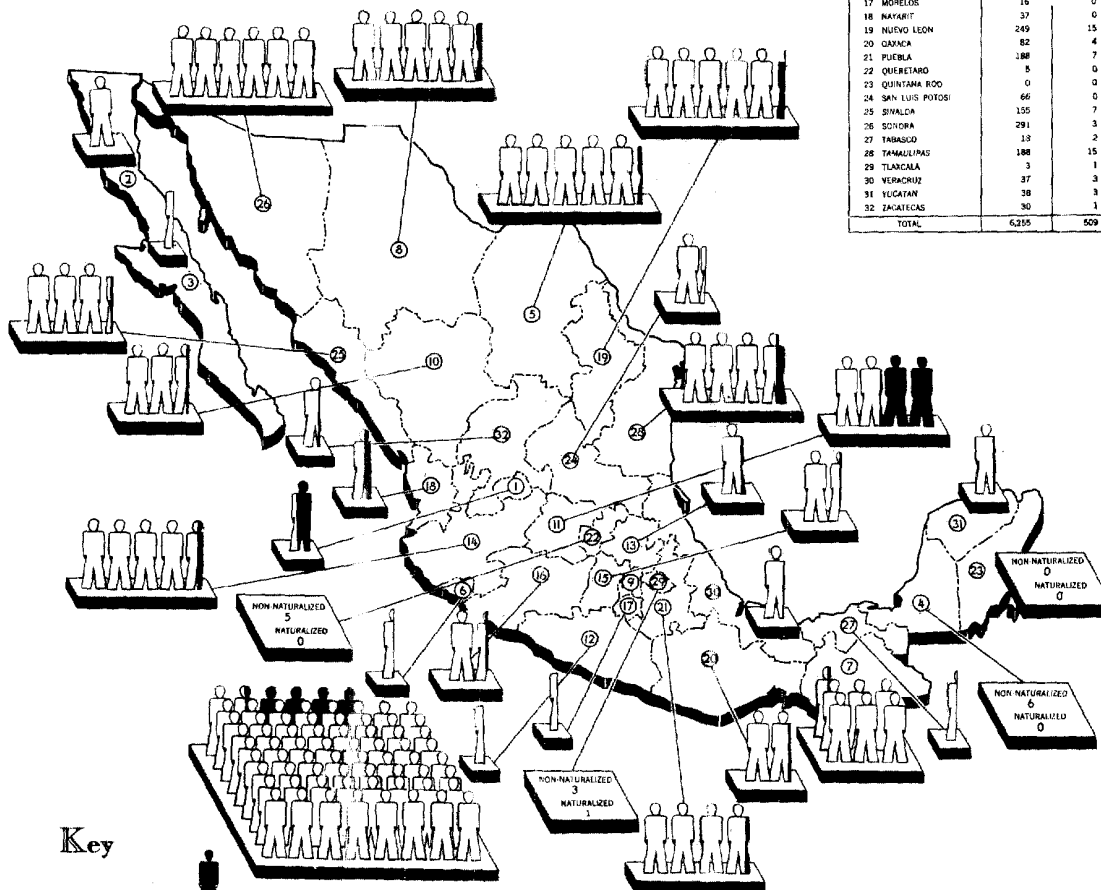
GERMAN POPULATION

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 50 PERSONS

Non-Naturalized 6,255
Naturalized 509
Total 6,764

Figures compiled recent to July, 1943 with 2 per cent margin for error

STATES	NON-NATURALIZED	NATURALIZED
1 AGUASCALIENTES	18	21
2 BAJA CALIFORNIA, N. D.	54	7
3 BAJA CALIFORNIA, S. D.	16	0
4 CAMPECHE	6	0
5 COAHUILA	246	14
6 COLIMA	37	1
7 CHIHUAHUA	322	21
8 CHIRIHUAHUA	245	15
9 FEDERAL DISTRICT	3,280	217
10 DURANGO	125	9
11 GUANAJUATO	95	98
12 GUERRERO	15	3
13 HIDALGO	49	7
14 JALISCO	221	20
15 MEXICO	59	7
16 MICHOACAN	63	8
17 MORELOS	16	0
18 NAYARIT	37	0
19 NUEVO LEON	249	15
20 OAXACA	82	4
21 PUEBLA	188	7
22 QUERETARO	5	0
23 QUINTANA ROO	0	0
24 SAN LUIS POTOSI	66	0
25 SINALOA	155	7
26 SONORA	291	3
27 TABASCO	13	2
28 TAMAULIPAS	188	15
29 TLAXCALA	3	1
30 VERACRUZ	37	3
31 YUCATAN	38	3
32 ZACATECAS	30	1
TOTAL	6,255	509



Key

NATURALIZED GERMANS

GERMAN NATIONALS

TOTAL NUMBER OF GERMANS INCLUDING PERSONS OF
GERMAN EXTRACTION IN MEXICO IS 16,250



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GERMAN SECTIONGeneral

German immigration began in the 1830's and was augmented by a current of German patriots in 1848 and a strong immigration movement during the administration of Porfirio Diaz. Germans from the United States entered Mexico during the first World War and Mennonite colonies from Canada settled in the state of Chihuahua and vicinity about the same period.

The German group is one of the most highly organized and the German people in general are regarded as being customarily hard-working and thrifty individuals being interested primarily in earning a livelihood. Their attachment to Germany, though naturally conditioned by family and business ties, is influenced by their affinity to the German way of life, whether it be fashioned by a Kaiser or by Hitler.

Population

As of April 1942, it was estimated that the total German population of Mexico, including those persons of German extraction born in Mexico, was 16,250.

Statistics relative to naturalized and non-naturalized Germans are as follows:

	<u>Non-Naturalized</u>		<u>Naturalized</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Aguascalientes	13	5	10	11
Baja California, N. D.	33	21	6	1
Baja California, S. D.	10	6	-	-
Campeche	3	3	-	-
Coahuila	148	98	7	7
Colima	17	20	1	-
Chiapas	224	98	16	5
Chihuahua	127	118	9	6
Durango	72	53	9	-
Federal District	1,852	1,428	107	110
Guanajuato	60	36	56	42
Guerrero	10	6	2	1
Hidalgo	28	21	4	3
Jalisco	129	92	1	19
Mexico	35	24	5	2
Michoacan	36	27	2	6
Morelos	7	9	-	-
Nayarit	29	8	-	-
Nuevo Leon	142	107	9	6
Oaxaca	53	29	4	-

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Puebla	106	82	5	2
Queretaro	3	2	-	-
Quintana Roo	-	-	-	-
San Luis Potosi	38	28	-	-
Sinaloa	96	59	7	-
Sonora	163	128	3	-
Tabasco	9	9	2	-
Tamaulipas	115	73	10	5
Tlaxcala	3	-	1	-
Veracruz	27	10	1	2
Yucatan	24	14	1	2
Zacatecas	17	13	-	1
	<u>3,629</u>	<u>2,626</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>231</u>
Sub-Totals	6,255		509	
Grand Total	6,764			

As a precaution in the interests of Mexico's defense, President Manuel Avila Camacho decreed in December 1941, the voluntary removal of Axis citizens from certain prohibited zones within 10 days after December 31, 1941.

Economic Penetration

Generally speaking, concerning Nazi economic penetration through German firms, it cannot be denied that the Nazi government, through its foreign office, did an efficient service. By appeals to patriotism, by threat of boycott and by social pressure of unbelievable thoroughness, German firms with few exceptions were brought into the Nazi orbit. These pressures ranged from the matter-of-fact threat to cut off the source of the firms' supplies, most of which originated in Germany or were German controlled, to the humiliation of the child of the recalcitrant German business man in the classrooms of the German schools. And where relatives were available in Germany there is reason to believe that the terrorism of the hostage system was employed. The net result of this carefully planned campaign was the organization of the bulk of German firms to serve as fronts for German agents, to act as an advertising block that could and did influence news presentations in large daily papers and to serve as a steady source of funds for Nazi needs and provide man power for Nazi activities.

The outbreak of war in Europe and the accompanying British blockade of Germany, along with the formulation of the several "black lists" struck the first major blow at the Nazi organization and its use of German property and capital. The rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and Mexico with the noncommittal departure of embassy and consular officials served to further lessen the effectiveness of German economic power in Mexico. Considering Mexico's entrance into the present war in May 1942, it is to be expected that German economic power in Mexico will be forced to retrench and "run underground."

With this final step in the control of enemy firms and property it would appear that German economic power in Mexico is in a state of suppression so far as surface activity is concerned. However, the grave problem of sub-surface activity remains as serious as ever, particularly in view of the large number of firms owned by persons of Mexican nativity and citizenship but of German origin whose loyalty to the homeland is beyond dispute. These firms would hardly come under the jurisdiction of a law affecting "alien" property and it is to be expected that the German Government will make every effort to utilize their services and capital in further prosecution of their war effort.

Shortly after declaring war, Mexico moved to confiscate all enemy property within its boundaries. This property was estimated to total about one billion dollars. (Note: See section "German Firms in the Republic of Mexico.")

National Socialist Party Background

Shortly after the National Socialist Party of German Workers (Nationalsozialistische deutsche Arbeiterpartei) was organized in Germany and assumed power in 1933, agents were sent to South America, especially to Brazil, Chile and Argentina. This serves to illustrate that long before Hitler came into prominence, he was already preoccupied with the domination of America. These first agents of Nazism in the Latin-American countries devoted most of their propaganda to the subject of "Aryan superiority." This theme found a fertile field in Latin-American countries where persons of Germanic descent and origin were found in large numbers. Nazi progress was aided by the fact that the German settlers in Latin America were far away from their country of origin, isolated from civilization in many instances, forsaken by the local Latin-American government officials and were generally forced to fashion their own fate. Hence, steps were taken to develop a collective life and in this desire to congregate, the Germans founded schools, hospitals and societies. It was only natural that the German settlers retained their Germanic identity. The Germans have adopted Latin-American habits, customs and citizenship but never forgot their fatherland and they remained faithful to the German Government regardless of its ideals and leadership and followed its dictates.

In Latin America the early Nazi agents had a ripe and willing field in which to work. These agents fostered the German traditions, principally those that related to social life, sports and religion and thus the first cells of the National Socialist Party of German Workers were formed in Latin America. The Nationalsozialistische deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP) came into the open shortly after these cells were organized. Social clubs, German societies and other organizations were fostered and later induced to unite with the Nazi party and thereby became an integral unit of the Nazi party and its operations.

The "Auslandesorganization"

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To direct the Nazi organization abroad Hitler, upon assuming power, already had an organization of Germans abroad called the "Auslandesabteilung" which is presently directed by Ernest Bohle, a close friend of Hitler.

The "Auslandesorganization" is divided as follows:

1. The "Auslandeskommissariat" which directs the activities of the Auslandesorganization in a particular world division. There may be, for example, an Auslandeskommissariat for South America, North America, Asia or the Dutch East Indies.
2. The "Landesgruppe," a division of the Auslandeskommissariat, pertains to a particular country, hence there is a Landesgruppe directing Nazi affairs in Argentina, Colombia or Mexico. This group is headed by a "Landesgruppenleiter." Usually the Landesgruppenleiter is located at a strategic city from where he directs party affairs for the entire country.
3. The "Kreisleiter" or district leader comes under the Landesgruppe directorate. A country may be divided into several districts or "Kreises."
4. Districts in turn are divided into "Ortsgruppen" and are located in principal cities. The Ortsgruppen is led by an "Ortsgruppenleiter" or city leader.
5. The Ortsgruppen or city organization is broken down into what is known as "Blocks." They are comparable to our modern day urban wards or precincts and are headed by a "Blockwarten."
6. The "Zellenob" or small cell units composed of individual cliques is a breakdown of the Block. The leader of the small cell unit is called the "Zellenobmann."

In some countries are also found the "Stuetzpunkt" or support points which are usually created for some special purpose, such as the caching of arms and fuel with which to supply German invasion troops or local revolutionary groups friendly to the Third Reich.

It is to be remembered that the core of all directed influence in the Auslandesorganization group is the National Socialist Party of German Workers (Nationalsozialistische deutsche Arbeiterpartei) within

the organization.

Within the Auslandesorganization are semi-political groups such as:

1. Youth Groups:

- a. The Jungvolk (JV) made up of children of 10 years or younger.
- b. The Hitler Jugend (HJ) or Hitler youth, made up of boys from 10-18.
- c. The Bund Deutscher Maedchen (BDM) or German Girls' Organization.

2. Women's Groups:

- a. The Deutsche Frauenschaft (DF) or Bund of German Women. Membership in this organization is reserved to married German women coming from the Bund Deutscher Maedchen.

3. Workers' Organization:

- a. Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF). This is a German workers' front. All Germans are required to be a member of this group before they can be employed by German firms who are constituents of the Nazi cause.
- b. Various German workers' aid organizations, such as the Deutsche Krankenkasse zu Mexico (German Sick Benefit Fund).

In addition to the semi-political groups found within the Auslandesorganization, there are the non-political groups such as:

- 1. The Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft or German Peoples Community.
- 2. The Deutsche Klubs or German Clubs.
- 3. The Gesangverein or Singing Society.
- 4. The Turn Und Sport Gruppen or Sport Groups
- 5. Various social organizations having charity functions, such as the Deutsche Hilfsverein or German Aid Society.

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Nazi Organization

In 1933, when Adolf Hitler assumed power, the Nazi party (NSDAP) sought to control all German organizations composed of subjects of the German Reich and also those who had been naturalized as Mexicans. During the early days of the Mexican Nazi party, the Germans began their first attempts to influence the opinions of the Mexican people. An effective Nazi service was first achieved in 1935 when Dr. Heinrich Northe, the first secretary of the German Legation, completely organized the existing Nazi machine. Northe was last reported, in 1941, to be an attache to the German Legation in Shanghai. The organization of the different Nazi services was patterned more or less after the established German systems used in other countries with, of course, the necessary elasticity to suit the situation in Mexico.

Tasks were assigned to the Legation, the Consulate, the Office of Press and Publicity, the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft (Popular German Community) the National Socialist Party of German Workers (Mexican Section), the Hitler Youth, the German School in Mexico City and those organizations of secondary importance in the German social life in Mexico. These organizations were dedicated, in all appearances, to the diplomatic and consular activities. Dr. Heinrich Northe, who up to that time was the first secretary of the Legation, was in reality the prime authority in all Nazi matters. In addition to having organized the services of propaganda and espionage, he also supervised Nazi relations with persons and organizations in the Mexican political sphere. He was succeeded by Dr. Joachim Cuhn who is reported to have been also involved in the subversive functions of the Nazi organization.

Diplomatic and Consular Organization

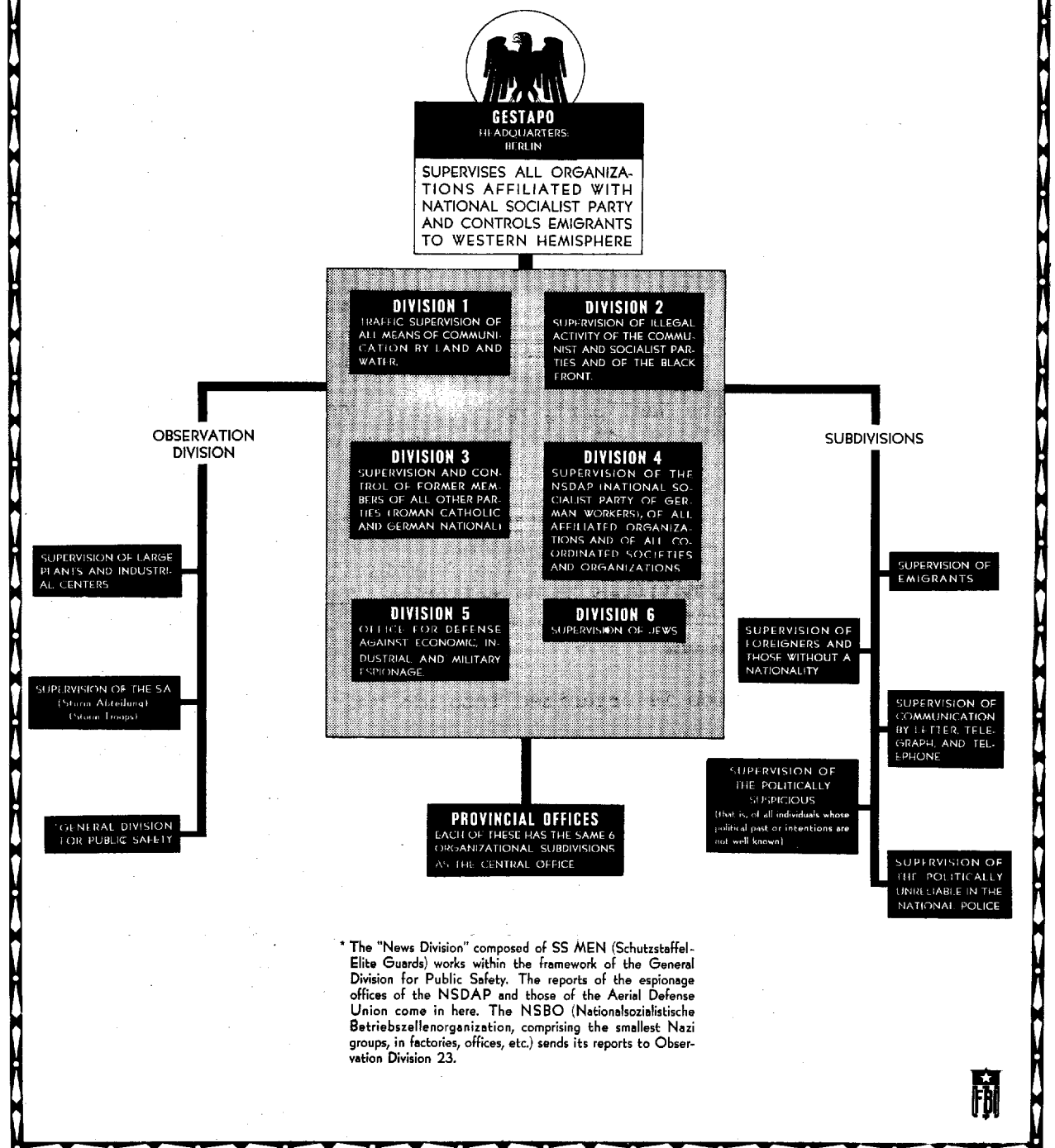
The German Minister at that time, Baron Ruedt von Collenberg, remained in the background relative to the extra official activities of the German diplomatic corps. Von Collenberg devoted himself during the period prior to the war to social intercourse with the Mexican military, press and politicians, with the furtherance of propaganda objectives in mind. It was reported that though interested primarily in official functions of a diplomatic nature, von Collenberg took charge of negotiations concerning the needs of Italy and Japan relative to the coordination of Axis activities in Mexico. The commercial attache to the German Legation at that time, Hans Burandt, was reported to have busied himself with the obtaining of information relative to the negotiations and business of the German houses in Mexico and his reports were said to have been used by the ex-official organizations to organize activities of German business and to exert coercive pressure on those indifferent and recalcitrant.

Arthur Dietrich, who Hans Burandt succeeded as commercial attache to the German Legation and who was important in the Nazi propaganda mission, sailed from Manzanillo, Mexico, on July 22, 1940, on the Japanese steamer, "Heiyo Maru."

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Reported Functional Organization Of THE GESTAPO IN GERMANY

Plan reflects supervisory capacity of Gestapo over the several divisions, especially the NSDAP Division



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The Gestapo

The Gestapo, or Geheime Staatspolizei, is an integral part of the German civil police system headed by Heinrich Himmler in Berlin. It is not an espionage organization; however, it may well collect intelligence information incidental to its control and supervisory duties.

It is believed that the Gestapo maintains agents abroad in German Consulates, Embassies, Legations and German social and commercial organizations to control Nazi interests in foreign countries.

Reports carrying information to the effect that this or that person in Mexico is a member of the Gestapo are abundant and such allegations are carried in this monograph relative to certain individuals who acted or who are acting in behalf of the Nazis. However, before a conclusion is made as to an individual's affiliation with the Gestapo the possibility that the particular subject is connected with the German Intelligence Services should be considered.

Gestapo agents are said to be members of the SS or Schutzstaffel. If a Storm Trooper or member of the Sturmabteilung becomes a Gestapo agent he automatically becomes a member of the Schutzstaffel.

In instances where Nazi party members are affiliated with the military organization, they are not generally members of the SS, or the Gestapo, but belong to the Storm Troops.

Gestapo Organization

The following is an outline of the functional organization of the Gestapo in Germany, believed to be reliable. This information reflects the supervisory capacity of the Gestapo over the several divisions, especially the NSDAP division.

The Central Office is organized into six main divisions, (Hauptabteilungen):

- HA 1 - Traffic supervision of all means of communication by land and water
- HA 2 - Supervision of illegal activity of the Communist and Socialist parties and of the Black Front
- HA 3 - Supervision and control of former members of all other parties (Roman Catholic and German National)
- HA 4 - Supervision of the NSDAP (National Socialist Party of German Workers) of all affiliated organizations and of all coordinated societies and organizations
- HA 5 - Office for defense against economic, industrial and military espionage

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HA 6 - Supervision of Jews

Subject to Headquarters are the provincial offices which are organized according to the same scheme. Besides the provincial offices the sub-divisions (Unterabteilungen) exist independently and are directly responsible to Headquarters:

- UA 1 - Supervision of emigrants
- UA 2 - Supervision of foreigners and those without a nationality
- UA 3 - Supervision of communication by letter, telegraph and telephone
- UA 4 - Supervision of the politically suspicious, that is, all individuals whose political past or intentions are not well known
- UA 5 - Supervision of the politically unreliable in the national police.

The Observation Division (Beobachtungabteilung) is also directly subordinate to Headquarters. It has the following sub-groups:

- BA 1 - General division for public safety
- BA 2 - Supervision of the SA (Storm Troops)
- BA 3 - Supervision of large plants and industrial centers

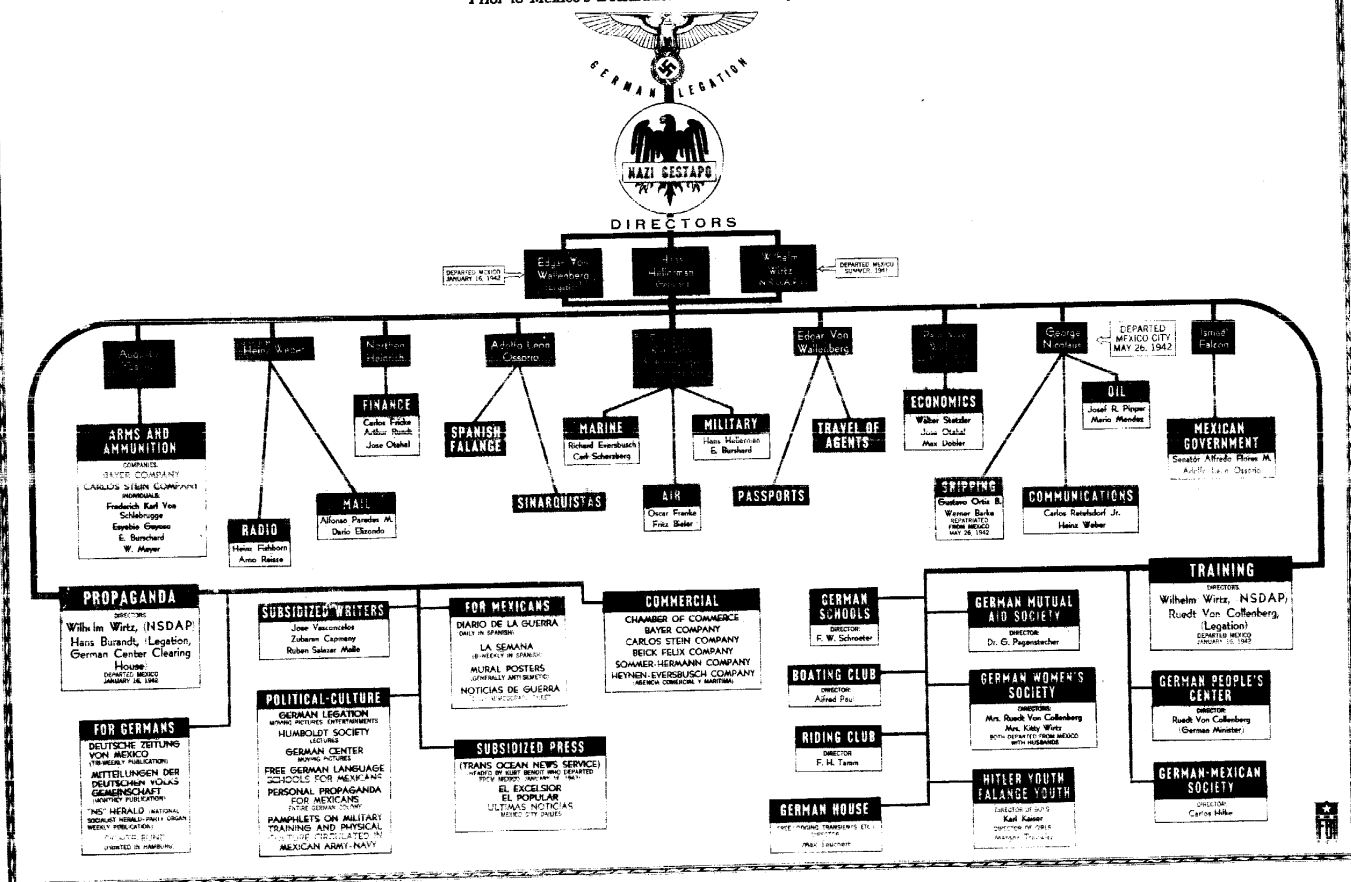
The News Division composed of SS men (Elite Guards) works within the framework of the general division for public safety. The reports of the espionage offices of the NSDAP and those of the Aerial Defense Union come in here. The NSBO (Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen Organization) comprising the smallest Nazi groups in factories, offices, etc., sends its reports to Observation Division #23.

The Gestapo in Mexico

Shortly after the penetration into Mexico by the Nazi party and its subsequent reorganization in 1935 by the director, Heinrich North, the German Gestapo began to operate in Mexico on an effective scale. The aim of the Gestapo in Mexico, as well as in other countries where it operated, was to exercise absolute control over the German elements in that country. Its method was, and is, one based upon terror and reprisal for non-cooperation with the desires of the German Reich in its effort to foster Nazi penetration and subversive activity in the Western Hemisphere. The Gestapo works closely with German business houses and attempts to utilize the discontented and subversive elements

L23a

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO Organization of NAZI ECONOMIC AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE Prior to Mexico's Declaration of War on May 28, 1942



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within the country where it operates.

In addition to its function of controlling the German elements, the Gestapo also supervises the NSDAP and all organizations affiliated with the National Socialist party and attempts to exercise supervision of German emigrants in the Western Hemisphere. The German Gestapo might possibly be engaged in political, economic and military espionage and sabotage but that activity would be incidental to its other functions. In close cooperation with leaders of the party, the Gestapo supervises not only affairs of a Nazi character but also those relative to the Falange, Italians and Japanese.

The German Intelligence Services

The Intelligence Service of the German High Command, Ober Kommando der Wehrmacht, is called the Abwehr. The Abwehr is part of the Wehrmachtsamt which consists of the Amt Ausland, the Amt Inland and the Wehwirtschaftsamt.

The Amt Inland concerns itself with conditions inside Germany, the Wehrwirtschaftsamt with economic planning of operations and the Amt Ausland is interested in studies of conditions in foreign countries.

The Abwehramt in the War Office in Berlin is the Headquarters of the Intelligence Service and controls all stations of the Abwehr Organization in the world. The Stations, or Abwehrstelle, are headed by and are divided into the following: I Leiter, II Leiter and III Leiter.

For the sake of brevity, only the Military Intelligence Department is mentioned here but a similar organization exists in the Navy and Air Force. These three intelligence services are responsible to the German Supreme Command.

The German Intelligence Service in Mexico

During the early part of 1941, the directors of German intelligence activities in Mexico were Baron von Humboldt and Baron B. von Watsdorf. The visible head of these activities during that period was Edward von Wallenberg and the operating head was Karl Rikowsky. Under this directorship there operated the following agents:

Frederich Karl von Schlebrugge - in charge of
marine and coastal espionage

George Nicolaus - director of land and air
espionage

Jose Otahal - supervised economic espionage

Ishmael Falcon, who constituted the Nazi cell

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in the Mexican Senate, also headed social and political espionage

Dr. Frederick Pfeiffer - headed local counter-espionage

Emilio Locke Mayer - attended to Government contracts

Major Alfonse Clave - administered business relative to the Department of Gobernacion

Franz von Schlebrugge - supervised activity pertaining to the Department of Communications

Heinz Weber - supervised mail and radio communications of the Nazi Gestapo

Arthur Rundt - administered terrorist activities and the collection of funds for the use of the German organization in Mexico

From a study of the German intelligence organization and activities in Mexico, it appears that the German Legation served only in a facilitating capacity relative to intelligence matters. It was observed that the German Legation during the period of the above-mentioned organization attempted to stay out of the picture as much as possible and the German Minister at the time, Ruedt von Collenberg, was more or less a figurehead. It was reported that Collenberg was incapable of directing the espionage activities of the Germans.

During the latter part of 1941, it was reported that the directorship of the German intelligence changed. Wilhelm Wirtz, who was head of the NSDAP at that time, became a director; Edward von Wallenberg retained his director's seat and Hans Hellermann became chief of the Nazi Gestapo and also served in the directorship.

It was reported that under this setup the services of Augusto Ibanez Serrano, chief of the Spanish Falange and Adolfo Leon Ossorio, notorious Falange agent, were enlisted.

Many of the German agents who served under the von Humboldt and von Watsdorf directorate, such as George Nicolaus, Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge, Heinz Weber and Arthur Rundt, were also prominent under the new setup. Further information relative to the Nazi economic and military intelligence organization in Mexico under the von Wallenberg, Hellermann and Wirtz directorate is contained in the chart entitled, "Nazi Economic and Military Intelligence Work in Mexico Prior to Mexico's Declaration of War on May 28, 1942."

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Numerous reports alleged that Ernst Laessing served as chief of the Gestapo prior to the occupancy of that position by Hans Hellermann who now heads Gestapo activities in Mexico which are being implemented at present by use of the Spanish Falange.

The German Popular Community (German Center)

This organization had included all the social and recreational organizations of the German colony, practically all the "pure" Germans and the majority of members of the League of pro-German Culture in Mexico. "Pure" Germans are defined as those individuals of German nationality, excepting Jews, whose origin can be traced to the first, second and third generation and all Germans naturalized as Mexicans.

Prior to Mexico's entry into the war, Germans in Mexico had contributed \$100,000.00 to \$150,000.00 monthly for propaganda. The main contributors were the German firms: AEG (Cia Mexicana de Electricidad), Siemens, Carlos Stein and Beick-Felix & Co.

All German members had contributed to the "community" and in addition had donated to such collections in accordance with sums assigned to them by the heads of the community. It is reported that at the outbreak of the war almost one million pesos were collected in a special collection. The bulk of Nazi finances came from the ordinary collections of the German Center. The German Center was the main media for the distribution of propaganda directed to the German colony as well as propaganda of a cultural nature destined for Mexicans.

The Nazi Party and the Hitler Youth

The National Socialist Party of German Workers (national section called the Landesgruppe" and the local section the "Ortsgruppen") was composed of Aryan German members, that is, Germans who were pure Aryans and well identified with Nazi activities. Persons of Mexican-German blood were not eligible for membership. Many German subjects naturalized as Mexicans belonged to this party after taken an oath of fidelity to the German Fuhrer. The Nazi party devoted itself to the furtherance of the National Socialist ideologies. It had charge of the political and physical instructions given to the Nazis. The party demanded that the individual devote his life to the demands of the party, giving his moments of leisure to active participation in its social activities. The directors for other Nazi organizations were recruited from the ranks of the Nazi party.

It has been reported that following Hitler's rise to power, Germans employed by the important German firms in Mexico were compelled to obey a rule of the NSDAP party to the effect that "on all disputable questions the complainant will render his complaint before the party judge of the NSDAP and will avoid calling upon the Mexican law and courts." Thus the Nazis conducted their own judicial system for German aliens within

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Mexico. The head party judge of the NSDAP in 1940 was Ernst Laessing, chief of the Chancellery and the German Legation, as well as the alleged supreme head of the Gestapo in Mexico.

It has been alleged that in accordance with the above rule, complainants of German origin involved in legal cases were obliged to go before the party court and were threatened with sharp reprisals against their relatives in Germany should redress be sought by Mexican tribunals.

The Hitler Youth, segregated according to sex, was devoted to the fashioning of future Nazi party members. The German School served as its headquarters and practically all children of the required German origin belonged to it. Members of the Hitler Youth were required to take an oath of allegiance to the Fuhrer. The German boys from the beginning of their primary school instruction received a national socialistic education. They were thoroughly grounded in the Hitlerian doctrines of Aryan superiority, the universal mission of Nazism and the "Beginning of a Leader" (Fuhrer Prinzip). This training was supplemented by movie and lecture propaganda which impressed the Nazi doctrines on the youthful mentalities which were susceptible to the fantasies of the Nazi doctrines. The youths were taught that militarism was essential to the Nazi cause and were subjected to some military training.

The girls were educated according to the Nazi precepts of womanhood which called for utter submission to the demands of the Reich's "new order."

The German School

The German School was developed to teach subjects in a manner favorable to the Nazi ideology and with the use of totalitarian educational methods.

Up until 1940, it was reported that about 2,000 pupils had completed their studies in the German school and these pupils together with the older youths of the German Nazi party constituted a strong nucleus for the potential Fifth Column activities contemplated by the Nazi leaders of Mexico. The student exchange plan, which provided for the education in Germany of pupils chosen by the German School authorities in Mexico, was also used to further the Nazi cause. Most of the people chosen were exclusively of German parentage. There were some Mexicans who went to Germany and who upon their return were converted into active Nazi propagandists. This student exchange was abandoned with the beginning of the war.

German Commerce and Industry

Almost all German merchants and men of industry were enrolled in the Nazi organization, some against their will and others participating

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due to a desire to further the cause of Germany. Forced cooperation was available inasmuch as most of the German business organizations depended on German supplies for their importations of materials and machinery and upon German markets for their exports of raw materials to the German Reich. Also, there was available the commercial boycott which could be instituted against German consumers or suppliers in Mexico. As stated before, the commercial attache collected and coordinated German commercial information and through his office the German business houses were placed at the disposition of the Nazi organization. An important function of German business in Mexico was to further the Nazi ideology. To this effect the Germans received preference relative to promotions over Mexican employees engaged by the respective business houses, thus "proving Aryan superiority."

It was reported that the firm of Felix Beick & Cia., provided an excellent example of this policy. Probably another reason for the policy was due to the fact that the Nazi followers needed higher salaries with which to increase their donations to the Nazi organization. Then too, political reasons probably figured in the observance of this policy. German business houses were charged with another task which consisted of obtaining immigration permits for "confidential employees" who in reality were German agents. It was reported that only the more important German business houses, such as the Bayer Company and the Union Quimica were engaged in these matters. At times the task of obtaining such permits was left to the charge of the German Chamber of Commerce which gave "company aid" to German agents and made them appear as commercial representatives, etc.

German Propaganda

The Character of German Propaganda Up Until July, 1939

German propaganda in Mexico, from the time the Germans became active there, had devoted itself to the fight against Communism; derogations against the Jewish race to whom all evils were attributed; praise of militarism, decay of democracy and the gratification of Nazism. The national socialistic state was pictured to be a Utopia. Intent upon spreading the Nazi system in Mexico and other countries, the Nazi propaganda took on a kind of demagogic and chauvinist nationalism. It also included a presentation of the current news from a Nazi viewpoint.

Publications

The "Deutsche Zeitung von Mexiko," published three times weekly, was "coordinated" into the Nazi machine when Hitler achieved power. Its articles were National Socialistic in character and the paper received most of its news from the German Transocean News Agency.

The monthly review, "Mittell Ungen der Deutschen Volksgemeinschaft," was the official organ of the German Center. Its articles were devoted to polemic themes, but articles capable of injuring Mexican sentiment were

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generally avoided.

The "National Socialist Herald" is considered a Nazi party organ which was restricted to distribution among the Nazi party members.

Other than the above publications there appeared those from the "Fichte-Bund" in Hamburg, Germany. These publications were essentially devoted to racial agitation. The Fichte-Bund is said to be presently smuggled into Mexico.

Publications Sponsored by the German Legation

"Defense" - a vulgar anti-Semitic sheet which was suspended after a few publications, in early 1940, due to lack of circulation.

A second publication which was sponsored by the German Legation was a Spanish version of the German newspaper in Mexico which appeared upon the outbreak of the present war. It was distributed free of charge and since it had few advertisements it had to be subsidized by German government funds.

A third important publication sponsored by the German Legation was called "Timon." The director of this publication was (or is) Jose Vasconcelos. This newspaper dedicated 80 per cent of its space to German themes and it was reported that the German Legation agreed to finance the review for six months in order to establish it.

A reliable source advised that in September 1941, the editor of the newspaper, "Vanguardia," Ruben Moreno Padres, made the statement that this newspaper was being financed by the Nazi organization in Mexico City.

Utilization of Mexican Publications

The Nazis organized German advertisers and passed upon all advertising contracts relative to Nazi ideals through the press attache, Arthur Dietrich. Thus, a form of control was exercised. It is said that Dietrich's work was so effective that prior to the commencement of the war, a good part of the "independent" Mexican press was in the Nazi service. Accordingly, counteractive measures were taken by the English, American and French advertisers, but these efforts patterned after those of the Nazis were not as effective because of the "persuasive" methods of the Germans.

The following publications in Mexico City were said to be pro-German or under German pressure as of March 1941:

- "Asi"
- "Daily Record"
- "Diario de la Guerra"
- "Estampa"

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"Excelsior"
"Hombre Libre"
"Hoy"
"Jueves de Excelsior"
"La Marsella (de Castelli)"
"Omega"
"Revista de Revistas"
"Ultimas Noticias"

"Afirmacion"	}	Falangist publications
"Ecos y Notas"		
"Hispanidad"		
"La Semana"		
"Mexico Nuevo"		
"Se"	}	

Employment of Mexican Writers

To give German propaganda a Spanish touch and interpretation, Mexican writers were employed. Among them were Ruben Salazar Malle,^W Zubaran Capmany and Jose Vasconcelos.

The Transocean News Service

The Transocean News Service was considered to be an integral part of the Nazi propaganda service. Its director was the German, Kurt Benoit, who was repatriated to Germany from Mexico via the United States on May 7, 1942.

Transocean is a subsidiary of the official Reich news service, DNB, and its directors and staff are sent directly from the parent company in Germany to its foreign offices.

During its existence in Mexico Transocean furnished daily service to all the newspapers in Mexico City and some located in other parts of the Mexican states. Its material was received from Germany and other foreign points over radio which would disperse Transocean reports to correspondents within the Mexican Republic and would likewise serve to communicate news to points outside of Mexico. The Transocean news bulletins, with very few exceptions, were published in Mexico City by the newspapers, "Excelsior," "Universal" and both editions of "Ultimas Noticias" even though the bulletins were furnished to all the newspapers in the city.

According to information obtained from newspaper sources among the employees of the newspapers, "El Nacional" and "El Popular," it was ascertained that Transocean furnished these newspapers with news service in a gratuitous manner. It was further ascertained that other papers, in addition to receiving their bulletins free were also furnished advertisements and propaganda paid for by German firms in accordance with their willingness to publish greater amounts of Transocean bulletins. The service was rendered in such a manner as to make it appear that the newspapers were actually paying for the Transocean service.

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Cultural Propaganda

Cultural propaganda was used to appeal to the more refined elements. It was implemented in part by lectures in Spanish and presented before a selected audience in the Humboldt and German-Mexican Societies which were controlled by the German Center. The object of these conferences was the promotion of friendship between the German Reich and Mexico.

This form of propaganda was not very effective due to the lack of capable intellectual leadership and the failure of large audiences to attend the above-mentioned lectures.

Personal Propaganda

Personal propaganda activity was carried on to a large extent by Germans, who, upon receiving literature from the German Center, would attempt to disperse the contents of the literature to the greatest number of Mexicans in their respective social circles. In this manner, a great number of Germans served as propagandists and their efforts by personal contact proved to be very effective.

Propaganda in the Mexican Government Administration and the Army

Mexican politicians received printed Nazi propaganda regularly, as did army personnel. However, the effectiveness of this propaganda was reported to be quite weak.

Certain military elements found appeal in this literature due to the excellent material concerning military organization in Germany. Likewise, literature devoted to physical culture served to impress numerous Mexican soldiers. The Mexican professional soldier did not see beyond these two aspects of the Nazi order and, therefore, articles treating subjects relative to his profession were interesting.

Subsidies From Germany

It was reported that money coming from Germany arrived through special agents who would make trips through the United States and Central America. Direct funds from Germany were made available through the Banco Germanico del America del Sud and the remittance of funds from the bank in Germany would be credited to the account of certain persons who were considered to be German agents. It was pointed out, by a source of information, that since 1939 the German Center had been able to send money to Germany which might serve to indicate that the Nazi service in Mexico would not require subsidies from the Reich.

Other Means of Propaganda

Propaganda destined for German consumption only was carried on by means of conferences in the German School, the German Casino, the German Center and the Humboldt Society.

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Character of Nazi Propaganda Since 1939

After the conclusion of the Soviet and German pact in 1939, Nazi propaganda forsook its anti-Communism and directed itself principally against the Allies. The anti-Semitic propaganda continued and a theme of an anti-American nature began to appear.

It has been stated by confidential sources considered to be reliable that there is still a considerable amount of pro-Nazi and anti-American propaganda in the form of periodicals and pamphlets and the influence of this propaganda should not be underestimated. Purely Nazi propaganda is said to be largely disseminated by word of mouth.

Nazi-Falange Activities

It has been reported that Nazi-Falange activities are based upon a plan which in its first stage was aimed to prepare an organization and lay the groundwork for infiltration into Mexican political affairs which in turn would serve as a groundwork for military activities. A source indicates that the plan has thus far successfully reached its organization and penetration objectives and that military activity is in the process of being staged. The latter allegation is said to rest upon reported movements of saboteurs and Nazi or Falangist military personnel toward Mexico. Though no actual evidence exists relative to the plan, the report strengthens the general belief that the totalitarian powers are interested in disrupting Pan American unity and co-operation.

It has been asserted that the groups operating in the service of Spain are the means through which the Germans are able to further their activities in Mexico, despite German diplomatic banishment from Mexico and the apprehension and repatriation of important Nazi espionage and propaganda agents. There are said to be two kinds of Spanish services, namely, that pertaining to General Francisco Franco's representatives in Mexico (whose activities are said to be directly controlled by German agents) and Falangist organizations which control the pure Falangist groups and those Spanish colonies influenced by the Falange.

The Falange and whatever official Spanish services exist in Mexico are said to cover Nazi activities and to aid the enlistment innocently or otherwise, of Latin masses in the cause of Hitler. With respect to the above, the importance of Falangist propaganda, relative to the theory of Hispanidad, aids the indoctrination of the Mexican masses and the formation of organizations which are being used to further the Nazi cause. To implement Nazi-Falange cooperation, groups or organizations native to Mexico are used. These groups masquerade under the guise of cultural, intellectual and patriotic organizations but in reality are fundamental to the propaganda aims of the Falange and its Axis partner and to the organization of "shock" and military units. Groups representative of this type are the Vanguardia Nacionalista, Partido de Accion Nacional and the Indo-American Nationalist Organization.

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Groups adherent to the Italian and Japanese ideals form part of the Nazi machine. However, their cooperation is more of a commercial nature.

The objectives of Nazi organization seem to be the development of organized groups whose influence and activity extend to all branches of Mexico's economic, political and social life, to carry on espionage and political, commercial, coercive and military activities.

With reference to the preparatory stage of Germany's plans in Mexico, propaganda designed to create the proper atmosphere follows two general themes which are as follows:

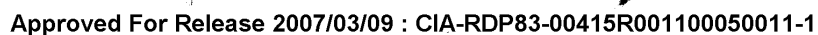
1. The creation of an impression that Germany is so strong and so well prepared that its victory over the Allies is assured.
2. The attempt is made to implant the idea that German cooperation with Mexico will insure the destruction of American political and commercial influence in Mexico.

Relative to political penetration, organizations of a public nature have been fostered. The objectives of these political organizations are the creation or attempted creation of a breach between the United States and Mexican Governments by asserting that American interests are in no danger and that sympathetic or active participation in the war on the side of the United States would only reap risks and the sacrifice of Mexican lives. These party assertions are brought to public and government attention by parades, mass meetings and public agitation. The object of the political activities is to create unrest and hinder the crystallization of pro-Ally sentiment. Preparation for military activities in Mexico has been contemplated in the past by utilizing military units trained by German and Spanish instructors who had come directly from Germany, who were operating under instructions from General Francisco Franco and had been selected from among the army officers of the Falange. (See Spanish Activities Section)

Objectives of German Intelligence

The Germans in Mexico are interested in securing intelligence information which relates to Mexican relations with the United States and which pertains to the economic and industrial organization of Mexico. German espionage agents have been particularly interested in securing information in regard to the natural resources of Mexico, especially oil, coal, iron, mercury and tungsten.

It is reported that Nazi intelligence agents in Mexico are not particularly interested in military matters relative to Mexico because of the fact that Mexico does not have any important military or naval secrets which are of interest to Germany. However, Germany is interested



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in Mexico from the intelligence standpoint because of Mexico's geographical location with reference to the United States.

Undoubtedly, the German intelligence organization in Mexico is keenly interested in securing intelligence information concerning the United States and to some extent Mexico was, and is, used as a base for operations in the United States. As a matter of fact, a number of leading Nazi agents have carried on operations in this country and forwarded their reports to Germany by way of Mexico.

Nazi Organization in Mexico

Information has been received to the effect that the Nazi espionage organization has decreased slightly in activity since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The reason is stated to be, on the one hand, the apparent inability of the Nazis and other Axis powers to get new agents into Mexico since the break in diplomatic relations between the Axis governments and Mexico on December 8th and December 11, 1941, and the departure, flight or internment of leading Nazis who had been operating in that country. However, the Nazi apparatus in Mexico is still proportionately large enough to constitute a serious and constant menace to the war effort of the United States, bearing in mind reports that the German espionage system will continue to function by means of "front" organizations such as the Spanish Falange.

It was apparent that with the departure of the German Minister, Ruedt von Collenberg and the German Legation from Mexico, together with those persons who for the greater part headed the important espionage and propaganda activities of the Germans, that German interests in Mexico would be left in charge of some organization with which to carry on subversive operations.

The fact that the diplomatic rupture of relations between Mexico and Germany on December 11, 1941, has not totally suppressed German activities, is reportedly explained as follows:

1. The diplomatic break was anticipated by the Germans during the middle part of 1941.
2. Plans were set into operation which would permit the German Intelligence Service to operate without aid from any diplomatic representative.

The plans adopted in the middle of 1941 were reported to have consisted of the following:

1. To limit as much as possible, the activities of well known German agents.

2. The employment of agents not having German nationality to carry on intelligence duties.
3. The disassociation of German chiefs heading the various Nazi activities from the German Legation in such a manner that the German organization could function normally without it.

The German secret service, being influenced by the aforementioned plans, was reported to have arrived at the following decision:

1. The Special Military Intelligence Service (SIM) of General Francisco Franco was designated to take over the work of the German espionage service. The SIM is an integral unit in the scheme of Falangist activities carried on in Mexico. It is said to be well organized and well staffed.

According to a confidential source the SIM was said to have had at its disposal up until December 1941, funds averaging 60,000 pesos monthly. After this date, this monthly allocation was said to have been supplemented with direct Nazi contributions.

The SIM is believed to have actively collaborated with the Germans under the new organization in Mexico since October 1941. The SIM in the United States reportedly operates under the protection of the Spanish Embassy and is "covered" in Mexico by the Portuguese Legation.

The important Germans controlling the SIM, the Falange and the Franquist organizations in Mexico are said to be:

Hans Hellermann - the chief in particular control of the Nazi Falangist organization

Karl Cords - in charge of the Spanish Falangists in Mexico

Oberst von Veerkamp - in charge of military matters for North America. He is said to be actually located in Guatemala and uses a Spanish diplomatic passport.

Bohlar von Norden Kamp and his wife, Fernandez de la Reguera - special liaison agents with the Falangist movement in Mexico.

Senora Lorenza Braniff de Mohernando - chief liaison agent between Mexico and the United States. She is also believed to be an important Falangist.

A group in the secret service of the Nazi party in Mexico, called the Nacional Socialista Mexicano, is said to be controlled by the following officers:

Director: Hauptmann Fritz Leiben

Mexican Director of Intelligence Activities: Licio Lagos

Supervisor of Intelligence Activities: Victor Velasquez
Velasquez has offices on Isabel la Catolica near the Banco Nacional. At the present time this service under Velasquez's orders is said to carry on blackmail against local merchants in an effort to compel them to trade with German houses and also to control local firms and Mexicans in Nazi organizations.

The chief members of the Nacional Socialista Mexicano are Jose Vasconcelos, Licio Lagos, Leon Ossorio, Jose Torres, Mujas Bey and Espinosa Pittman.

German Legation Affairs

It was reported in January 1942, that the Swedish Legation has officially taken over the administration of German affairs.

It is known that Johann Martin Fischer is active in the handling of the affairs of the German Legation in Mexico at the present time. He was reportedly assisted by Bernard Natus who was repatriated to Germany from Mexico in May 1942. Subsequent reports state that Hugo Natus is in charge of executing the affairs of the German Legation, possibly in conjunction with Fischer.

A letter dated January 23, 1942, was written to Federico Hey, recently expelled from Mexico along with George Nicolaus and other known Nazi agents by his brother, Hugo Hey, who is an officer of the Boker Company, Mexico, D. F. This letter states, "I therefore went to Natus immediately upon the receipt of your letter since he is the only one who is winding up the affairs of D.K." (German Consul). It was ascertained that Johann Martin Fischer is a director of the Boker Company and holds frequent meetings in the offices of this company. Fischer is also the manager of the Cia. General Anilinas, S. A., Boker Building, Offices 201-207, Mexico, D. F., (German Aniline Dyes Trust) and receives his mail at post office box 2882, Mexico, D. F.

Fischer is also the director of the German Club in Mexico City and, according to a report, he has been assigned to attend to the interests of the Japanese Legation in Mexico.

In addition to his other duties in the service of the Nazis, as outlined, Johann Fischer is said to head the recently closed Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft.

Organization of Nazi Party in Mexico

The Nazi party, as such, no longer exists openly in Mexico but it did exist until December 1941, in a camouflaged form. At that time it was headed by Ernst Laessing who was nominally connected with the German Legation in Mexico. When diplomatic relations were broken off, Ewald Bork once again became the chief representative of the Nazi party structure in Mexico. An official German document dated 1940 gave Bork's position as "Plenipotentiary Agent in Mexico for the NSDAP" (Kommissarischer Landesleiter). Bork was repatriated to Germany on May 26, 1942.

It was reported that Ernst Laessing originally headed Nazi party activities, followed by Ewald Bork, who in turn was succeeded by Karl Goerner, who seems to be heading the Nazi party in Mexico at present.

Although, as stated above, the Nazi party as such does not exist openly, a reliable source states that the party organization still exists at this time. It is alleged to have seven geographical districts which control local units (Ortsgruppen) and sub-local units (Stuetzpunkte).

Nazi Party District Organization

The Nazi organization in Mexico is divided into the following seven districts or Kreises:

CENTRAL DISTRICT
WEST COAST DISTRICT
NORTHWEST DISTRICT
NORTHEAST DISTRICT
EAST COAST DISTRICT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

The following is an outline of the Nazi party organization in Mexico, divided according to districts or Kreises, Ortsgruppen and Stuetzpunkte, found in the various states comprising these districts.

THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

The states included in the Central District are as follows:

Aguascalientes	Mexico
Colima	Michoacan
Federal District	Morelos
Guanajuato	Queretaro
Hidalgo	Tlaxcala

Kreise

City

Mexico City

Kreisleiter

Erwin Friedrich, Monte Blanco #848, Lomas
de Chapultepec

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It has been alleged that Max Doebler is the chief of this district but anti-Nazi sources in Mexico City assert that this is doubtful. Doebler lives at General Cano #20, Tacubaya, D. F.

Hans Herzer, an engineer living at Reforma #374, Mexico City, who sometimes has been referred to as being an officer of this Nazi group, seems to be inconsequential. He received his reputation of being a Nazi due to his intimate personal friendship with the German Minister, Baron Ruedt von Collenberg. Stories concerning Herzer's activities are said to be unfounded and to have been spread by an unreliable source.

Ortsgruppen

<u>City</u>	<u>Ortsgruppenleiter</u>
Mexico, D. F.	Heinrich Bueck Doering, La Rosa #69
Mixcoac, D. F.	Max Haas, Sagrado #149
Villa Obregon, D. F.	Unknown
Tacubaya, D. F.	Karl Kayser, Alumnos #57 - Kayser is also party organization director in the Colegio Aleman in Mexico City, now said to be closed.
Coyacan, D. F.	Unknown
Guadalajara, Jalisco	Walter Boestelmann, Apartado #313, Guadalajara

Stuetzpunkte

<u>City</u>	<u>Stuetzpunkteleiter</u>
San Pedro de los Pinos, D. F.	Alfred Bergmaier, c/o Salchichoneria Bavaria Motolina #38
Toluca, Mexico	Kurt Rachner, Victoria #56
Cuernavaca, Morelos	Paul Haupt, Hotel Savoy and also c/o Pilgram & Cia., S. en C. (Fabrica de Chocolates) Calle Nazas #31, Mexico, D. F.
Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes	Dr. Ludwig Reuter, Apartado #128 - Reuter is also official agent for Deutsch Volksgemeinschaft
Morelia, Michoacan	Walter K. Engel, Apartado #79, Morelia.
Guanajuato, Guanajuato	Helmut Otto Schreiter, Apartado #16 - Schreiter is said to be chief Nazi agent at present for the entire Central District of Mexico.

Uruapan, Michoacan

Juan Andresen, Apartado #5-Residence, Calle Industria #44 - Andresen owns the hardware store "La Palma" and the Venta de Cafe y Miel de Uruapan located in Uruapan

Colima, Colima

Karl Schulte, Cinco de Mayo #87 and also located at Madero y Constitucion

THE WEST COAST DISTRICT

The West Coast District comprises the states of Sinaloa and Nayarit.

Kreise

Hugo Setzer, Kreisleiter, was repatriated from Mexico to Germany on May 26, 1942. The possible present chieftain is Eric Clemenz, who was formerly the German Consul and is presently an agent for the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft. Clemenz is a partner in the firm of Carlos Herring y Cia., Pedro Morene #788, Guadalajara, Jalisco.

Ortsgruppen

City

Ortsgruppenleiter

Chihuahua, Chihuahua

Walter Siebert, Arsenal #212, Chihuahua

Stuetzpunkte

City

Stuetzpunkteleiter

Culiacan, Sinaloa

Guillermo Timmermann, Apartado #2851, Culiacan

Tepic, Nayarit

H. Muenster, Apartado #3, Tepic

THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT

The Northwest District comprises the upper limits of the Mexican west coast and the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango and parts of Sinaloa and Nayarit.

Kreise

The Kreisleiter for the Northwest District is Horst Hennings, Apartado #35, Hermosillo, Sonora. Hennings is said to handle all west coast propaganda and is assisted by Luis Jauss of Juarez #605, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Apartado #129, Chihuahua City, and Walter Siebert, who is reported to be the Gestapo agent for this district. Siebert is employed by the Ericsson Telephone Company, Morelos #203, Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

Ortsgruppen

<u>City</u>	<u>Ortsgruppenleiter</u>
Mazatlan, Sinaloa	Gustavo F. Eincke and Walter Schmiedehaus, Aldama #2708, Chihuahua. Schmiedehaus was the former German Consul at Chihuahua City.
Cuauhtemoc, Chihuahua	Friedrich Rothe, Calle Quinta #22
Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua	Emil Strauss, Juarez #811 Norte
Ciudad Obregon, Sonora	Johann Lawrenz, Apartado #92 - Lawrenz is also agent for the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft
Torreon, Coahuila	Friedrich Riess, Matamoras #1115, Apartado #331, Torreon. (Reportedly repatriated)

Stuetzpunkte

<u>City</u>	<u>Stuetzpunkteleiter</u>
Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua	Paul Arthur Kniesch, Abasolo #12
Guaymas, Sonora	Wilhelm Hesselmann - Former German Consul who was repatriated to Germany from Mexico on May 26, 1942 and used Apartado #68, Guaymas.
Hermosillo, Sonora	Angel N. Martinez - Martinez is also an agent for the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft
Nogales, Sonora	Carlos Kiesselbach
Saltillo, Coahuila	Wilhelm Sieber, Apartado #20, Saltillo
Ciudad Muzquiz, Coahuila	Ricardo Pilz, Santa Rosa #30

THE NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

The Northeastern District is said to comprise the states of Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi.

Kreise

This organization was headed by Guido Otto Moebius who formerly lived in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon and who is reported to be presently in the custody of the Mexican police authorities.

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Hans Cram, former Nazi consul who lived at Rayon #563 Sud in Monterrey and mentioned as the Nazi chief for this district, was repatriated to Germany in June 1942.

Ortsgruppen

<u>City</u>	<u>Ortsgruppenleiter</u>
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	Guillermo Bremer, Hidalgo #2404 Pte., Apartado #151, Merceria "Estrella"
San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi	Fritz Schwarz, Apartado #7, San Luis Potosi

Stuetzpunkte

The Stuetzpunkteleiter for this district is reported to be Friedrich Giermann, located at Estacion Colonia, Tamaulipas.

THE EAST COAST DISTRICT

The East Coast District is said to comprise the states of Veracruz and Tamaulipas.

Kreise

The Kreisleiter for this district was Werner Barke, who was repatriated from Mexico on May 26, 1942. Barke had Apartado #42 at Tampico, Tamaulipas. He was also an agent for the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft.

Ortsgruppen

<u>City</u>	<u>Ortsgruppenleiter</u>
Tampico, Tamaulipas	Unknown, but rumored to be Otto Weiser, Calle Oriente #81, Tampico. Apartado #12, Tampico.
Veracruz, Veracruz	Juan Berthelmann, employed by a branch of Sommer, Hermann y Cia., Apartado #110, Veracruz. Berthelmann is currently one of the most active Nazi agents.

Stuetzpunkte

The Stuetzpunkteleiter for this district is not available.

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Gestapo

The Gestapo agent for this district was reported in 1941 to be Friedrich Geffken. However, a report appearing in the February 3, 1941 issue of the Mexican magazine "Estampa" carries an article relating to Geffken's death by suicide under mysterious circumstances.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT

The Southern District is said to comprise the states of Chiapas, Yucatan and Tabasco.

Kreise

<u>City</u>	<u>Kreisleiter</u>
Tapachula, Chiapas	Adolf Spohn, Avenida 2A Sur #75, Apartado #51, Tapachula

Ortsgruppen

<u>City</u>	<u>Ortsgruppenleiter</u>
Ciudad las Casas, Chiapas	Walter Johannsen, Apartado #4, Ciudad las Casas
Merida, Yucatan	Ernst Strothmann, Calle 41, numero #511, Apartado #213. Strothmann is also an agent for the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft.
Tapachula, Chiapas	Luis Kaufmann, Apartado #14, Tapachula, and owner of the Farmacia Nacional. Kaufmann is believed to have died July 30, 1942.
Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas	Carlos Seippel, Avenida Central #28 - Seippel was a former German Consul in Chiapas

Stuetzpunkte

<u>City</u>	<u>Stuetzpunkteleiter</u>
Yayalon, Chiapas	Walter Sellschopp
Villa Hermosa, Tabasco	Peter Bednar - an engineer at Plazuela del Aguila

Gestapo

<u>City</u>	<u>Agent</u>
Tapachula, Chiapas	Juan Huthoff, Apartado #1, Tapachula.

THE SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

The Southwest District is said to comprise the states of Puebla and Oaxaca.

Kreise

The Kreisleiter for this district is said to be Carlos Petersen, former German consul who resides at Rancho La Rosa, Apartado #147, Puebla, Puebla.

Ortsgruppen

City

Ortsgruppenleiter

Puebla, Puebla

J. Hans Mattes, Mattes y Cia., Apartado #168
Avenida #2, Poniente #909, Puebla

Oaxaca, Oaxaca

Wilhelm Brieke, Melchor Ocampo #4 - Brieke
was scheduled for repatriation to Germany
in June 1942.

Stuetzpunkte

The Stuetzpunkteleiter for this district is not available.

Gestapo

The Gestapo chief for this district is reported to be Franz Ketelhut who is presently in the custody of Mexican Federal authorities awaiting confinement at Fort Perote, Veracruz.

German Labor Front

Deutscher Arbeitsfront

This branch of the Nazi organization appears to continue despite present conditions and the general closing of German organizations in Mexico. It is said to be directed by one Heinz Paasche who gives his occupation as a business man employed by Julio Albert y Cia. One address for him is Suc. 16 de Septiembre #83, Apartado #146. His residence address is Alpes #355, Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico, D. F. The Albert firm is on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Paasche is reported to be one of the "strong-arm men" of the Gestapo. It has been ascertained that Thomas Sluka who resides at Calle Uruguay #80, Mexico, D. F., is the real leader of the Deutscher Arbeitsfront.

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The German Worker's Front is said to be the principal instrument of control for almost all of the Germans residing in Mexico who are not members of the Nazi party. It is said that the functionaries of the Deutscher Arbeitsfront existent in the various sections of Mexico are identical with the Zellenleiter (cell leaders) of the Nazi party.

Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft (German Peoples Community)

The German Peoples Community is located at Uruguay #80, Mexico, D. F. Prior to the discontinuance of diplomatic relations with Germany on December 11, 1941, the honorary president of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft was the German Minister, Baron Ruedt von Collenberg. The present head of this organization is reported to be Johann Martin Fischer.

The Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft was and still is governed according to the Nazi leadership plan through an "aeltestenrat" (cell of elders). Among the more prominent members of this governing body were the following:

Ewald Bork - who for years had been the financial chief
of Nazi activities in Mexico

Max Herold - former German honorary consul at Veracruz

Dr. Carlos Peterson - former German honorary consul at
Puebla, Puebla

Richard Eversbusch - former German honorary consul at
Tampico

At present the dominating figure in the aeltestenrat is Willy Beick, a naturalized Mexican citizen and partner in the large drug firm of Beick, Felix & Cia. Beick has assumed importance as one of the most important members of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft since the entry of the United States into the war.

The Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft has become a "roof organization" for all German or German-Mexican social and professional groups and dominates their policies. Many of the individual members of the latter organizations are definitely not Nazi and although the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft is a Nazi organization and attempts to direct and dictate the policies of the affiliated organizations in accord with the Nazi party line, the German nationalist element in the subsidiary organizations is so strong that even the official publication of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft, printed under the title "Mitteilungsblatt der Deutschen Volksgemeinschaft" (News Sheet of the German Peoples Community) is forced to take this into consideration and, consequently, its contents are strongly German nationalistic but not pro-Nazi party.

This organization was ostensibly closed on July 28, 1942 by the Mexican Government.

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It has been reported that on July 28, 1942, pursuant to orders issued by Lelo de Larrea, the Mexican authorities closed the German Boating Club, the German Riding Club, the German Casino and other German clubs and organizations.

Lelo de Larrea is the present head of the political and social investigative unit of the Mexican Department of Gobernacion, having recently supplanted Garcia Gonzalez.

The following organizations under the domination of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft were reported to be in existence as of June 1942:

Deutscher Reit Verein - German Riding Club - (Club Hippico Aleman):

Located at Avenida del Castillo #200, Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico, D. F. Its president, who is rabidly pro-Nazi, is F. H. Tamm who resides at Plaza Federico Gamba #1. The vice-president, who is also a Nazi, is F. Boehm.

One of the professional Nazi agents who cloaks part of his activities behind the social life of the German Riding Club is F. A. Veerkamp, 2a Mesones #21, Apartado #851; his residence is Parque Central #10, Colonia del Valle, Mexico, D. F. His firm, F. A. Veerkamp y Cia, is on the black list. A confidential source stated that the Mexican Government investigators have evidence that Veerkamp was in charge of the Nazi secret political archives in Mexico. These records were allegedly destroyed in January 1942, while a small part was shipped to Argentina at that time.

Deutscher Ruder Verein - German Rowing Club - Asociacion de Remo Alemana: Located at Calle General de la Llave, Barrio de Asuncion, Xochimilco, Mexico. While the president of this organization, Alfred Tamm, is a German nationalist who sympathizes with the Nazis, this organization until 1938 completely resisted Nazism. However, at present, the majority of its members seem to be active Nazi sympathizers.

The secretary and treasurer of the German Rowing Club is Alfred Paul, a German, who resides at Bellini #59. The manager is Wolfgang Jacob, a German, who resides at the German Rowing Club.

Deutsches Haus - German House - Casino Aleman:

Located at Lopez #23, Mexico, D. F. Its president is Carlos Stein, a prominent merchant. Stein is a partner and chief owner of Carlos Stein y Cia., 3a Palma #35, Apartado #2569 and resides at Avenida Coyacan #425, Colonia del Valle, Mexico, D. F. His firm is on the black list. Stein was not only prominently connected

with the financial angle of Nazi activities in Mexico in the past but at present is one of the principal money sources for Nazi agents working in and out of Mexico.

Carlos Mues, vice-president, is a German and partner of Roemer & Company at 5 de Mayo #50. Mues resides at Calle de Louisiana #49, telephone Ericsson 14-85-51. Alejandro Holste has also been reported as vice-president. He resides at Calle Puebla #258, Apartado #438, Mexico, D. F. Holste is militantly pro-Nazi but not a "dangerous Nazi agent" as he is described in the Mexican Left Wing press.

Max Tauchert, secretary, is a German, employee of Carlos Stein & Company. He resides at Calle Torres y Adalid #618, Mexico, D. F.

Carlos Mues, vice-president, is also treasurer of this organization.

The following are directors of the German House: Gustavo Stahlet, German, who resides at Calle Sabino #384, Mexico, D. F.; Heinz Weber, German, employed as a commercial representative, resides at Calle Colima #189, Mexico, D. F.; Fritz Wanner, German, employed as a commercial representative, resides at Calle Nazas, #136, Mexico, D. F.

The manager of the German House is Hilmar Siegmund, German, who resides and has his office at Calle Lopez #23, Mexico, D. F.

The German House was until recently being used for Nazi conferences and for social events where prominent Mexicans are subjected to propaganda. It has been stated that Mexican secret service agents planted among the waiters in the German House recently reported that Mexicans who are being entertained there are subjected to anti-American propaganda and that United States defeats are exploited to the fullest in conversations between Germans and Mexicans.

Deutsche Schule - German School - Colegio Aleman:

The director, F. W. Schroeder, is still an active Nazi propagandist, and the school continued to indoctrinate Mexican and German children with Nazi ideas up to the time of its reported suppression. An active member of the German Nazi party, who at times even posed as an anti-Nazi, Rudolf Brechtel, persisted in spreading the Nazi gospel in this school in the most militant manner. The Nazis talked about the school as "the training center for future forces."

Deutsche Handelskammer - German Chamber of Commerce - Camara de Comercio Alemana: Located at 16 de Septiembre #83, Mexico,

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D. F. Richard Eversbusch is the president and Francisco Conrady is the executive secretary. Since December, 1941, the organization has become insignificant and has ceased publication of its bulletin. However, up to that time it was important because it arranged for Mexican visas for "commercial travelers" most of whom were Nazi Party, Gestapo and German military intelligence agents. Up to the present there was considerable tension inside the German Chamber of Commerce and a split seems imminent between the majority (German nationalist) and the minority (Nazi).

Alexander von Humboldt Gesellschaft - Alexander von Humboldt Society - Sociedad Alejandro de Humboldt: Located at Apartado #318. This organization voted to dissolve on May 15, 1942, and to transfer its collections and archives to Taxco to the house of Baron von Humboldt. This formerly purely cultural organization had been transformed by the Nazis into a propaganda organization among prominent Mexicans. Its dissolution at this time seems to be more of a subterfuge than actual disbanding. The secretary, Wilhelm Pferdekamp, is an active Nazi. His address is Avenida Tlacopac #62, Apartado #318, Mexico, D. F. Up until December, 1941, the organization was closely connected with the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut in Berlin, the Nazis chief propaganda and espionage center for Latin-American countries.

Frauengruppe der Deutschen Volksgemeinschaft - Womens Division of the German People's Community - Grupo de Mujeres de la Comunidad Alemana: All women in the German community in Mexico must belong to this completely Nazi Party dominated organization. The executive secretary is Martha Preussner, who is a member of the German Nazi Party.

Deutscher Hilfsverein - German Aid Society - Sociedad Mutualista Aleman de Mexico and Deutsche Krankenkasse zu Mexico - German Sick Benefit Fund in Mexico - Seguro Aleman de Enfermedad en Mexico: Located at Uruguay #26, Mexico City. Both organizations continue to function and exercise Nazi pressure on their members through a director, Heinz Weber, who is a Nazi Party member. His office is at Isabel la Catolica #51-314 and his residence is Parras 10-A, Apartado #9099.

The chief functionary of this organization is Otto Argus. In the Mexican Left Wing press he has been described as a dangerous Nazi agent but investigation by the Mexican Government has shown him to be relatively harmless. Alleged Gestapo agents working in the two organizations or through them are Theodor Schumacher (not to be confused with Joseph Schumacher) and Hans Baumgartner. The address of Theodor

Gustav Schumacher is Avenida Chapultepec #133, Mexico, D. F. Hans (Juan) Baumgartner is the owner of the German book shop, "Libreria Alemana" at Uruguay #10, Apartado #73 and resides at Uruguay #26 and is on the black list. He is an Austrian by origin and is a fanatical Nazi. Baumgartner and Weber still distribute Fichte Bund propaganda material in Spanish.

Deutsche Abendschule - German Night School - Escuela Nocturna Alemana: Located at Uruguay #80, Mexico, D. F. This open Nazi center still flourishes. At least 500 Mexican youths are being indoctrinated with Nazi propaganda in this school. Among its present students are the sons of high functionaries of the Mexican President's office and of the Department of Gobernacion.

Deutsche Mexicanische Verein - German-Mexican Society - Sociedad Aleman de Mexicanistas: Located at Apartado #239. This is a small cultural "front" group of the Nazis which has shown no outward signs of activity since December 1941. However, information received indicates that it is still being used as an undercover organization.

This society is headed by Carlos R. Linga. He is the general manager of "Almacenadora, S.A." Condesa #3, Despatcho #417, Apartado #153. Residence: Avenida Mexico #147, Mexico, D. F. The secretary is Alexander Gibsone.

Nazi Youth Movement

The head of the Nazi Youth Movement in Mexico was Kurt Schlenker, who was repatriated to Germany on May 26, 1942 and who was a teacher at the Colegio Aleman. He is a Nazi party member and has organized about 20 local movements of the Hitler Youth in Mexico. He is a sports teacher by profession and lived at Esquina Tizapan y Ernesto Elorduy, Mexico, D. F.

Heinz Weber, whose residence is Ensenada #120, Mexico, D. F., and Fritz Henninger (owner of the Cervceria Alemana "Fritz" Avenida Chapultepec y Esquina Carmona y Valle; residence Avenida Morelos 24-A) have been active in doing Nazi organizing work among German and Mexican youth and in distributing propaganda. These activities are still being carried on. In this connection information has been received that Dr. Friedrich Pfeiffer, a "natural scientist" (nature healer), of Flora #12, Apartado #1942, Mexico, D. F., who has been frequently mentioned as "chief distributor of Nazi propaganda in Mexico" is really only eccentric, without systematic Nazi connections, even though he has done an occasional small job of distributing some Nazi tracts.

The Hitler Girls

The Hitler Girls are headed and organized by Martha Fruessner. She resides at Zitacuaro #14, Mexico, D. F.

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Nazi Centers and Meeting Places in the Mexican States

Guadalajara, Jalisco:	The Colegio Aleman, located at Pedro Moreno #1126 Norte
Mazatlan, Sinaloa:	Club Aleman, located at Centenario #114
Mexico, D. F.:	The Hotel Isabel, located at Isabel la Catolica #63. This hotel is a regular meeting place of Nazi agents coming to Mexico City from other parts of the Republic. The owner of the hotel is Walter Diedrichsen who was reported, on May 25, 1942, to have given up his connection with the hotel.
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon:	Club Aleman, located at Matamoros #405 Oeste
Puebla, Puebla:	Casino Aleman, located at Avenida #2 Oriente. Jakob Schwab is the Nazi chief at the casino. Colegio Aleman, located at Calle #13 Sur #901. The head of this school is an active Nazi named Fritz Theiss.
Tampico, Tamaulipas:	A meeting place of the Nazis is at the Restaurante Aleman at Aurora #107 Sur. The proprietor, Reynaldo Ulrich, is said to be a Nazi Party member and is assisted by Winifred Gabriel, who is co-owner. She resides at Edificio Brito, Calle Aurora and has Residence Permit #55745 issued November 3, 1920. Ulrich is reported to live at the "Labor del Rio" ranch and to receive his correspondence at Avenida Carranza #39, San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi. Roberto Naldaph is a waiter employed by this restaurant who also resides at the Edificio Brito.
Tapachula, Chiapas:	The Casino Aleman, directed by Hans Hitze, former honorary German consul and agent for Casa Henckel. At present, this is a particularly active Nazi center.

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Nazi Agents, Collaborators, Contacts and Sympathizers

The individuals included in the following list are identified as German agents, individuals who have collaborated with German agents and the more important contacts of these German agents in the furtherance of Nazi activity throughout the country of Mexico.

Only the most important agents, collaborators and contacts are being set forth as a result of information definitely indicating that these individuals have been engaged in German espionage activities, German propaganda or anti-American relations in Mexico:

ADAME, BRIGADIER GENERAL JAVIER ECHEVARRIA

The above individual is head of a Mexican military medical school and has long been reported as violently anti-American and pro-Nazi. He devotes a majority of his time to the dissemination of German propaganda and has enjoyed an excellent field for this work inasmuch as several hundred students have been in attendance at the above school.

AGUILAR, GENERAL FRANCISCO

Francisco Aguilar is a brigadier-general in the Mexican Army. He was formerly Mexican military attache at Washington, D. C., and Mexican minister to Japan and is now Foreign Minister from Mexico to the Vichy French Government. Aguilar is known to be very anti-American. During 1939, he was known to be secretly in contact with the Japanese military and naval attaches in Mexico. He is said to be very pro-German. (See Japanese Agents)

ALVES, GUSTAV

This individual is described as an official member of the Nazi party who is associated with a firm in Mexico known to support anti-American activities. This person is also reported as acting as a Gestapo agent for Germany in the locality of Tapachula, receiving orders and instructions from known German espionage directors in the area of Mexico City.

AUST, HERBERT

The above individual was formerly employed in the Juarez Brewery, Juarez, Mexico, but was discharged during the early part of 1942 because of Nazi activities. Aust is described as a leader in Nazi espionage activities in the area of Juarez and Monterrey. He is known to be closely associated with Ferdinand Schmal and is reported to be busily engaged in transferring information back and forth between the United States and Mexico and also assisting German persons to leave or enter the United States. Aust offered Mexican consular officers \$1,000.00 as a bribe in an attempt to secure the release of Otto William Hans Seiler, an escaped Nazi prisoner of war from Canada. He is a known agent who communicates with Germany, closely associates with

German consuls and is known to have served in both the Czechoslovakian and German armies in 1933 and 1934. Aust speaks German, English and Spanish; is a chemist and has been in Mexico for about three years, two of which have been spent at Monterrey working in breweries and approximately six months in Juarez. His wife's name is Crispiana Gonzalez.

BARKE, WERNER alias Werner Borke

The above was one of the most notorious and active German agents operating in Mexico prior to his repatriation from that country to Germany in May 1942. Definite information has been obtained reflecting his activity in gathering intelligence information for the German Government, transmitting his reports to Germany via mail drops in neutral countries and cooperating with other German agents, including George Nicolaus.

Barke came to Mexico in 1925, claiming to be an agriculturist, and settled in Tampico, Tamaulipas, where he became a German consul. Acting in the latter capacity he supervised the gathering of marine information. To assist him in this activity he employed the services of one J. Mendez who furnished information relative to shipping and the movement of ships at the ports of Tampico and Veracruz. To obviate the possibility of suspicion and discovery, Mendez was instructed by letter on one occasion to contact Barke at the residence of Max Weber, Paseo de la Reforma #27, Apartment #503.

Besides collaborating with Paul Max Weber, Barke was known to be associated with George Nicolaus, Baron Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge and Friedrich Geffken, who reportedly committed suicide early in 1941. It has been implied in a magazine article reporting Geffken's death that Barke might have murdered him.

Extended surveillance placed on Barke's movements revealed he associated with the aforementioned Nicolaus, Hilda Kruger and Teresa Quintanilla. In addition to receiving many visits from Germans and Japanese, a report advised he was also in contact with Eriberto Hirsch.

Many reports have been received to the effect that he was a member of the Gestapo and the Nazi party and it has been indicated that Barke was in charge of naval and maritime espionage in Mexico while George Nicolaus was engaged primarily in economic and military espionage.

Barke is known to have used the following addresses: Pedro Perez Pinto, Apartado Postal #9973, Mexico, D. F.; Apartado Postal #323, Tampico, Tamaulipas; Apartado Postal #1055, Mexico, D. F.; Hotel Isabel, Mexico, D. F.; Calle Luis Moya #22-C, Mexico, D. F.; (residence of George Nicolaus) and Paseo de la Reforma #27, Mexico, D. F.

BATTENBURG, GUENTHER

Battenburg is a German and holds Post Office Box #1498, to which box

Baron von Schlebrugge sent telegrams from Los Angeles during the early part of 1940. Mail was subsequently addressed to von Schlebrugge in care of the same post office box. Battenburg is an associate of von Schlebrugge's brother, Franz von Schlebrugge. Battenburg's address is Calle Motolinia #25, Apartment #10, Mexico City.

BAUMGARTNER, JOHN

The above individual is a German who is the proprietor of a German book store located at the above address and is reported as one of the directors of Nazi propaganda in Mexico as well as a leader in the Nazi organization. Baumgartner is an official member of the Nazi party, is reported to receive coded letters from Germany and is known to have supported anti-American activities as an individual and through his firm.

The book store is said to be a propaganda distribution center which is frequented by known German agents. John Baumgartner is on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. His business address is Calle Uruguay #10, Mexico City.

BAYER, ARTURO, alias Richard Beier, Arthur Beier

Bayer is a German who lived in Detroit, Michigan in 1919, and in June of 1940. It has been stated that he knew enough Nazis in Detroit to blow up any vital factory. He is known to be an active Nazi agent who is a former officer of the Lamsa Air Lines in Mexico and is reported to have bribed officers of the Lamsa Air Lines in acquiring sales concessions and communications information throughout Mexico.

Bayer resides in Mexico City where he was reported to be under the instructions of Schlebrugge. He was a frequent visitor and associate of the officers of the German Legation in Mexico City and was reported to be the payoff man for the Sarabia Air Lines in Mexico. The subject is reported to control the radio station located at Chiapas, Mexico, which was originally installed by the Compania Aeronautica del Sud. Bayer is further reported to be closely connected with the Falangist movement in Mexico and to possess excellent contacts in the Mexican Government Departments of Communications and National Defense.

BENE, FRANCISCO

Francisco Bene is an Austrian and a partner in the Compania Importadora de Maquinaria, S.A., which has been referred to previously. He is known to associate with German sympathizers and resides at San Juan de Letran #24, Apartado #756, Mexico, D. F.

BENOIT, KURT

The above is a German who was reported to be active in the NSDAP in Mexico until May 1942. His office address was Calle Juarez #60, Mexico.

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D. F., Post Office Box #1568. Benoit was the Mexican manager of the Transocean News Service and information has been received that he was the director of the Transocean News actively assigned as a distributor of pro-Nazi press releases. It has been reported that he had established "dummy" contracts with distributors who were actually paid for space by the Transocean News releases.

Benoit was interned with German diplomats and nationals by the Mexican Government and repatriated to Germany from the United States on the first voyage of the S/S "Drottningholm."

BENTELSPACHER, SAMUEL

The above is an employee of the Western Union in Mexico City who has long been suspected of being in the pay of Nazi agents with the duty of censoring, copying or photostating communications emanating from the American Embassy in Mexico City.

Bentelspacher resides at 4A Avenida Asia #46, Colonia Romero Rubio, Mexico City.

BIELER, FRITZ

Sometime in April 1941, Fritz Bieler, in the company of four Germans, approached a pilot of Pan American Airways and advised the pilot that he and his friends were interested in securing information concerning airplane construction and production in the United States and desired this information on behalf of the High Command of the German Army. The pilot stated that Bieler offered him \$500.00 per month for his cooperation.

According to Bieler, the German High Command was anxious to secure information immediately relative to the speed, design and specifications of the Grumann C-24 and the Grumann-44 motor. The pilot refused to be a party to the proposition. Bieler had been acquainted with Karl Cords and reportedly made flights with him.

Bieler gave his address to the above informant as Colonel del Bosque, Calle 6, numero #7, Mexico, D. F. It was ascertained that Bieler formerly operated an air service between Mexico City and Merida, Yucatan, which was taken over by Pan American Airways in 1929 and that Bieler was employed by that company as operations manager in Mexico City for about 3 months in 1929.

Bieler's description is as follows: Age, 48-50; height, 6'2; weight, 175; Hair, gray, wavy; complexion, light; eyes, blue; peculiarities, small mustache; marital status, married; citizenship, naturalized citizen of Mexico.

BOPP, DR. WALTER

Bopp is a German who claims to be a Swiss citizen and who is an employee of the firm of Durant-Biguemin of Vasilea, Switzerland,

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which firm is represented by M. Tamm & Company in Mexico City with offices at Calle Uruguay #68. Bopp has offices at the same address as M. Tamm & Company, which is known to be a meeting place for Nazi agents in Mexico City. Bopp also operates in the Negociacion Comercial Mexicana, which company is controlled by Tamm & Company. He is very pro-Nazi and was once a high official of Tamm & Company which now appears on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Bopp is a known German propaganda agent and an associate of leading German agents in Mexico.

BORK, EWALD alias Ewald Borke

Bork, when last living in Mexico City, was residing at Sierra Madre #265. At the beginning of his activities in Mexico City he was officially entitled "Landesgruppenleiter" and consequently was made "Gauleiter" of the entire Federal District of Mexico City. He also maintained a position as a member of the council of managers of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft and in so far as his subversive connections are concerned, was a leader of the Hitler Youth Movement.

Bork was one of the outstanding and most active members of both the German espionage service and the NSDAP in Mexico City. Nominally, Bork was assistant manager of the Banco Germanico del America del Sud and in this capacity handled the funds of Nazi agents both in Mexico and in the United States. During the latter part of 1941, Bork was attached to the German Consulate in Tampico and was reputedly placed there to enforce the loyalty of some recalcitrant members of the Nazi party, more or less as a "strong arm man." He was a confidant of Paul Gottlieb and Arthur Dietrich, both of whom were outstanding German agents in Mexico and has also received considerable mail from a German mail drop in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Bork was apprehended by the Mexican authorities on May 5, 1942, and was incarcerated in the village of San Angel. He was subsequently deported to the United States on May 26, 1942, from where he was repatriated to Germany.

BOUCHPIES, WALTER

This man is a German of Monterrey, Mexico, who is head of the International Correspondence School located at Monterrey and is reported to be head of the German secret service of that region. His agents gather data relative to the mining industries of that region.

BURANDT, HANS

The above was formerly a commercial attache of the German Legation at Mexico, D. F., and is known to have directed espionage plans throughout Mexico. He was approached by Congressman Ismael Falcon who conceived a plan to open an import and export agency in the name of his ally, Senator Flores Munoz, which agency would act as a clearing house for the distribution of products purchased in the United States

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to Nazi firms throughout Mexico which had been placed upon the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. It is known that Burandt prepared the questions to which Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla was subjected in the Mexican Senate by Senator Florez Munoz and that Senator Munoz was paid by Burandt to question Minister Padilla on behalf of the German Legation concerning Mexican foreign policy.

Burandt took over the work of Arthur Dietrich who formerly was the head of the Press and Propaganda section of the German Legation and who was deported from Mexico during the latter part of 1940 because of his propaganda activities. Burandt attempted to conceal his position with the German Legation's Press and Propaganda Bureau, inasmuch as he received adverse publicity due to the former activities of Dietrich in Mexico. Burandt was very active in the NSDAP in Mexico, being a leader of that organization. He purchased a thousand copies of "The Yankee Invasion of 1914" to be used for propaganda purposes in anti-American work throughout South America. It is reported he paid for disturbances which occurred in Mexico during the showing of the American picture, "The Great Dictator."

It is further reported that Burandt has on occasions paid for certain Axis sabotage acts and has stated that the Germans have plans under consideration to cause sabotage in the Dupont plant in the United States, although no such plans have materialized. Paul Max Weber, who was reported to be one of the most active collaborators in propaganda work, operated under the direction of Burandt.

Burandt was taken into custody by Mexican authorities and sent to the United States on January 16, 1942, from where he was repatriated to Germany on the first trip of the S/S "Drottningholm."

BUTTERLIN, OTTO

The above individual represents the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a former German army officer who is at present employed by Bayer & Company as an expert chemist. He is reported to be a "saboteur" and assigned to teach methods of sabotage to German agents and German agent collaborators.

Butterlin's address is Calle Fernandez Leal #96, Coyoacan, Mexico, D. F.

CAELIUS, ERNST

Caelius is a German who arrived in Mexico from Yokohama, Japan, on the Japanese liner "Heiyo Maru" on approximately May 29, 1940, landing at Manzanillo, Mexico. He was reportedly sent from Germany as a Gestapo agent to supervise the work of Casa Schering, a German drug importer. Caelius is now working ostensibly as a chemist with the above company, whose business address is Calle Versailles #33, Mexico, D. F. It is reported that Caelius is not a chemist.

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CARRERAS, JOSEPH B.

This individual is believed to be a mail dummy for German and Italian firms operating in Mexico. His address is Manuel Maria Flores #142, Box #7052, Mexico, D. F.

CERVI, EMILIO

The above is an attorney of Mexican nationality who is reported to be rabidly pro-Nazi and anti-American and who, with his son, Emilio Cervi, Jr., who is also an attorney, is known to be a leader of the Sinarquists. It is reported that Cervi succeeded Salvador Abascal as the active head of the Sinarquist colonization project near Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Cervi is an attorney for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and has been so employed for many years. It is reported that he has acted as a courier for the Nazis in Mexico while making trips to the United States under the guise of business. His office address is Calle Molina #20 and his residence address is Calle Orizaba #21, Mexico, D. F.

CHAPA, JESUS

Chapa is chief engineer in the Department of Public Works in Monterrey, Mexico. This individual has been heard to remark that he frequently trades with companies on the American Black List and does not care who is aware of this.

CLAVE, MAJOR ALFONSO J. alias Jose A. C. Arnon

Major Clave is reported to be an agent of the secret service of the Police Department of Mexico City and is best known as having been the individual in charge of a bodyguard for Vice-President Wallace when the latter was in Mexico. It is known that he was reporting to the German Legation through Arthur Dietrich and later through Hans Burandt during the time the Vice-President of the United States was in Mexico.

Clave is reported to be a member of the Gestapo and was unquestionably on the payroll of the German Legation in Mexico City. He has been closely associated with Garcia Tellez, former Minister of Gobernacion, now Minister of Labor and is thought to enjoy his protection. He is alleged to have studied German police methods for two years in Germany and is reportedly in great fear of deportation as a result of his connection with the kidnaping of several men in Mexico. Clave is reported to have worked for the French secret service during the First World War.

CORDES, H. F., alias Heinrich Cordes

Cordes is a Nazi possessing German passport #293/40. He entered the United States at San Francisco in July 1940, and arrived in the Dominican Republic on July 26, 1940, via Pan American Airways. While in the Dominican Republic, Cordes is reported to have been an important Nazi agent and to have instructed one Carl Hertel

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to form a corps of saboteurs, after which a school for such instructions was established. Further reports reflect that Cordes left the Dominican Republic on September 28, 1941, for Panama, where he was engaged in issuing similar instructions for the establishment of an organized saboteur corps. Cordes was reported to have appeared in Mexico, D. F., however, an examination of the records of the Mexican Department of Gobernacion failed to reveal any record of Cordes' arrival in Mexico. Cordes is reported to be a high ranking Nazi official and is described as 28 years of age; height, 6'3"; weight, 175 pounds, with dark greyish hair.

CORDS, KARL

Karl Cords, whose present age is estimated to be 45-50, has been a member of the Nazi party presumably since its inception. He is said to be distinguished for his boldness, audacity and discipline relative to his directorship of Nazi organizational groups. Up until 1934, he operated in Germany, first as an organizer and later as an inspector of the Nazi Shock Troops. In 1934, he undertook special studies as an agent in the service of the Gestapo. In 1935, he went to Spain as one of the chiefs of the Gestapo. At the close of 1936, he was one of the chiefs of the National Socialist Party operating in Spain. During the Spanish Civil War he was chief of the Gestapo, first directing activities of that organization over German subjects and later he served as chief of the Gestapo's foreign section in Spain.

In 1937, Cords was reportedly a collaborator of the Gestapo agent, Brockster, who directed and caused the assassination of General Mola. In 1939, with a special mission of the Falange, he cooperated in the organization of Falange Shock Troops. In 1940, he was the principal counsellor of the Falange in Spain. In November 1940, he was sent to Mexico via New York. In Mexico it is said that he was first an inspector or supervisor of the Gestapo and in 1941, he made a tour of inspection throughout Central America and Cuba.

In July 1941, according to a report, Cords was named German chief of the Falange. He is said to be traveling constantly and for a time to have used the Hotel Inglaterra of Tampico, Tamaulipas as general headquarters.

Cords is said to be one of Hans Hellerman's closest collaborators and a superior of Bohlar von Norden Kamp.

COVARRUBIAS, FERNANDO

The above individual is an attorney of Mexican nationality who is associated with Gerhard Karras, Room 506, Isabel la Catolica #24, Mexico, D. F. This man has acted as an attorney for Max Herold, German Consul at Veracruz and has further acted as counsel

for the German Legation at Mexico City. It is noted that Karras, law partner of Covarrubias, is the owner of the home in which George Nicolaus resided while in Mexico City. Covarrubias is known to have been a personal friend of Arthur Dietrich.

CRAM, HANS

The above is a German who served as German Consul at Monterrey, Mexico and was the head of the Compania Casa Cram of Monterrey, which reportedly represents a number of American concerns, including those of Armstrong Company; Peck, Stowe and Wilcox Company and the Carborundum Abrasives Company. Cram also operated the factory of Articulos Metalicos, which manufactures nuts, bolts, etc. The factory is a logical one for conversion to the production of munitions. Cram, with his brothers, shares in the profits of this shop and in the position of Nazi Consul at Monterrey, Cram was known to have been a leader in the local Nazi organization.

Cram was reported to have been repatriated to Germany in June 1942.

CRAM, MARQUIS BERESFORD

This individual is a German who is considered as a Nazi economic agent as well as a commercial agent. It is known that he frequently contacts well known Nazi leaders, among whom are Hermann Westphal and Dr. Frederick Pfeiffer.

Cram is reported to reside in Calle Chihuahua, Mexico, D. F.

DARTIGUES, JOSE LUIS

The above is believed to be a dummy for the Merck Company which company is on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Dartigues is believed to reside at Golfo Tehuantepec #4, Tacubaya, D. F.

DAVIS, W. R.

Davis, now deceased, was the owner of "Davcomb, S. A." a Mexican oil company which was closely associated with barter transactions between Germany and Mexico for oil. Davis obtained oil contracts from the Mexican Government, which were later investigated and due to Davis' frequent association with known German leaders connected with the German Legation in Mexico, the investigation which was conducted brought about the discontinuance of negotiations between Germany and Mexico for oil and American products replaced German products that were being bartered by Germany in exchange for oil.

Davis was closely associated with Dr. Joachim Hertslet, a German economic expert who returned via clipper from Germany with Davis during the latter part of 1939, in connection with the oil barter deals.

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Although Davis died in the latter part of 1941, the above information is being set forth inasmuch as the activities of Davis and his associates are closely allied with the activities of known German agents who continued commercial espionage in Mexico after Davis' death.

DE LLANO, RODRICO

This individual is president and director general of the Mexican daily newspaper, "Excelsior," and is said to have contributed 500 pesos to the Nazi party. De Llano is a Nazi party member and attended a meeting of the German Riding Club on May 25, 1941.

DIEDERICHSEN, WALTER

The above individual is the owner of the Isabel Hotel, Calle Isabel la Catolica #63, Mexico, D. F., which hotel is known to be a principal meeting place of Nazi agents in the Mexico City area. Diederichsen is reported as a collaborator with Nazi agents in the furthering of German espionage activities in Mexico. He has been seen in the company of Federico Hommel and is identified as a willing worker for the Nazi cause.

DIESTEL, ADOLFO

This person is a German, identified as a Nazi propaganda agent in charge of distribution of German propaganda in the town of San Cristobal Las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico. It is known that Diestel has distributed all types of German propaganda and has willingly cooperated and worked to further the Nazi cause in the area of San Cristobal.

DOBERING, JOSEPH

Dobering is a German who arrived in Los Angeles, California via the Japanese ship, "Kamakura Maru," with Fernand Panzer, on February 11, 1940. Dobering stayed at the Clark Hotel, Los Angeles with von Schlebrugge and other known Nazi espionage agents. Dobering claims to be a civil engineer and was formerly in Mexico in 1938, leaving for Germany in April 1939. He possesses a German passport issued in Mexico City which was good until 1944, and is reported more recently to have returned to Mexico City where he was established with von Schlebrugge in furthering German espionage activities.

Dobering is reported to have been with von Schlebrugge in Campeche, Mexico, at the time von Schlebrugge was arrested by the Mexican authorities. Dobering resided at Calle Esplanada #505, Mexico, D. F.

DOBERSTEIN, HANS

The above is a naturalized Mexican citizen who is engaged in securing information at the instruction of Nazi agents in Mexico. Doberstein is reported to be a saboteur and claims that Germany has agents in all the principal factories in the United States and that the world

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can be assured that airplane engines manufactured in the United States will be defective.

Doberstein and one Maurice Luft, a reported Nazi agent, through political influence secured cards as Inspectors of the Procuradoria General of Mexico in 1941.

DOBLER, MAX

The above is a German who resides at Calle Gral Cano #20, Mexico, D. F. He maintains a garage on Balderas to service various types of German made automobiles. He is described as a collaborator with German agents in Mexico. This fact has been definitely established by quotations from a letter dated April 27, 1941, from Wilhelm Wirtz, chief of the NSDAP in Mexico, advising Senor Dario Elizondo, Post Office Box #2535, Mexico, D. F., that he had been instructed by the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP in Berlin to carry out an urgent and delicate mission and stated, "for the part of the work which is required right away, I have the honor of presenting to you comrades Carlos Fricke, George Nicolaus, Hans Hellerman and Max Dobler, who are provided with the necessary papers and instructions. Mr. George Nicolaus will act as party chief."

DOERING, HEINRICH RUECK

Doering is the largest stockholder in Cia. de Fianzas Inter-Americanas and a prominent well-known member of the Nazi party of Mexico. He is believed to be an "Ortsgruppenleiter" in the Nazi Central District.

EIMCKE, GUSTAVO F., SR.

Gustavo Eimcke, Sr., is the former Swedish Consul and is believed to be pro-German. His son, Gustavo Eimcke, Jr., is employed at the Banco Comercial del Pacifico, Mazatlan, Sinaloa and is also believed to be rabidly pro-Nazi.

ELIZONDO, DARIO

This individual is a Mexican and works for the Compania Bayer as a salesman, traveling in the northern part of Mexico. Elizondo is known to be an associate and collaborator with known German agents in Mexico. This fact is definitely established from information obtained from letters addressed to Elizondo from Wilhelm Wirtz, formerly the head of NSDAP in Mexico. In a letter from Wirtz dated March 1, 1941, the following statement is quoted:

"In carrying out the latest instructions from the Foreign Party in Berlin, I must urgently request your help and service. To facilitate your carrying out the necessary work which will be required by the bearer, F. Carlos Schlebrugge, one of our comrades, I am enclosing a check for the amount of 670 pesos

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which will take care of the initial expenses incurred and the different services you will render to said comrade."

In a letter from Wirtz to Elizondo, the following is quoted:

"I am instructed to carry out urgent and delicate missions in a letter dated the 6th of the present month from the Foreign Organization Section of the party in Berlin. After much deliberation we have decided it shall be you, accompanied by comrades who will meet you at an opportune time, who shall get the graphic and documentary information."

EVERSBUSCH, RICHARD

The above is a German who operates the Agencia Comercial y Maritima (Heynen-Eversbusch S/S Steamship Agency) Apartado #43, Tampico, Tamaulipas. This agency was the representative for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Tampico, prior to the present war. It is reported that his concern outfitted a small coastwise steamship called the "Tolteca" sometime after the beginning of the war. This boat is reported to be equipped with a powerful radio estimated to be over 500 watts but licensed for only 50 watts. The American Consul at Veracruz obtained definite information concerning the operations of the boat when at one time it was determined that four cases of 37 millimeter barrels were loaded on the "Tolteca" at the port of Veracruz.

Definite information has been obtained on numerous occasions indicating espionage activities on the part of Richard Eversbusch. He was known to have been an associate and collaborator with George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge and is described as extremely pro-Nazi and a member of the Nazi party. At the present time he is president of the German Chamber of Commerce in Mexico and resides in Mexico City.

EWALD, ALBERT

This individual is a German who resides at Calle Mesones #44, who is known to have been connected with Germany concerning shipment of German goods to Mexico and who is suspected of importing arms and munitions into Mexico for illegal purposes.

Ewald is known to have been an associate and collaborator with Dr. Wilhelm Richter and has been reported from various sources as in charge of storage and distribution of arms and ammunition for possible use by German sympathizers in Mexico.

FALCON, ISHMAEL alias Ismael Falcon

Falcon is a Mexican who, while a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, was on the payroll of Arthur Dietrich. Leaving

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Congress in September 1940, he was on the payroll of Hans Burandt, German commercial Attache who succeeded Arthur Dietrich as propaganda director for the German Legation in Mexico City. Falcon controlled the pro-German bloc in the Mexican Congress and it is known that he was used by Burandt in an attempt to negotiate an economic understanding with President Manuel Avila Camacho.

It is reported that Falcon furnished the German Legation with copies of the minutes from closed Mexican Congress meetings relative to Mexican neutrality in the present conflict. Falcon associated with Senator Flores Munoz in a plan reportedly proposed by Falcon to assist German nationals in evading the "sting" of the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals which information has been previously set forth under the name of Hans Burandt.

To cite an example of Falcon's collaboration with the Nazis it was disclosed that relative to a proposal made in August 1941, in the Mexican Senate by Senator Eugenio Prado, to the effect that the German Legation be searched for incriminating documents showing that it was engaged in subversive activities in Mexico, Ishmael Falcon, former Congressman who was on the payroll of the German Legation, learned of this proposal and was known to have stated that he was considerably worried for fear that such a search would disclose some of the receipts he had given for payment received from the German Legation. Falcon indicated that he would immediately warn the German Minister, von Collenberg, concerning the proposed search.

ISCHER, CARL MARTIN

The above is a Mexican of German extraction and is an active member of the German colony in Mexico, who is known to associate with German agents, among whom were George Nicolaus, Baron von Schlebrugge, Ewald Bork and Richard Eversbusch.

Carl Martin Fischer, with his brother Johann Martin Fischer, is reported to be performing many duties in Mexico, D. F., which were previously performed by the Japanese Legation. He was reported to be the exclusive agent for several Japanese and German firms in Mexico. He is the manager of Mafisa, S. A., Uruguay #76, Post Office Box #7175, Mexico, D. F.

ISCHER, HELENE

Miss Fischer is suspected of engaging in various Nazi activities in Mexico because of her close association with Baroness von Rosen and other German sympathizers and workers. She is known to have received mail from the German Consul in Mexico City. Miss Fischer has traveled a great deal with the Baroness and is alleged to have engaged in Fifth Column work in Switzerland and to have had connections

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with the Propaganda Bureau in Berlin.

FISCHER, JOHANN MARTIN

The above is the manager of the Compania General de Anilinas, S. A., which was formerly located at Avenida Uruguay #54, Mexico, D. F., (German Aniline Dye Trust) and receives his mail at Post Office Box #2882, Mexico, D. F. Fischer is also director of the German Club in Mexico, D. F.

The above company has moved its offices from Avenida Uruguay to the Boker Building, Mexico, D. F., where it occupies office rooms #201-207. This move is the result of the Boker Building having been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

As previously mentioned under the name of Carl Martin Fischer, it is noted that Johann Martin Fischer and his brother, Carl, are reported to be performing duties previously assigned to the Japanese Legation in Mexico City. It has also been reported from a reliable source that Johann Martin Fischer and Hugo Natus are apparently handling the affairs of the German Legation in Mexico, D. F., which fact is substantiated by a letter written in Germany dated January 23, 1942, to Federico Hey, Post Office Box #70, Tijuana, Baja California, by his brother, Hubert, who is an official of Boker & Company, Mexico, D. F. This letter states, "I, therefore, went to Natus immediately upon receipt of your letter since he is the only one who is winding up the affairs of the D. K. (German Consul)."

It is reported further that Fischer and Natus and other directors of the Boker Company are holding almost daily meetings in the offices of the above company, the purpose of which is unknown.

Johann Martin Fischer is also known to have received code messages from Lima, Peru.

FISHBORNE, OTTO

Otto Fishborne is a German who formerly operated a hotel in Belize, British Honduras. Upon the outbreak of the present World War, the acting British Governor advised him to leave the country immediately or risk internment. He was reported to have left Belize for Mexico where he was later reported to be engaged in operating a secret radio transmitter in Mexico City.

FRANCKE, OSCAR

This individual is a Mexican-born German and general manager of the Sarabia Air Lines which extends from Mexico City into the states of Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Chiapas, Campeche and Tabasco. Francke pretends to be anti-Nazi, yet his connections indicate that he is actually in the employ of the Nazis.

Francke was mentioned in a letter directed to Augusto Ibanez Serrano, chief of the Spanish Falange, by Wilhelm Wirtz, former Nazi party

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chieftain, as being the person who would give parachute training.

FRANK, HELMUTH

The above individual resided at Calle Xicontencatle #71, Veracruz, Veracruz. He served in the capacity of German Vice-Consul at Veracruz, supposedly under the direction of the Consul, Max Herold, but reports from reliable sources indicate that Frank was actually in charge of all matters pertaining to any other than strictly commercial matters and that Herold was actually answerable to Frank.

Frank has been the center of German activities at Veracruz and is reported to have been connected with Carlos Retelsdorf of Coatepec, Veracruz, now interned by the Mexican Government, who operated a short-wave radio station known to have been utilized in the transmission of espionage information throughout the Western Hemisphere and to Germany by von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus. Frank is reported to be the chief of espionage activities concerning maritime and port matters conducted in the seaport of Veracruz. He is described as being 38 years of age, height, 6'; weight, 180 pounds; fair complexion, married with two daughters and was born in Mexico of German parents.

FRAUSTADT, F. G.

The above poses as a Protestant minister and is reported as the chief of the German religious organization. He resides at Calle General Cano #65, Tacubaya, Mexico, D. F., and he is known to be a personal friend of the Bishop of the Reich, Ludwig Mueller.

Fraustadt is reported to be active as a collaborator with known German agents and to have assisted and directed the program of distributing German propaganda among religious circles in Mexico.

FROST, MARTHA alias Beatrice Ferguson, Elizabeth Sholck

The above is a German who was reported on May 14, 1941, to have offered a Mexican the job of putting up radio aerials at night and taking them down in the daytime. At the time of the offer Martha Frost was associating with an Italian named J. Macari Balserini, who is a known code expert. She is known to have been an assistant of Hans Burandt and to have associated with Adolf Lessing and others in the performance of espionage activities in the vicinity of Veracruz.

Frost claims to have been born in Riverside, Illinois and has been known by the name of Beatrice Ferguson and Elizabeth Sholck. She is reported to have collaborated with German agents from the German Legation in Mexico, D. F., and is believed to have been a courier inasmuch as she has traveled extensively in Mexico and does not possess any apparent means of support.

GAGSTATTER, HERMANN

Gagstatter resides in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca and has Post Office

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Box #7. Gagstatter is alleged to be the principal Nazi in Salina Cruz as well as being an active business man who has been placed on both the British and American black lists. At the present time he holds a concession for the extraction of salt from Laguna. He is believed to be an active German agent.

GEFFKEN, FRIEDRICH

Geffken, whose last reported address was Avenida Madero #405, Tampico, Tamaulipas, was alleged to have been one of the principal Nazi agents in Tampico. He was alleged to have been an active member of the Gestapo and Nazi party and was former German Vice-Consul in Mexico City and also Vice-Consul in Tampico for Paraguay. He was an employee of the Agencia Comercial y Maritima, which has already been mentioned, and was also alleged to have been the Gestapo chief for the east coast group of Nazis in Mexico.

According to an unverified report dated 1941, Geffken was found hanging in the warehouse of the Compania Maritima Comercial as though he had committed suicide. The report pointed out that Geffken was not the type of individual to take his own life and forthwith suggested the possibility that he had been "disposed of" by other German agents, possibly by Werner Barke.

GERCHSHEIMER, KARL

The above individual is a German who resides at 3A de Regina #75, Mexico, D. F. He is described as a representative of the Calotabs Company, Atlanta, Georgia, and the American Safety Products Company. Gerchsheimer maintains a home in San Antonio, Texas and also in Mexico, D. F. He is reported to be on the payroll of Carlos Stein & Company at a high salary, yet does no apparent work in return for this salary. It is known that Gerchsheimer contributed 30 pesos per month to the NSDAP in Mexico and is believed to be a traveling collaborator with Nazi agents in Mexico.

GERTZ, CORNELIUS

This individual is Honorary Hungarian Consul in Mexico, D. F., and is one of the principal owners of the Sommer-Hermann Company which is one of the German wholesale hardware firms in Mexico. Gertz has made a point of denying that he was pro-German; however, it is reported that he is intimate with Nazi agents and with Willy Beick of the Felix Beick drug firm. He is reported to be a local "Landesgruppenleiter."

Gertz is well established with Hungarians and Germans in Mexico, D. F., and in social and diplomatic circles, which permits him to use these contacts to the advantage of German espionage agents. He resides at Calle Jalapa #12, Mexico City and is considered as one of the very important contacts of the Nazis in that area.

GIBBE, WALTER

The above died on June 1, 1942. He was long active as a leader

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in the furthering of Nazi activities in the area of Chihuahua City, Chihuahua. It has been reliably reported that he was instrumental in the dissemination of German propaganda in the state of Chihuahua.

Gibbe was born in Germany and came to Mexico approximately in 1910. He is reported to have become a Mexican citizen purely for business reasons and to have been one of the owners of the Botica Central, a drug pharmacy located in Chihuahua City, which is presently being investigated relative to a suspected subterfuge in ownership in an effort to evade the American Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

The above is being set forth regardless of the fact that Gibbe is deceased as he is known to have been instrumental in the matter of bringing several Nazis from Germany to Mexico who later engaged in espionage activities.

GIRSMANN, JOACHIM

Girsmann, who owns and operates a coffee plantation in Tapachula, Mexico, is reported to be a Nazi agent and to have long been actively engaged in assisting German nationals in crossing the Guatemala-Mexican border.

GOERNER, KARL

Goerner, of Sagredo #151, Mexico City, is the sales manager for the Tropeha, S. A., firm of Mexico. He was known to be one of the district chiefs of the Nazi party and according to reports he presently heads the Nazi party in Mexico. Goerner was a unit leader and director of the Winter Aid Fund in 1941. His name has been associated with Ewald Bork and Edgar von Wallenberg, known Nazi leaders in Mexico.

Goerner is reported to be head of the NSDAP in Mexico, at present.

GRAEF, RUDOLF

The above individual resides at Calle Baja California #255, Mexico, D. F., and is reported to be secretary of the Nazi party in Mexico and a bookkeeper for the Felix Beick drug company, which firm is known to have supported anti-American activity in Mexico and to be presently on the American black list. Graef is reported to be a constant companion of known Nazi agents and to collaborate with these agents in German espionage activity.

GROTH, KURT

Groth is believed to be a Nazi agent and has engaged in smuggling and espionage along the frontier of Mexico. His address is Apartado #26, Nogales, Sonora.

GUNDERSON, ALBERT JOHANN

Gunderson, British Consul at Tapachula, Chiapas, has been heard to

express pro-Nazi sentiments and has Nazi connections. He is a partner in a coffee business in southern Mexico with one Juan Luttmann and although the evidence is somewhat questionable, both of these men have been suspected of Nazi activities.

HAAS, MAX

This individual is alleged to be a Central District leader for the Nazi party and is on one of the mailing lists of the German party in Mexico. He resides in Mixcoac, D. F.

HAEGER, HEINRICH

The above is a German who is an official member of the Nazi party outside of the Mexican capital. He resides in Guadalajara, Jalisco. He is recognized as a Nazi agent and a leader of German activities in that area. Haeger appears on the list of professors who were scheduled to teach the German language in the German School at Mexico, D. F. He is known to have supported anti-American activities and his name appears on the American black list.

HAGMAIER, KARL alias Carlos Hagmaier, Carl Hagmaier

Hagmaier is the proprietor of the Joya de Mexico, Merida, Yucatan and was also the German Consul in Merida. He is reported to be an active Nazi agent and a member of the Nazi party in Mexico outside of the Mexican capital. Hagmaier is known to have communicated intelligence information by code to Berlin and to have collaborated with George Nicolaus and von Schlebrugge while the latter two were taking soundings off the coast of Yucatan which resulted in their arrest by Mexican authorities.

HAUPT, PAUL

This individual operates the Hotel Savoy at Cuernavaca, Morelos and is known to be a leader and active collaborator with German agents in the furthering of German espionage activities in that vicinity. Haupt is stated to be in charge of a "support point" (Stuetzpunkte), utilizing the facilities of the Hotel Savoy as a meeting place and contact point for Nazi agents who travel in the vicinity of Cuernavaca. The Hotel Savoy appears on the American black list and Haupt is described as an individual who has long supported anti-American activities in Mexico.

HEIMPEL, GERARDO alias Gerald Heimpel

The above individual resides at Calle Bolivar #1412 in Chihuahua City, Chihuahua and maintains an office at Calle Juarez #111. Heimpel is a German citizen who came to Mexico in 1900 and is presently the owner of a large undeveloped mine in the area of Chihuahua City as well as a cattle ranch in the city of Chihuahua. He also owns other local properties.

Heimpel speaks fluent English, Spanish and German and is influential in the locality of Chihuahua City socially, politically and commercially. He openly admits that he is a Nazi and he is known to be a leader of

the German populace of Chihuahua City who willingly collaborates with known Nazi agents in furthering German espionage activities in Mexico.

Heimpel is the ex-German Consul of Chihuahua and made a return trip to Germany in 1937. He maintains an airport at his ranch and another at his mine in Huisopa, Chihuahua. Until recently he owned a tri-motored airplane and two smaller planes. At present, the tri-motored plane is believed to be disabled inasmuch as it was wrecked while making a landing early in 1942. Heimpel maintains gasoline storage facilities at the airport mentioned above and is known to be closely associated with other German collaborators and Gestapo contact men in Mexico.

Heimpel is married to a German woman and has two sons, the younger of which is presently working on a ranch near Minaca. The older son, John Heimpel, is working in the United States. It has been reported that Heimpel has signed part of his property over to some individual of Mexican citizenship to thwart any attempt of the Mexican Government to confiscate his property as an enemy alien.

Due to the excellent facilities controlled by Heimpel for the landing and refueling of planes, and the possible use of those facilities to aid German agents along with his avowed Nazi sympathies, he is deemed dangerous to Mexican-American war efforts.

HEINRICH, NORTEN

Heinrich was formerly connected with the German Legation in Mexico City and was reported to be head of the financial section of the Gestapo operating in Mexico. On an original card recording donations made to the Nazi party by Juan Andreu Almazan in the amount of 10,000 pesos the signature of Heinrich appears.

HELLERMANN, HANS alias Hans Hellerman

There has been some controversy relative to the identity of Hans Hellermann inasmuch as some reports indicate that this name might be the alias of another active Nazi agent in Mexico. However, the great majority of reports describe him as being a German agent operating under his own name and the material set forth below is reported for the purpose of including the alleged activities of Hellermann as they have been described in reports from all available sources to date.

Hellermann is a German who has been an important member of the Nazi party since 1927. He is employed with the Agfa Photo Company located at #76 Calle Juarez, Mexico City and is said to have entered Mexico from Colombia for the express purpose of organizing "shock troops" for the Falange movement in Mexico. Hellermann is reported to have been employed in the same capacity in Spain during the Spanish Civil

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War. As a result of his success there, he was sent to Mexico to take a hand in the Hitler Youth Movement, the Falange and also to assist other Nazi agents in Mexico in the dissemination of propaganda and the carrying on of espionage activities. It is reported that Hellermann is one of the highest Nazi officials in Mexico and in his capacity as such he has the duty of supervising the disbursement of money for Nazi propaganda, which to some extent gives him authority over all other Nazi officials in Mexico. Hellermann's importance in the Nazi organization in Mexico is definitely indicated by quotations from a letter dated April 27, 1941, which was signed by Wilhelm Wirtz and addressed to Dario Elizondo, Post Office Box #2535, Mexico, D. F., which stated in part: "In a letter dated the sixth of the present month from the foreign organization of the party in Berlin, I am instructed to carry out urgent and delicate missions, the principal points of which I will give you below. For that part of the work which is required right away, I have the honor of presenting to you Comrades Carlos Fricke, George Nicolaus, Hans Hellermann and Max Dobler, who are provided with the necessary papers and instructions.'

Numerous instances such as the above definitely establish Hellermann as an important leader in Nazi activities in Mexico and also a colleague of such important agents as George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge. A confidential, reliable source in February 1942, reported Hellermann to be the director of the Gestapo in Mexico.

Hellermann is still believed to be an important figure in the Nazi organization in Mexico and prior to the war he is reported to have received training and orders from the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin which was under the direction of General Wilhelm von Faupel and from Augusto Ibanez Serrano, General Franco's representative in Mexico who is ostensibly the leader of the Spanish Falange and its activities in Mexico.

Prior to his arrival in the Western Hemisphere, it was reported that Hellermann was chief of the NSDAP in Spain.

HENNINGS, HORST

Hennings is alleged to be the Nazi "Kreisleiter" for the Nazi Northwest District with headquarters in Monterrey and Mazatlan. He is also reported to be an agent for the Gestapo and is known to have collaborated with Hugo Setzer who was party chief for the Pacific coast group at Mazatlan.

Hennings is said to use Post Office Box #35 at Hermosillo, Sonora.

HEPP, ALOIS SCHILL

The above individual is reported to have resided in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, prior to his having been arrested in early 1942 by Mexican authorities and convicted under Mexico's new espionage law. At the

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time of his trial, it was brought out that he was a former German army officer who arrived in Mexico in 1935 and established a drug business in Nuevas Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

Further information states that Hepp was charged by Mexican authorities with anti-democratic activities as an agent of the German Government and to have been distributing propaganda on the Mexican and United States borders for the purpose of creating a misunderstanding between the two countries. Hepp was arrested on January 6, 1942, and after trial, was sentenced to prison where he is confined at Chihuahua City.

HERMKES, JOSEPH RUELLLEN

Hermkes is reported to be a German who became a naturalized Mexican citizen after entering Mexico about 1924 and having organized a real estate company in which he was active for a number of years until the company failed and he was indicted for fraud. Later, he represented a number of German commercial firms in Mexico and in 1932, he returned to Germany where he formed a petroleum company, selling many shares of stock to individuals in Mexico. He later returned to Mexico for a few years and left again in 1939 with his wife and adopted child to accept a position as Honorary Mexican Consul at Breslau, Germany. Prior to leaving Mexico, he was an active member of the Nazi party and a director of German activities in the vicinity of Mexico City and throughout the state of Veracruz.

In 1940, Hermkes returned to Mexico and organized a company called Heromex, with Luis Rumboldt as a partner. Hermkes was reported to be a Nazi agent active in the vicinity of Tampico, Mexico and is accredited with having possessed definite plans for the sabotage of oil fields in the Tuxpan area. He was known to associate with Carlos Enrique Lopez Mann, which was an alias of George Nicolaus as well as other known German espionage agents, among whom was Wilhelm Wirtz, NSDAP chief in Mexico. Hermkes resided at Calle Chula Vista #24, Cuernavaca, Morelos.

The Heromex firm, as well as the partners, namely, Joseph Hermkes and Luis Rumboldt, appear on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. It has been reported that Hermkes stated that his appearance on the American black list did not bother him inasmuch as he did not intend to buy anything from the United States.

Joseph Hermkes, in the custody of Mexican authorities, left Mexico on May 26, 1942 for the United States to be repatriated to Germany.

HEROLD, MAX

This individual is a German who was a former German Consul in Veracruz, active in German circles as head of the German Club in Veracruz and who was employed by Heynen-Eversbusch & Company, representatives of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line of Germany. This company was known to engage in anti-American activities and its owners are known

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to be important collaborators in Nazi espionage activities throughout Mexico. Herold was active as a member of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft. Herold, with his Vice-Consul, Frank Helmuth, is known to have secured intelligence information concerning maritime activity from the important port of Veracruz. Most of this information was obtained through the facilities of the Agencia Comercial y Maritima, of which Herold was an official.

HERTSLET, DR. JOACHIM

The above is a German who is allegedly an economic expert who came from Germany by clipper in 1939, in the company of William Rhodes Davis, oil promoter, for the express purpose of promoting barter deals between Germany and Mexico, as a result of which Mexico shipped considerable oil to Germany in exchange for German products. Hertslet enjoyed diplomatic status while residing in Mexico and is reported to have directed all German economic problems in Mexico, during which time he associated with important German officials and agents. Hertslet is reported to be a friend of Marshal Herman Goering and to have been dispatched to Germany to organize plans for the transferring of German capital out of the United States and Canada into Mexico. According to Davis, Hertslet is a prominent German official and a former head of the German Youth Movement who made several visits to the United States from Mexico in the years of 1939 and 1940, traveling on a diplomatic passport and contacting the German Embassy repeatedly in Washington, D. C.

HERZER, HANS alias Roberto Otto Reisner

This individual resides at Calle V. Carranza #35-7, Mexico, D. F., and is a German who is in business as an importer and manufacturer of chemicals and colored cements. He is reported to be a German reserve officer and to have been trained to replace Arthur Dietrich, who was director of German propaganda at the German Legation in Mexico. Herzer is known to have assisted in the dissemination of Nazi propaganda and to be a monthly contributor to the NSDAP. He is described as a chemist who was an assistant to Rudolf Schauer-Plaska.

HESSERMANN, WILHELM alias Fritz Hesselmann

The above, whose mail address was Apartado #68, Guaymas, Sonora, is an ex-German Consul of Guaymas who was also active in German circles as a leader in the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft. He has been reported to be an "Ortsgruppenleiter" in the Nazi party's Northwestern District. Hesselmann represented himself to be an agent of a Mexico City hardware firm which enabled him to keep in close contact with German agents and collaborators in the region of Guaymas while traveling in the capacity of a hardware salesman. Hesselmann is an official member of the Nazi party outside the Mexican capital and was long engaged in anti-American activities in Guaymas, which is an important west coast port.

Hesselmann is further reported to be one of a group of Germans, Japanese and Sinarquists who held secret meetings in the vicinity of Ciudad Obregon,

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Sonora. He was considered as an important collaborator with Nazi agents in the furthering of Nazi espionage activities in Mexico and was reported arrested in Guaymas during the month of March 1942, supposedly for interrogation concerning his espionage activities. It is reported that Hesselmann was ordered to move to the interior of Mexico along with other German and Japanese nationals when the Mexican Government evacuated all enemy nationals from the west coast.

Hesselmann is known to have disseminated Nazi propaganda while serving in the capacity of Honorary German Consul in Guaymas. He is reported to have laid plans for the concentration of large numbers of enemy aliens in the interior of Mexico, which plans he furthered at the time of the order for evacuation by visiting other Axis nationals and requesting them to peaceably evacuate to the interior. Hesselmann was then taken into custody by Mexican officials and sent to the United States on May 26, 1942, from whence he was repatriated to Germany.

HEY, FEDERICO

The above, who was at one time the Austrian Consul at Tijuana, Baja California, was ostensibly owner and manager of a Mexican novelty agency which is reported to be non-existent. Hey is known to have been active in assisting Germans in traveling to the interior of Mexico and is also known to have collaborated with German agents in the dissemination of German propaganda and the obtaining of intelligence information in that area. Communications definitely indicate Hey's espionage activities and substantiate his Nazi connections. It is reported that Mexican merchants of Tijuana expelled Hey from the Tijuana Chamber of Commerce because of his active work as an Axis propagandist. Hey was evacuated with other German nationals from Tijuana and it is reported that he went to Guadalajara for a short while prior to taking up residence in Mexico City, where he was arrested by Mexican authorities.

Hey was sent to the United States from Mexico on May 26, 1942, for repatriation to Germany.

HEYNEN, KARL

This individual is a German who is a partner in the firm of Heynen-Eversbusch, which company is located at Cinco de Mayo #9, Mexico, D. F. This firm appears on the American black list and both Heynen and Eversbusch are known to have been willing collaborators with such important Nazis as von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus.

The Heynen-Eversbusch Company has represented various German firms, among which is the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Tampico, Mexico. Both partners of this firm are known to have actually engaged in espionage activities.

The above information has previously been set forth under the name of Richard Eversbusch.

HOFER, PAUL

Hofer was reported as an active member of the Gestapo and Nazi party in Veracruz and was alleged to be the leading member of the German Club at that place. He is alleged to be an engineer employed by the Mexican Governor in the Port Office at Veracruz and at one time he was German Consul in that city.

HOFINGER, MAX

The above is a German who is employed by the Ford Motor Company, Mexico, D. F., and is reported to be chief of the Nazi organization among the employees of the above company. Hofinger is assistant manager of the Ford assembly plant and was formerly employed in a similar position in Egypt.

Hofinger is known to actively disseminate Nazi propaganda to workmen and is known to associate with known German espionage agents among whom was Hugo Setzer.

HOLSTE, ALEJANDRO

Holste was last reported to reside at Calle Puebla #258 in Mexico City, telephone 14-25-51 and L-5694. He is a member of the Dratein & Holste Company with offices at Calle V. Carranza #48 and has post office box #438 in Mexico City.

Holste is a German who has resided in Mexico City for several years and is considered a dangerous German agent. He is the honorary consul of Bolivia in Mexico and all information relative to production, imports and exports of Bolivia pass through his hands. It has been reported that Holste uses the Bolivian diplomatic mail pouch for transmitting confidential reports to Germany.

During the presidential campaign of General Juan Almazan, Holste was in constant contact with pro-Axis politicians and is presently on very friendly terms with Salvador Abascal, former head of the Sinarquists in Mexico. The Free German group in Mexico states that Holste was appointed paymaster for the Nazi party in Mexico subsequent to the departure of the German diplomats.

Holste is known to have served as vice-president of the German Casino and the Deutsches Haus in Mexico City. He has frequently been mentioned as the chief of German commercial espionage in Mexico and one source advised that he submitted monthly reports to the Aussenhandelsstelle in Berlin.

HOMBERG, W.

This individual lives at Uruguay #54 and is believed to be a dummy for German firms in Mexico. He is known to be active in Nazi affairs and uses Post Office Box #2672, Mexico, D. F.

HOMMEL, FEDERICO alias Friederich Hommel, Frederick Hummel

Federico Hommel has represented himself as a construction engineer

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connected with various European firms and has conducted his activities to a great extent under this cover. As an aid to conducting his known subversive activities he has maintained a coffee plantation in Chiapas, Mexico, which recently was searched by the Mexican authorities and was found to have considerable arms and ammunition stored on the premises.

Hommel is a naturalized Mexican and was living, until recently, at Avenida San Angel #17, with Joachim H. Hertslet and Eugenio Breischke who have been reported to be German agents. Hommel is said to actively collaborate with the Gestapo and to be a member of the National Socialist Party. In his capacity as one of the leading Nazis of Mexico, he has traveled considerably throughout the entire country and acted as a contact man for the Nazi party and in his relationship with Joachim Hertslet and Eugenio Breischke he has been actively engaged in spreading propaganda in economic and commercial fields in Mexico for the party.

In Hommel's capacity as contact man it will be noted that the Nazi party leaders are given instructions twice a month, such instructions being transmitted on small mimeographed sheets which are returned to the party headquarters 24 hours after they have been received. In this connection it was Hommel's duty to see that these were properly distributed and handled.

Hommel has also been a close associate of Hugo Setzer, Jose Otahal, Robert Otto Reisner and Martha Pruessner.

HORN, PAUL

The above is a German who is employed by Beick-Felix & Company in Guadalajara, Mexico. Horn is reported to be an official member of the Nazi party outside of the Mexican capital and to have been engaged in the dissemination of Nazi propaganda. He is also said to have been active in anti-American programs. Correspondence from Horn to his son in Hamburg, Germany, definitely establishes his pro-Nazi leanings and he is considered an individual who willingly collaborates with Nazi agents upon request.

JAMS, FEDERICO

This individual resides at Calle Doblado #602, Chihuahua, with Alberto Brandt and Ernesto K. Kohler. It is known that these three individuals are frequently hosts to known Nazi agents and it has been reported that they have a short-wave sending set which is being operated in collaboration with Nazi agents. Jams was brought to Mexico by Walter Gibbe and was employed at the Botica Central, where he is working at the present time.

Jams is described as single, about 43 years of age. In his capacity as manager of the warehouse of the above company, Jams has an opportunity to handle much of the wholesale business of this concern and it is known that the organization has long supported anti-American activities in Mexico.

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JAUSS, LUIS

The above is a German who is reported to be an official member of the Nazi party. He formerly resided at Calle Juarez #605, Chihuahua, Chihuahua. Jauss is reported to be a Nazi delegate at Chihuahua, and an assistant to Horst Hennings, who is reported to be one of the district chiefs of the NSDAP. Jauss at one time resided at Calle Dolado #602, Chihuahua, with Alberto Brandt, Ernesto K. Kohler and Federico Jams. Jauss first came to Chihuahua City in 1930, where he worked as a tanner for the Cano Brothers. He made a trip in 1938 to Germany where he remained for approximately six months and then return to Chihuahua City, leaving that town in 1939. He was last reported as residing at Mazatlan, Mexico. Jauss is described as 35 years of age, single, of German extraction and a leather tanner by profession, who is known to be an active collaborator with Nazi agents in the furthering German espionage work in Mexico.

JOHANNSEN, WALTER

Johannsen, whose address is Apartado #4, Ciudad Las Casas, Mexico, is reported to be an official of the Nazi party. In this capacity he is said to act as "Ortsgruppenleiter" for the Southern District of the Nazi party organization. He has been known to write a letter to the Verband Deutscher Verein acknowledging the receipt of some letters which were forwarded to him and also requesting certain propaganda literature which he said was being circulated by him. He is also known to have expressed hope for a German victory.

KAISER, KURT

The above was last known to reside at Calle Naranjo #22, Mexico, D. F. and is known to have collaborated with Nazi agents in espionage work in Mexico, D. F., with Beresford Cram, a close associate of his. On December 23, 1940, Kaiser accused Byron Heidrich von Holleuffer of being a German agent and of trying to smuggle large quantities of arms and munitions into Mexico and Guatemala. It is believed that Kaiser was temporarily at odds with von Holleuffer when he made the above denunciation since he subsequently refused to repeat or to comment upon the question of arms smuggling.

Kaiser came to Mexico in 1925 and in July of 1931, organized a company known as Mexal, S.A., which in 1932 went into bankruptcy because of the fraudulent operations of Kaiser. When in Mexico City, the above is reported to spend most of his time visiting the German School, the German Casino and the German Riding Club. He is believed to be a willing collaborator with Nazi agents in the furthering of German espionage activities in Mexico.

KRAS, GERHARD

The above is a German attorney who is known to work with Fernando Covarrubias who maintains an office at Room #506, Calle Isabel la Catolica #24, Mexico, D. F. This firm of attorneys is known to have acted as counsel for the German Legation at Mexico City and for Max Herold, German

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Consul at Veracruz. Karras is the owner of the home in which George Nicolaus resided while in Mexico City. Both Karras and Covarrubias are known to associate with known German agents who are engaged in intelligence work for Germany.

KAUFMAN, LUIS

Kaufman is a German who resides at Tapachula, Chiapas, who is reported to be engaged in the work of clearing individuals who wish to cross the border in and out of Mexico. Kaufman is a druggist and is reported to be in contact with all German individuals who wish information concerning party instructions for agents crossing the border. Kaufman is also reported to be a district leader of the NSDAP (Ortsgruppenleiter).

KAYE, JACK

Kaye, who resides at 1915 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York, New York, is a German national and president of the Mineralia Metal & Ore Corporation. He has conducted negotiations with Cia. Industrial Minera, S.A., of Juarez, Chihuahua, under circumstances which created suspicion relative to his possible connection in undercover trading with Germany and Japan.

KAYSER, KARL

Kayser, whose address is Alumnas #57, Mexico, D. F., is known to have been a teacher at the German Night School (Escuela Nocturna Alemana) and is reported to be a dangerous collaborator of the Gestapo. He is said to be exercising a dangerous influence over the Mexican youth who attended and possibly are attending the school at present. He is alleged to be a leader in the Central District group of the Nazi party organization in Mexico.

KETELHUT, FRANZ

The above, whose former address was Post Office Box #232, Puebla, Puebla, is reported to be the Gestapo agent for the Southwestern District of the German organization setup.

Ketelhut is described as a competent individual in his work as an NSDAP leader and Gestapo agent and is known to collaborate with other German agents. Communications of Ketelhut to Germany reveal that he planned a trip to the west coast of Mexico during the Christmas holidays in 1941, for the purpose of visiting interned German seamen in Guadalajara. His communications reveal comments to the effect that the Mexicans are in full support of Hitler and that he plans to return to Germany after the war. Ketelhut's last known address was Post Office Box #7921, Mexico, D. F.

A recent report advises that Ketelhut was arrested on August 16, 1942 by Mexican Federal authorities and was scheduled for internment at Perote, Veracruz.

KIESSELBACH, CARLOS

Kiesselbach is reported to be an active member of the Gestapo and

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a "Stuetzpunkteleiter" in Nogales, Sonora. He is said to be an important member of the Nazi party in Mexico and to have aided Axis communications in that country. Kiesselbach is reported to be a local agent of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft and is employed by the Sonora Brewery.

KITSCHA, E.

Kitscha was reported to be the chief of the Gestapo for the Northeast District of the Nazi party in Mexico. It has been alleged that he assisted in the passage of German agents between the United States and Mexico and at one time he was reported to have been apprehended by the judicial police for supposed Nazi activities. The matter was officially denied, however, and it was later stated that he had been invited to Mexico City for an interview and that he was subsequently allowed to return to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. He was a representative of the AEG and Siemens electrical firms, both of which have been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. He resides at 635 S. Zaragoza, Monterrey.

KNIESCHE, PAUL ARTHUR

Kniesche, who resides at Abasolo #12, Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, is reported to be a "Stuetzpunkteleiter" in the Northwest District of the Nazi party organization. He is said to be an active affiliate of the Gestapo and a member of the Nazi party. He is also associated with a firm known to support activities against the United States.

KOEHLER, GEORGE

The above individual is a German who resides at Calle Hidalgo #55, Colonia Campbell, Tampico, Mexico. He is described as being a leader in the German organizations in Tampico and is said to have a letter from Hitler, appointing him to the post of Chief of the German Bund in that area. Koehler is a representative of the F.V. Pabst Company in Mexico and is also associated with the Heynen-Eversbusch Company. He is known to collaborate with German agents in the furthering of German espionage activities in Mexico.

KOGEL, F.

This individual is a German who is the manager of the Light & Power Company in Tijuana, Baja California and who is reported to have been in the German Naval Intelligence prior to his arrival in Mexico.

Kogel is associated with the Bach Dorsch Corporation in Tijuana and because of the important position he holds as manager of the Light & Power Company and the freedom with which he was formerly allowed to cross the border into the United States, he is considered a dangerous individual, and an important contact for the Nazi espionage organization in Mexico.

KOHLER, ERNESTO K.

The above is a German who resides with Alberto Brandt and Federico Jams

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at Calle Dolado #602, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, which place is known to be frequently visited by German nationals and German espionage agents. Information concerning Kohler has been set forth previously under the name of Federico Jams, concerning clandestine radio activities.

Kohler is described as 32 years of age and who was also brought from Germany by Walter Gibbe. Gibbe placed Kohler in the employment of Botica Central of Chihuahua but it is reported that Kohler quarreled with Gibbe and went to work for Walter Schmiedehaus of the Botica Central of Juarez, where he is at present.

KRIEGER, BRUNO

The above is a German connected with Krieger Company of Mexico, D. F., and is reported to reside at Calle Anahuac #89, Mexico, D. F. He is believed to be a large contributor to the NSDAP in Mexico. The Krieger Company is known to support anti-American activities in Mexico and to collaborate with Nazi agents.

Krieger receives his mail at Post Office Box #2344, Mexico, D. F.

KRUGER, HILDA alias Hilda Krueger, Hilde Kruger

This individual is a German movie actress whose activities have been under surveillance for some time in Mexico inasmuch as she is reported to be an important Nazi agent who has exercised much influence over high Government officials. Kruger is reported to be a friend of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, the German Propaganda Minister and of Adolf Hitler and allegedly left Germany a few years ago because of the non-Aryan status of her husband. She proceeded to London where she remained until the outbreak of the present war, at which time she embarked for the United States, stopping several months at the Whelan Hotel, 40 East 54th Street, New York City. She checked out of the Whelan Hotel on January 25, 1940 and proceeded to Beverly Hills, California, where she registered at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel. Kruger remained at this hotel for several months, attempting to convey the impression that she intended to seek a movie contract; however, she is not known to have made any effort toward this end. In May, 1940, Kruger is reported to have attended a dance at Ciro's Cafe in Hollywood in the company of Captain Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul in San Francisco.

During her travels in the United States, Kruger is known to have contacted Gert von Gontard at St. Louis, Missouri and to have traveled in his company from St. Louis to San Antonio, Texas, where she proceeded to enter Mexico by Nuevo Laredo in February 1941, stating that she wished to establish a residence and arrange for a lawful entry into the United States in order that she might marry Gert von Gontard.

Kruger has received much publicity concerning her association with known German agents, among whom are George Nicolaus, Baron Harold von Oppenheim and Baron Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge. It is

reported that attempts to imprison various important Nazi agents in Mexico by government authorities have been thwarted because of influence exercised by Kruger with high Mexican officials with whom she is reported to have been intimate, including the Secretary of Gobernacion, Miguel Aleman. Kruger is reported to have been taken into custody on one occasion, together with other suspected German agents, all of whom were released the following day with no official charges having been made. Mexico City newspapers carried an account of the apprehension of Hilda Kruger in April 1942, in which it was stated that she had been sent to a concentration camp with other German nationals, but it was reliably reported on April 6, 1942, that she was seen, at liberty, leaving the Hotel Ritz, Mexico, D. F. She is known to still be in Mexico and is believed to be still an important figure in continuing the German espionage program in that country.

Kruger is described as 30 years of age, 5'5" in height, 125 pounds in weight, blonde hair, smart dresser and apparently always in possession of ample funds, the source of which is unknown.

LAESSING, ERNST alias Wilhelm Laessing, Ernst Lessing

The above, who resided in Mexico, D. F., receives mail at Post Office Box #1744, which box was rented by Hans Weber and has been used by such Nazi agents as von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus. Laessing was reported to have been head of the German Gestapo in Spain during the Civil War and to be in the confidence of Adolf Hitler. He is reported also to have been an organizer of the Gestapo in Mexico and is a member of the directing council of that organization. Laessing is supposedly a specialist in directing acts of terror and is reported to have reorganized the Gestapo in Mexico with the view of laying plans for acts of violence in that country. He is known to have received correspondence from San Jose, Costa Rica; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; La Paz, Bolivia, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, which was believed to consist of intelligence communications from other German agents and contacts working in Latin America.

Laessing departed from Mexico and was repatriated to Germany from the United States on the first trip of the S/S "Drottningholm" at which time he was identified as a consular secretary of the German Legation at Mexico, D. F.

ARSEN, EGMUND

This individual is a Swede who became a naturalized Mexican citizen after entering Mexico in 1934. Larsen owns a machinery warehouse and also deals in chemicals and ores, which trade was carried on principally with Japanese in early 1941. He is reported to be a Nazi propaganda agent and is known to have visited the German Legation in Mexico City almost daily before the rupture of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Germany.

UTTMANN, JUAN

Luttmann resides in Tapachula, Chiapas and is engaged as a coffee

broker who has had extensive dealings with Germans in that vicinity for a long time. Luttmann is reported as being influential and a leader of the German Club of Tapachula and the owner of coffee plantations in that vicinity. He is reported to have an airport on one of his plantations, the "Alianza" and has been reported to operate a radio station through which he relayed intelligence communications to Germany for German agents.

Luttmann is known to be very friendly with Albert Gunderson, British Vice Consul of Tapachula and he is reported to have claimed that he was anti-Nazi but was believed to be a leader in German activities and to be utilizing his social position and wealth to advantage in collaborating with Nazi agents.

MACRINIUS, EMILIO

The above, who resides in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, was formerly the German Vice Consul at Salina Cruz and is known to have been disseminating German propaganda in that area. Macrinus displayed a great interest in a Russian boat which was in port at Puerto Angel in May 1941, which boat was loaded with materials for the manufacture of explosives and was scheduled to sail for Russia. Macrinus is reported to have been active in obtaining intelligence information concerning the movement of all ships in the vicinity of Puerto Angel and Pochutla.

MATTES, HANS

This individual is alleged to be "Ortsgruppenleiter" of the Puebla section of the Southwestern District of the Nazis in Mexico. He is the owner of Mattes-Ford Service in Puebla which has been placed on the United States List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Mattes is listed as a dangerous spy by Alfredo Felix Diaz, Mexican Congressman. His address is said to be Avenida #2 Poniente #909, Post Office Box #168, Puebla, Puebla.

MAYA, FERNANDO CONTRERAS

The above, who resides at Calle Santa Maria Redonda #254, is a night employee of the Western Union Cable office in Mexico, D. F., and is reported to have been paid by Nazi agents for information concerning telegrams handled by the Western Union Cable office which emanated from the American Embassy in Mexico, D. F. This information was made known to the officials of the company who later advised that they had conducted an investigation of their own to determine whether Maya was guilty of such action, with negative results. However, they stated that as a precaution Maya would be closely watched in the future and would be employed only on such work as would make it practically impossible for him to secure information emanating from the American Embassy.

Maya is reported to speak German fluently and to belong to German organizations in Mexico, D. F.

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MELENDEZ, MARIO

The above, who resides in Tampico, Mexico, is known to have corresponded numerous times with George Nicolaus, Post Office Box #1006, Mexico, D. F., and to have furnished Nicolaus with intelligence information concerning shipping in and about the port of Tampico.

MOEBIUS, GUIDO OTTO

This individual is a Mexican national, son of a German Jew and a Mexican woman. He is described as being 5'7", stout, dark complexion, black eyes, round face and speaks English with a German accent. Moebius resides in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, his home address being Pion Suarez #814. He is one of the wealthier residents of Monterrey and manages Las Fabricas Apolo (German chemical factory), with two retail drug stores operating in Monterrey. Moebius owns a private radio station, KEZIK, located at Pino Suarez #28, Monterrey, and also has the controlling interest in Monterrey's largest and newest commercial radio station, XMR. Moebius also has representation as local distributor for the Montgomery Ward Company. In so far as this individual's subversive activities are concerned he has disseminated considerable Nazi propaganda; has attended a monthly meeting held by the ex-Nazi Consul of Monterrey and through his position has been of considerable aid to various German agents located in the vicinity of Monterrey. One of his outstanding contacts, prior to Mexico's declaration of war, was the German Minister in Mexico City whom he visited frequently before the German diplomats were repatriated. Moebius had as an assistant, Augusto Massa, a well-known Italian Fascist. It has also been determined that he has associated with one Kitsche who had been active in German activities in the locality, chiefly in having enlisted and trained some 150 men as shock troops. It has been reliably reported that Moebius has cooperated with many German agents and there was a possibility that his private radio station equipped with transmitter had been used in the furtherance of German interests. At the present time his name is on a list drawn up by the Mexican Government for possible deportation on the grounds of subversive activity and allegiance to the Axis cause and he has been reported being in the custody of Mexican police authorities.

MOLLING, CARL EDWARD alias Karl Molling

The above is a naturalized American citizen who came to the United States from Germany and is reported to have formerly been employed as a police officer in Tucson, Arizona. Molling is reported to have been an organizer in the German American Bund in Arizona and to be a frequent visitor in various points in the state of Sonora, Mexico, where he has attended German meetings at the Hotel Kino in Hermosillo, Sonora, which were under the direction of individuals who were reported to be Nazi agents.

MUNOZ, ALPHONSO FLORES

Munoz is a Mexican senator and it was reported that he and Congressman Falcon conceived a plan whereby they would open an import-export agency in the name of Munoz and that this agency would act as a clearing house for distributing goods to Nazis which had been purchased in the United States. The plan was dependent on the obtaining of financial backing

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from the German Legation. United States pressure and the difficulty of obtaining financial backing prevented consummation of the plan so far as is known.

NATUS, BERNARD alias Franz von Werra

The alias above mentioned is in all probability this individual's correct name although he traveled under the name of Bernard Natus. He is 27 years of age, single and is an escaped German aviation officer, interned previously in Canada and having made good his escape through the United States to Mexico City. He traveled on a German diplomatic passport, issuance of which was made in Mexico City prior to the severance of relationship between Mexico and Germany. With this passport he has traveled up and down the west coast of South America and as late as May 5, 1942, he was located in Mexico City where it was reported by a reliable source that he acted as ex-officio manager of the German Legation in conjunction with Johann Martin Fischer. Bernard is a brother of Hugo Natus, previously mentioned.

Natus' name appeared on the list of German nationals repatriated to Germany who sailed on the first trip of the S/S "Drottningholm" and he was identified on the list as a consular secretary of the German Legation, Mexico, D. F.

NICOLAUS, GEORGE alias George Nikolaus, George Campusino

George Nicolaus, a German national residing in Mexico City, together with other German and Japanese nationals, was to be repatriated on the S/S "Drottningholm" on June 2, 1942, as a result of an arrangement effected by the Swiss Government with the United States, Mexico and Germany.

Nicolaus and the other nationals to be repatriated arrived in this country on May 28, 1942 and were turned over to the custody of the Immigration authorities. Nicolaus was detained by the Immigration authorities at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, North Carolina. He was later moved to the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. On interview at Asheville, North Carolina, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Nicolaus admitted he subscribed to the doctrines and policies of Germany and said that he would make any sacrifice to assist in Germany's successful prosecution of the war. He admitted he knew Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge, a known German espionage agent, who previously operated in Mexico. He also admitted knowing and corresponding with Richard Friedrich Fruendt, a naturalized American citizen who was indicted in New York City for having violated the Espionage Statutes. In statements taken from Fruendt on March 11th and March 13, 1942, he admitted sending information by secret writing concerning aircraft production and armaments in the United States and that he had been furnished with the name of "Georg Nikolaus," Post Office Box #1006, Mexico City, as an individual to whom he should forward some of his information.

In addition, Nicolaus admitted knowing Dr. Paul Max Weber, a known German espionage agent, who also operated in Mexico. Weber reportedly left Mexico for Japan in September 1941. An informant in this country who had previously been solicited by Weber to transmit espionage information regarding national defense preparations to him in Mexico City, received a letter from Mexico City signed, "Max Volco" in reply to a letter addressed to Weber. The informant's reply was received after Weber's departure from Mexico and was in response to espionage data submitted by the informant. He later received another letter from Mexico signed, "M. Volco" which expressed an interest in the information furnished and made payment therefor. As will be pointed out subsequently, Volco was the cable name used by George Nicolaus in communications to and from Germany over the Mexican Government's short-wave radio station and Nicolaus was also referred to as "Max" in communications with other espionage agents in Mexico and South America.

The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect considerable information concerning the activities of Nicolaus and his connection with the German espionage system in Mexico and South America.

Nicolaus entered Mexico via Pan-American Airways on March 30, 1940, from Bogota, Colombia, where he had been declared "persona non grata" because of illicit activities in directing German espionage activities in that country. He had lived in Colombia approximately 10 years. He resided for a short while after his arrival in Mexico at the Hotel Capital, where he established contacts with various German residents and prominent Mexican people, among whom was Miss Teresa Quintanilla, sister of a diplomat in the Mexican Foreign Office in Washington, D. C., who evidently served as an entree for Nicolaus in Mexico City. Nicolaus later lived at Paseo de la Reforma #27, Mexico City, with Miss Quintanilla for approximately eight months and in April 1941, he moved to the home of a woman of German nationality.

In Mexico, Nicolaus renewed an acquaintanceship with Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge, a known German espionage agent in Mexico. Nicolaus assumed a position of leadership in the political section of the German Gestapo in Mexico and became head of the "Hafendeinst," the branch of the Gestapo in charge of port surveillance. Nicolaus did not confine his activities to the ports of Mexico, but was active in all phases of espionage work. He was seen frequently in the company of known Nazi agents throughout Mexico, among whom were Edward von Wallenberg, German Military Attache in Mexico; Hilda Kruger, suspected German espionage agent; Walter Westphal, who was a work assistant to Nicolaus; Carlos Retelsdorf, Paul Max Weber and Wilhelm Wirtz, Nazi party chief.

During the summer of 1940, Nicolaus, together with von Schlebrugge, was arrested while charting a Caribbean coast area in the vicinity of Veracruz and the Yucatan Peninsula. He was later released by the Mexican authorities who took no further action. Nicolaus was frequently with von Schlebrugge until the latter's departure from the country and they jointly received mail addressed to various known Nazi agents at Post Office Boxes #1744, #2535, #1055 and #1006, all of Mexico, D. F. Through these post office

boxes, Nicolaus received correspondence from German agents throughout South America, Mexico and the United States. Among this correspondence appeared letters between Nicolaus and cover addresses in European countries which were found to contain secret writings and intelligence information, both military and economic in nature. A perusal of these letters further strengthened the belief that Nicolaus was "Max," often referred to in clandestine radio communications with Germany, inasmuch as letters of acknowledgment to Richard Fruendt from Box #1006, Mexico, D. F., were signed, "Max." Nicolaus also used Post Office Box #7582, registered under the name, "P. Barranco."

Nicolaus, together with von Schlebrugge, communicated with Germany and with German agents throughout the Western Hemisphere via a short-wave radio of approximately 500 watts, located at Calle Cinco de Mayo #7, Coatepec, Veracruz, Mexico, which was operated by Carlos Retelsdorf, Jr., who resided at that address and who possessed an amateur radio license from the Mexican Government to transmit radio messages with call letters, XEICZ. It is noted that in communications to and from Germany, this station utilized the facilities of the radio station set up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the investigation of Frederick Joubert Duquesne and others. The radio station operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this instance was used to relay messages between the station in Mexico and the German station. The New York station was purportedly being operated by the German espionage system.

In April 1941, Miss Quintanilla furnished Mexican authorities a statement containing her knowledge of the espionage activities of Nicolaus. In this statement she advised that Nicolaus had admitted to her that he was a German spy and he was communicating with Germany by code via a radio station operated by a German named Don Carlos, at Coatepec, Mexico, in the state of Veracruz and that although she was not sure of the identity of "Don Carlos," she furnished his telephone number, which investigation revealed to be the number of Carlos Retelsdorf, Jr. Numerous communications from the address of Retelsdorf, which were signed, "Glenn" and addressed to "Max," were obtained and found to contain espionage information to and from Germany which was transmitted and received by Retelsdorf's radio station.

Nicolaus received communications in code from Germany via the Mexican-owned Chapultepec radio station in Mexico City. These messages were addressed to Volco which was the cable name employed by Nicolaus in sending coded messages to and from Germany and were delivered to him at Post Office Box #1006.

Further reports have been received to the effect that Nicolaus is known to have frequented a house at Calle Guanajuato #212, Mexico, D. F., at which is located a printing shop under the management of one Enrique Vierar and where it is known that the majority of the German propaganda distributed by Nazi agents in Mexico has been printed.

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Nicolaus has been identified as the source of secret messages containing intelligence data, transmitted to Germany from Mexico through established mail drop channels.

Pertinent sentences contained in intercepted messages from Wilhelm Wirtz, the Nazi party chief in Mexico City, definitely indicated the identification of Nicolaus with German espionage activities in Mexico. In a letter dated April 27, 1941, signed by Wilhelm Wirtz and containing instructions for one Senor Dario Elizondo in Mexico City, the last line reads as follows: "Mr. George Nicolaus will act as a Party chief." In a letter dated May 10, 1940, addressed to Leon Ossorio at Mexico City and signed by Wilhelm Wirtz, a reference is made to one George Campusino, an alias of Nicolaus, who was reported to have "a delicate mission to perform for the Foreign Office of the Third Reich." In a second letter to Ossorio, dated August 4, 1940, and signed by Wilhelm Wirtz, Ossorio was requested by the writer to assist Nicolaus and von Schlebrugge in obtaining information requested by the Foreign Office in Berlin.

Nicolaus continued to be active in espionage activities until February 28, 1942, when he was arrested by agents of the Gobernacion and Presidential Secret Service of Mexico, at which time letters containing information relative to the sailing of Mexican tankers were discovered on his person. He was thereupon confined at the Mexican penal colony of Islas Marias until he was deported from Mexico in accordance with an agreement effected by the Swiss Government with the United States, Mexico and Germany for the exchange of Mexican and German nationals.

Nicolaus was to have sailed on the S/S "Drottningholm" from New York City in June 1942, with other German nationals who were being repatriated to Germany. However, owing to circumstances peculiar to his individual case, Nicolaus was not permitted to return to Germany.

NIEKLER, MRS. EMELIA

The above is a German who resides at Avenida #3, San Pedro de los Pinos #73, Mexico, D. F., and who operates a curio shop at Avenida Juarez #58 under the name of Jose M. Chacon y Rabaga. Niekler was formerly reported to be in the pay of the German Legation for the dissemination of propaganda, for which the above curio shop is reported to be a clearing house.

NOLIN, JOHN alias John Coppinger

This individual is believed to have formerly been a United States Naval Reserve Officer. He is presently the manager of the Firma Continental, S. A., located at Calle Liverpool #74a, Mexico, D. F.

It has been reported that Nolin came to Mexico sometime in 1941, for the express purpose of organizing this firm for the purpose of taking over certain business formerly done by the Bayer Company or its subsidiaries which business has been denied them due to the restrictions of the black list. He is believed to be doing business with the Beick

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Felix Company, previously mentioned, as well as directly with the Bayer Company.

Nolin is married to one Lorle Strausman and is believed to be presently residing at the Maria Cristina Hotel in Mexico City. Associated with Nolin in his business are one Peter Joseph Collins and Joseph Benito Carreras, a Spaniard. On November 8, 1941, a (V) chalk mark was observed on the door of the building occupied by the Firma Continental. It is to be noted that it appears to be a practice of anti-Axis Mexican organizations to so mark the doors of business houses suspected of Axis sympathies.

OHM, GUSTAV

This individual resides at Balboa #410, Mexico City. He is technical director of the Ericsson Telephone Company and is reported to be a German agent. Ohm is believed to be an active member of the Gestapo and the Nazi party. He is reported to be responsible for the system of telephone interceptions procured by wire tapping which the Nazis in Mexico are known to have used. Due to the efficiency of his operation of this system the matter was never definitely proved against him by the Mexican Government. He has been charged with tapping wires of numerous Americans and of Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla. Ohm is on a list of persons against whom Demetrio Flores Fagoaga, Chief of the Espionage Bureau, has been ordered to take action.

ORLAMUENDER, FRIED EMIL

The above, who resides in Cuernavaca, Morelos, and who receives his mail at Post Office Box #43, is a German who is reported to have been a host on numerous occasions to George Nicolaus and von Schlebrugge. Orlamuender is believed to be a collaborator with the above Nazi agents in directing Nazi espionage activities in that area.

ORTIZ, ENOCH

Ortiz resides at Comitan, Chiapas and is reported to be a disseminator of German propaganda sent to him from Mexico City through the Bayer Company. Ortiz is a Mexican who represents most of the German land owners in the vicinity of Comitan.

ORTIZ, GUSTAVO

The above is an employee of the Port Captain's office in Veracruz, Veracruz. It is known that Ortiz has furnished intelligence information from his office files to one Pipper and Werner Barke, who in turn relayed this information to George Nicolaus and von Schlebrugge in Mexico, D. F.

OSSORIO, ADOLFO LEON

This individual is a Mexican who resides in Mexico, D. F., and is known to be an agitator who can be hired to do anything. His connections with German activities in Mexico are substantiated by quotations from letters signed by Wilhelm Wirtz, chief of the NSDAP in Mexico. In a letter dated May 10, 1940, addressed to Ossorio, signed by Wirtz, is the following: "I beg you to drop by this office to get the necessary instructions so

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that you may accompany, for three or four days, a German comrade who has recently come to Mexico, George Campusino, who has a delicate mission to perform for the Foreign Office of the Third Reich. I do not doubt that you will gladly accept this invitation as you have demonstrated many times in the past your sympathy for our cause. Heil Hitler. (Signed) Wilhelm Wirtz."

It is noted that George Campusino is an alias of George Nicolaus and reliable reports verify Nicolaus registered at hotels in Veracruz in the company of Ossorio under the alias of George Campusino. Information has been received concerning other communications in which Ossorio is addressed as a collaborator and in which he is definitely assigned to obtain intelligence information for Wirtz and the Nazi Party. (See index for further reference)

OTAHAL, JOSE

Jose Otahal, Isabel la Catolica #24, Office #409, Mexico, D. F., is a Czech. He came to Mexico as a representative of the Czechoslovakian Export Institute, which was a semi-official arm of the Czechoslovakian Government, before his country was invaded by the German army. Since the invasion, it is suspected that he has been in the pay of the Nazis in Mexico. He has no visible means of support and it was reported that the German Legation gave him considerable aid in bringing his automobile and certain funds from Czechoslovakia. He has been called the "strong-arm man" and "collector" for German organizations and he was known to have been an intimate friend of Federico Hommel. He has frequently been mentioned as a German agent and is believed to have some connection with the Gestapo.

OVERHAGE, THEODORO A. R. alias Theodore A. R. Overhage

Overhage is a German possessing Permanent Residence Card #46814, issued by the Mexican Government. He resides at Edificio Daca, Tampico, Tamaulipas and is the manager of the firm, Equipos para Oficinas, S.A., Office #320, Light & Power Building, telephone F-17-04, Tampico. This firm uses the post office box #400 at Tampico. His latest business address was reported as Pastan Building, Tampico. Overhage is said to be the owner of "La Perla," a jewelry store in Tampico.

Overhage is reported to be one of the most active and intelligent German agents in Mexico. His activities appear to be centered upon the distribution of propaganda and the investigation of the firms he calls upon in his daily business pursuits. Overhage is known to have received funds from Jorge E. Koehler who represents the F. W. Pabst Company, Zaragoza #24, Mexico, D. F. He has been seen in the company of the known Nazi agent, Pablo Rubach, recently repatriated to Germany and a suspicious German named Holtz who maintains a ranch at Altamira, near Tampico.

Overhage was arrested in Tampico on April 10, 1942 and brought to Mexico City. In this connection, Garcia Gonzalez, head of the Political and Social Investigative Service in the Department of Gobernacion was reported to have offered to "fix" the case involving subversive activity for 2,000

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pesos. This information was made known to the Secretary of Gobernacion, Miguel Aleman.

PASQUEL, BERNARDO and JORGE PASQUEL

Bernardo Pasquel is the Veracruz customs agent for the firm of Negociacion Comercial Mexicana, S.A., which has been noted as a possible front for the firm of Tamm y Cia. His brother, Jorge Pasquel, manages the Mexico City office of this firm. These individuals are believed to have some influential connections with the Department of Gobernacion and are pro-Axis in their sentiments. They are believed to be making an effort to avoid the restrictions of the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

PERALTA, GENERAL RUBEN MARIO

Subversive collusion has been alleged to exist between General Ruben Mario Peralta, Jorge Viesca, chief of the Judicial Department of Gobernacion; General Tito Ferrer Terras and General Peralta's brother, Oscar R. Peralta, chief of the registry section of the Immigration Service in the Department of Gobernacion, to circumvent an application of Mexican laws relative to espionage against the reported Nazi agent, Werner Schoeninger, alias Prince von Stahlberg. It was said that all persons accused of the collusion were active in Nazi interests and completely anti-American. As a result of this plot, General Peralta was said to have been considered for dismissal by the Secretary of National Defense, General Pablo Macias, who had ordered the dismissal of Lieutenant Roberto de la Barrera, chief of the army's Balbuena aircraft shops.

PERTACK, RUDOLFO

The above is a German who resides at Calle Regina 85, Mexico, D. F., and is known to be a printer of German propaganda, operating a printing press used for all types of printing, as well as German text books.

Pertack and his firm appear on the American black list and he is identified as an individual known to support anti-American activity in Mexico.

PETERSEN, DR. CARLOS

Dr. Petersen, Post Office Box #147, Rancho de la Rosa, Puebla, Puebla, is a former consul and a director of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft in Mexico. He was formerly Nazi consul at Puebla and has carried on an active correspondence with numerous German prisoners of war in Canada.

PETZOLD, KURT

The above, who resides in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, is reported to be an official member of the Nazi party in Mexico and to be the manager of the drug department in the firm of Casa Holck. This firm is known to support anti-American activities and appears on the American black list.

Petzold is described as a dangerous individual as he is an aggressive

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Nazi and is believed to be a willing collaborator with more important Nazi agents in the furthering of Nazi espionage activity in Mexico and in the dissemination of German propaganda.

PIPPER, JOSEF R.

Josef R. Pipper is a known German agent last reported to be residing in Tampico, Tamaulipas, with Post Office Box #761. Pipper is said to have gathered information concerning shipping and forwarded it to George Nicolaus in Mexico City via one Miguel Zavas.

Pipper is employed by the Compania Azucar. Werner Barke was said to have received information from Pipper.

PIRSCH, ERNESTO

Pirsch is the former German consular agent and vice-consul for Norway in Manzanillo. He is the local agent for the NYK Steamship Line (Japanese) and is alleged to represent the German interests in Manzanillo because of the lack of a German Consul. He was reported to be a dangerous Nazi agent who received German propaganda which had been shipped from Japan and to have assisted in its distribution. His firm has been placed on the British and American black lists. It has been reported, however, that he has been relieved of his responsibility due to excessive spending and lack of aggressiveness and that his place has been taken by one Seibert. Seibert is a Mexican citizen with a German father and is believed to be violently pro-Nazi. The Seiberts are probably Walter and Enrique Siebert.

Pirsch is believed to reside at Calle Juarez #7, Post Office Box #13, Manzanillo, Colima.

PITZ, ELIZABETH RUTH alias Mrs. Elizabeth Rudd Almazan, Elizabeth Pitz, Marie deCarie, Jean Anderson and Ruth Paley

Elizabeth Ruth Pitz was born at Heiligenwald in the Saar district of Germany on May 5, 1911. She left Germany prior to the outbreak of the war, traveling on a German passport #001121/D 4103, issued in the name of Elizabeth Pitz at the German Consulate in Paris, France, on August 10, 1939. This passport was valid until August 10, 1944.

Pitz arrived in New York on September 7, 1939, on the S/S "Manhattan." She was deported from the United States on December 13, 1940, as an undesirable alien. She departed from the United States by airplane from New York City on December 13, 1940, and arrived in Havana, Cuba, the same day. She departed from Havana on May 7, 1941, arriving in Mexico shortly thereafter.

Pitz, although traveling on a German passport claims to be of French descent. She has been intimate with Max Horwitz of 44 Pine Street, New York City and allegedly lived with Horwitz at the Royal Poinciana Apartments, Palm Beach, Florida, before leaving this country. This relationship resulted in complaints by Mrs. Max Horwitz, whose attorney, L. A. Mooney of West Palm Beach, Florida, filed a Bill of Complaint in

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behalf of Ellen L. Horwitz, Chancery #15,646 in the Circuit Court at West Palm Beach, Florida, on April 3, 1940.

Pitz, in her first application for an extension of temporary stay in the United States on October 6, 1939, named as her sponsors in addition to Max Horwitz, one Rene Seligmann, 3 East 51st Street, New York. In an application of the same character on September 30, 1940, Pitz named as sponsors, Dr. & Mrs. Jules de Prune, 29 West 87th Street, New York, Mr. Francois de Prune, 29 West 87 the Street, New York and Mr. Maurice Stone, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

During her stay in the United States, Pitz used the following aliases in registering at various hotels: Marie de Carie, Jean Anderson and Ruth Paley.

Pitz is stated to have contemplated marriage in May 1940, to an alleged American citizen living in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, known as Charles Oshei, alias O'Shea.

While living at Apartment #200, Paseo de la Reforma #27, Mexico, D. F., Pitz enjoyed an intimate acquaintanceship with Hilda Kruger, alias Hilda Krueger and with Baroness Dorothy Dentice de Frasso. Among her acquaintances were George Nicolaus and his mistress, Teresa Quintanilla.

Elizabeth Pitz is believed to be a possible Axis agent inasmuch as she is in contact with and maintains a close friendship with certain known German agents. Before her recent marriage she was known to have been intimate with William Menard, an American citizen who obtained the sum of \$5,000.00 from Pitz on the subterfuge that he was returning to the United States to obtain a divorce from his present wife in order to return and marry her. Menard failed to return to Mexico. Pitz had no visible means of support and was believed to have been supported chiefly by known German agents and through her activities as mistress to various men until her marriage to Eugenio Almazan, a wealthy Mexican with whom she is presently living at Mexico, D. F.

PLASKA, RUDOLF

The above is a German who is reported to be an engineer of the German Steel Trust, Deutscher Stahl Verein. He is known to have collaborated in German espionage activities with von Schlebrugge and Joachim Hertslet. Hans Herzer, a chemist and reserve officer in the German army, acted as an assistant to Plaska and is reported to have been permitted to return to Germany after the present war began. Plaska is identified as a German who resides in Mexico, D. F., and is a voluntary and willing collaborator in German espionage activities.

PLISKA, PAULUS

This individual is a German who resides at Cerrarda Eugenia #22, Mexico, D. F., who entered Mexico via Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on December 14, 1939, ostensibly in the employ of the Hamburg-America Line. Pliska

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established offices at Isabel la Catolica #25 and called this company the "Compania Inter-Americano, S. de R.L.)

It is known that George Nicolaus frequently visited the office of Pliska and that Pliska himself attended meetings conducted by important Nazis held at the Beick Felix Company. Pliska is also reported to have received a number of coded telegrams from Germany. He is reported to have traveled to Japan in March 1940, returning in July 1940, and to have been connected after his return with Richard Eversbusch of the Heynen-Eversbusch Company. Pliska is later reported to have opened an office at Cinco de Mayo #9, Mexico, D. F., and to have written a letter to Gerardo Meyer, requesting information concerning the manufacture of 5,000,000 pounds of cartridges, stating that he would pay for this ammunition and possibly furnish some of the money for its manufacture.

Pliska is identified as an agent of the German Gestapo who is approximately 45 years of age and who possesses a foreign residence card, Form #14, No. 281,432.

QUINTANILLA, TERESA

The above is the sister of Senor Don Luis Quintanilla, Consul in the Mexican Embassy in Washington, D. C., and is known to be outspoken in her praise of the Nazi party and a hater of the "gringos." Quintanilla is known to have introduced George Nicolaus to social circles in Mexico, D.F., and to have lived with Nicolaus for approximately eight months in 1940 and early 1941 in an apartment at Paseo de la Reforma #27, Mexico, D.F. As a result of a quarrel with Nicolaus, Quintanilla approached the national police of Mexico, D. F., stating that she wished to furnish information concerning the espionage activities of Nicolaus. In her statement she revealed that Nicolaus had confided to her the fact that he was an espionage agent for Germany and had forwarded intelligence information to Germany via short-wave radio operated by one Carlos, who was later identified as Carlos Retelsdorf. Detailed information concerning this activity of Nicolaus has previously been set forth under his name.

Quintanilla is known to have associated with other known German espionage agents, among whom were Werner Barke, Baron von Schlebrugge, Dr. William J. Averbuch, Hans Hellermann and numerous other individuals of like character. Quintanilla is identified as an important contact for Nazi agents in Mexico inasmuch as she is acquainted in government and social circles and is an exponent of Nazi theories.

RAU, ENRIQUE H.

The above is a German who is actively engaged in disseminating German propaganda in the vicinity of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. He owns the ranch, Las Palmas, located in the state of Chiapas and it is reported that Rau utilizes his ranch as a center for German activities and a

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clearing house for German propaganda. Rau is identified as a contact and willing collaborator with Nazi agents in Mexico.

REIMERS, DR. ARMIN

This individual receives his mail at Post Office Box #371, Mexico, D.F. Dr. Reimers first entered Mexico in 1939 and left immediately thereafter for Central and South America, where he traveled as a representative for the Arabia China Factory of Helsinki, Finland. However, it is reported that in reality his job was to distribute German propaganda.

Dr. Reimers holds a Ph.D. degree in Social Science and it is reported that his principal work is commercial propaganda of a pro-German character. After his travels in South America, he returned to Mexico in the summer of 1941 and has since made application for permanent residence. Dr. Reimers and his wife were last reported to be residing at Calle Juan Vicente Guemes #220, Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F.

Reimers is known to have been a frequent visitor at the German Legation and the German Club prior to Mexico's entrance into the present war.

REISS, ARNOLD alias Arno Riese, Arno Risse, Arnold Risse

One Arno Riese is reported, together with Walter Hippensteil, as having assisted in the installation of the radio station at 132A Calle Ensenada, Mexico, D.F. This person's exact identity is not known. He may be identical with one Arnold Reiss, a German from Vienna, Austria, who first entered Mexico in October 1932 and whose occupation was that of an engineer who claimed to speak French and English. Reiss is described as being 42 years of age, born in Vienna, Austria; height, 5'7½"; build, strong; eyes, coffee-colored; hair, chestnut; race, white; nationality, Austrian; religion, Israelite; marital status, married; residence, "Viena" Lopez and Articulo #123, Mexico, D.F.

Included in a list of names furnished by the State Department relative to individuals believed to be agents of foreign governments operating in Mexico is that of Arno Risse. It was stated that this Arno Risse's former address was 1428 Menlo Street South, Los Angeles, California and that he was reported to be head of the German Bund in Los Angeles at one time. It was stated that he was going to Mexico and would be placed in charge of German naval espionage in the Caribbean area. He stated that he had been listed as chief German propagandist and in charge of Press Intelligence for the Los Angeles District during 1937. In 1939, when he was on a ship which took refuge at Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, he was accompanied by his wife who was said to be traveling under the name of Jeanette Giderman. It was also reported that Risse was to be director of Nazi activities on the west coast of the United States and Mexico; that he was in Los Angeles on March 25, 1940 and stole money from Deutsches Haus and was reported as living at the above address in Los Angeles on April 1, 1940.

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The Arno Risse who is the associate of Hippensteil and Fishborne is also a contact and associate of Max Weber and Walter Getzler.

RETELSDORF, CARLOS, JR. alias "Glenn", "Don Carlos"

The above is a naturalized Mexican of German birth who operated the principal clandestine radio station in Mexico which was utilized by George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge in relaying intelligence information from Mexico to the United States and South America. Retelsdorf possessed a permit to operate an amateur station of approximately 50 watts under call letters, XEICZ, but it is known that this radio had a power of 500 watts or more. Retelsdorf owns and operates a coffee plantation located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Coatepec, Veracruz and resided in Coatepec at Calle Cinco de Mayo #7, which also was the location of the clandestine radio referred to above until his recent arrest and internment by the Mexican authorities. Retelsdorf operated for several months in an attempt to contact Germany, which attempt was unsuccessful but he was able to contact other stations in the United States, one of which was the station established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which station was being utilized in connection with the investigation of Frederick Joubert Duquesne and others.

The FBI station relayed messages from the Retelsdorf station in Mexico to Germany.

In April 1941, Miss Teresa Quintanilla furnished Mexican authorities with a statement containing her knowledge of the espionage activities of Nicolaus and in this statement Miss Quintanilla advised that Nicolaus had admitted to her that he was a German spy and was communicating with Germany in code via a radio station operated by a German named Don Carlos at Coatepec, Mexico. Quintanilla was not sure of the identity of Don Carlos but furnished the authorities with his telephone number which definitely identified Don Carlos as Carlos Retelsdorf. Numerous communications containing intelligence information from the address of Retelsdorf which were signed "Glenn" and addressed to "Max" were received by Nicolaus through Post Office Box #1006, Mexico, D. F.

It was reported early in 1942, that Retelsdorf had closed his radio station sometime in the fall of 1941 as a result of his amateur radio operator's license having been cancelled. However, it is known that Nicolaus utilized another clandestine station in Mexico in the early part of 1942 and the activities of Retelsdorf were closely watched by authorities in an attempt to determine if he was connected with Nicolaus in the transmission of intelligence information to Germany after the closing of the station at Coatepec. Nicolaus has since been interned and is at present being detained in the United States while Retelsdorf is confined to a concentration camp at Perote, Veracruz.

RICHTER, WILHELM

This individual is a German who has resided in Mexico for 17 years

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and the bearer of passport #300/36 issued by the German Legation in Mexico, D. F., which discloses that he was born on January 21, 1896 at Myslowitz, Germany. Richter has been engaged in representing a number of American firms, among which are the Pittsburgh Tube Company and the Great Lakes Steel Corporation of Detroit, Michigan. Richter, as an operator of an export and import company, appears on the American black list and is known to have supported anti-American activity in Mexico.

It is reported that in 1939, while traveling in the United States, Richter made inquiries as to price quotations on various types of munitions which it was believed that he desired to handle in Mexico for the benefit of German agents in that vicinity.

Richter was a representative of the German firm, R. J. Speissegger & Company and is reported to be an ex-officer of the German army who has a definite position in the furthering of German espionage activities in Mexico. He is known to be influential and active in German circles in Mexico, D. F., and is considered a collaborator with German agents.

RIESS, DR. FREDERICO alias Friedrich Riess

Dr. Riess, who resided at Matamoras #1115, Torreon, Coahuila, and received his mail at Apartado Postal #331, Torreon, was said to have been actively associated with the Gestapo in Mexico and a staunch member of the Nazi party. He was reported to be an "Ortsgruppenleiter" in the Northwest District of the Nazi party organization.

Riess is said to have been repatriated from Mexico as a result of subversive activity.

RIKOWSKY, KARL alias Carl Rikowsky

The above is a German who first entered Mexico in 1939, at which time he is reported to have attempted to promote an important commercial deal with the Mexican Government in behalf of Germany. Rikowsky is reported to have returned to Germany before the beginning of the present war, but came back to Mexico in April of 1940. He is believed to be active as a Gestapo agent and is known to have been an associate of Baron von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus. He has traveled extensively through Mexico and apparently possessed unlimited funds, spending the majority of his time in various Mexican ports. He is known to have been a frequent visitor at the German Legation in Mexico City and is reported to have left Mexico aboard the S/S "Heiyo Maru" on April 27, 1941, bound for Japan.

RITTER, HANS WALTER

This individual resided with his wife in a boarding house at Calle Comma #319, Mexico, D. F., which boarding house was frequented by Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge when he stopped in Mexico City. Ritter was employed by the Sommer-Hermann Company and was reported to spend most of his time traveling over Mexico and Central America, acting as

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a paymaster for German agents. Ritter was known to have received intelligence information by mail from the Heynen-Eversbusch Company, which company is known to be closely allied with German espionage activities. At one time, Ritter resided in New York City and it is known that he had been in contact with his brother, Nikolaus Ritter, who was definitely connected with German espionage service.

Hans Ritter departed for Japan on January 8, 1941, on the S/S "Tatuta Maru."

RITTER, HUGO WALTHER

This individual is a German who is the possessor of a Mexican Permanent Residence Card, Form 14-F, #19192 and resides at Calle Colima #319, Mexico, D.F. He should not be confused with Hans Ritter whose wife operates a boarding house at the above address. Hugo Ritter has no apparent means of support and was known to be very active in contacting various known German agents, among whom were Max Weber and Baron von Schlebrugge.

RUBACH, PABLO alias Paul Wuenning Rubach

Rubach entered Mexico via the port of Veracruz on May 21, 1923 and became an executive employee of the Tampico branch of the Agencia Comercial y Maritima which was administered by the Heynen-Eversbusch Company of Tampico. The latter company was formed and owned by Carlos Heynen and Richard Eversbusch.

According to a report dated April 2, 1942, Rubach served as Wharf and Port Captain and also commanded the S/S "Tolteca" a small steam freighter owned by Eversbusch. The "Tolteca" was placed under surveillance relative to possible contact with enemy submarines in the Gulf of Mexico.

Rubach, a reported member of the NSDAP in Mexico, was definitely implicated in Nazi espionage activities in that country and it is known that he was in direct contact with such other known agents as Werner Barke and George Nicolaus. He was associated with Theodore A.R. Overhage, a German propagandist in Mexico.

Rubach engaged in the transmittal of military and other information to Germany via a mail drop at Lisbon, Portugal, forwarding intelligence information received from George Nicolaus. Rubach was also known to send intelligence information to Senorita Isabel Piderit, Castilla #24, Valparaiso, Chile.

Rubach resided at Calle del Moral #41, Colonia Altavista, Tampico, Tamaulipas and used the postal address, Apartado Postal #42, Tampico.

Rubach was arrested on April 10, 1942, because of his known participation in subversive activities and allegiance to the German cause and was repatriated to Germany in May 1942, departing from Mexico for the United

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States in the company of George Nicolaus, Ewald Bork and others on May 26, 1942.

RUGGE, JOACHIM

The above is a German who resides at Calle Alpes #230, Mexico, D.F., and was formerly the manager of Koerting Motor Company. He is an active member of the NSDAP in Mexico, D.F.

Rugge was absent from Mexico from the summer of 1939 until August of 1940, during which time it was reported that he was in Germany. While he was absent from Mexico City, his wife is reported to have boasted that she was being furnished 200 pesos each month by the German Legation. Rugge is reported to be a reserve officer in the German army.

RUNDT, ARTURO alias Arthur Rundt

This individual is a German whose Mexican address is unknown, but he is reported to be a Nazi agent who worked directly under Baron von Schlebrugge. Rundt is reported to have served as an officer in the German navy and is known to have traveled extensively in Mexico, accompanied by Martha Frost, who is reported to be his secretary. Rundt is said to have spent considerable time in the ports of Tampico and Veracruz.

It is reported that highly confidential messages from the German Legation and from German agents in Mexico were transmitted to Germany by Rundt by means of radio installations aboard ships sailing between Tampico and Veracruz. He is believed to be an expert radio operator and capable of installing and operating short-wave radio equipment. He is generally regarded as a "strong-arm man," "collector" and terrorist for the Nazis in Mexico.

Rundt is credited with having been instrumental in the organizing of espionage activities in Spain during the Spanish Civil War and is considered an important figure in the German organization in Mexico. He is believed to reside with Martha Frost, the majority of the time, at Calle Vienna #17, Mexico, D.F., which is the location of the old German propaganda office for Mexico. During July, August and September of 1940, Rundt resided at Calle Colima #319, Mexico City.

SAAM, HERBERT alias Herbert Saams, Herman Faan

This individual is a German diplomatic courier who first made his appearance in San Francisco on December 13, 1940, having come from Germany by way of Japan, under passport #2390, issued in Berlin. He was accompanied by Karl Wallascheck Wallfeld, known German diplomatic courier. This individual has followed the general procedure of all diplomatic couriers, his travels having dealt chiefly with the west coast of South America, all Central American countries and Mexico, traveling between Embassies, contacting numerous known Nazi agents en route, chief of which was Pablo Longhi in Argentina. As late as December 2, 1941, Saam was in Miami, Florida, where he was detained

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for some time by the Immigration officials inasmuch as we was unable to furnish an exit visa. Saam was repatriated to Germany, sailing on the first trip of the S/S "Drottningham" at which time he was identified as a courier attached to the German Legation, Mexico, D.F.

SCHARFF, FELIX

The above is a German who resides and operates a boarding house located at Calle Quebrada #28, Acapulco, Guerrero, which house is known as "La Casa de Alemana" (German House). It is reported that Scharff is engaged in distributing German propaganda and is believed to provide residence for German agents traveling in the vicinity of Acapulco. Scharff is pro-German and pro-Nazi sentiments are openly expressed at "La Casa de Alemana."

George Nicolaus is among the Nazi agents who have been reported to have stopped at the above address.

Scharff is presently residing at Mexico City, having been ordered inland by the Mexican Government. His 16 year old daughter is operating the "Casa de Alemana" during his enforced absence.

SCHAUR, RODOLFO

Schaur, who resides at Murcia #14, Mexico, D.F., is reported to be an independent agent of the German Government in Mexico and possibly active in German intelligence activity. He represents the German Steel Trust and maintains an office in Mexico City in connection with Cia. Technica y Mercantil. Schaur is known to have been communicating with Germany through intermediaries in Guayaquil, Ecuador and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

SCHELPE, WILHELM

Schelte, who resides at Avenida San Pedro de los Pinos #2, Tramo #33, Mexico, D. F., is believed to be a lesser agent of the German Government. He is known to have spent considerable time conducting a surveillance on the American Embassy and persons attached to it. Further, he is known to have collected dues for Nazi organizations in the Republic of Mexico.

SCHERZBERG, KARL

This individual entered the United States from Germany at New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 13, 1918, was naturalized in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, certificate #192748 and is known to possess pro-Nazi tendencies as he has long been active in the German-American Bund and other German organizations in the United States.

It is reported that he served in the German army during the first World War and has two sons fighting for Germany at the present time. Scherzberg is reported to have entered Mexico in January 1941, after having sold his trucking business in Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving Nazi prescribed training, supposedly of an espionage character. Scherzberg

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is known to have invested some \$50,000.00 in Germany and to have made application in 1938 for \$20,000.00 worth of Rueckwanderermarks. He is known to have received correspondence from Wilhelm Wirtz, former NSDAP chief of Mexico.

Scherzberg was last reported as residing at Tampico, Mexico and correspondence from Wirtz to Augusto Ibanez Serrano, chief of the Spanish Falange in Mexico, indicated that Scherzberg requested more assistance in Tampico from the Falange, which request definitely indicates Scherzberg's connection with German espionage activities in Mexico.

SCHLENKER, KURT

Schlenker, who was repatriated to Germany via the United States, having departed from Mexico on May 26, 1942, was a professor and athletic director at the German School in Mexico City. He was reported to be an official member, leader and secret agent of the Nazi party in Mexico. He resided at Calle de Elorduy #3, Mexico, D.F. Schlenker arrived in Mexico in 1936, allegedly from his former residence in the Philippine Islands. He possessed Mexican Foreign Resident Permit, Form #14, No. #13220. He divided his time between the German School and the German Center at Avenida Uruguay #80, Mexico, D. F. He was the leader of the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth Movement) which organization reportedly had some twenty local chapters throughout the Republic of Mexico. He was reported to be an expert in Nazi educational propaganda.

Hans Mayer, assistant director of the German School in Mexico City, was reportedly an intimate friend of Schlenker.

SCHLIPF, JOSEPH

Schlupf, who resides at Calle Obregon #105, Nogales, Sonora, is the former owner of the Model Bakery in Nogales. He has been called a Nazi agent and is alleged to have engaged in contraband and espionage activities along the northern Mexican boundary.

SCHMALL, WALTER FERDINAND

The above is a former German Consul of Juarez, Chihuahua, who is reported to be the individual who Otto Hans Seiler, an escaped German prisoner from Canada, was instructed to contact in Juarez for the purpose of obtaining accommodations and traveling instructions into Mexico. It is reported that Schmaller at one time crossed the international boundary into the United States almost daily and has been active for a long time as a contact man charged with the responsibility of aiding German agents in evading immigration authorities on the border.

SCHMIEDEHAUS, WALTER

This individual is a German who resides at Calle Aldama #2708, Chihuahua City, Chihuahua. Schmiedehaus was honorary German Consul in that city until the Mexican Government closed the Consulate in the latter part of 1941. It is reported that Schmiedehaus formerly resided in El Paso, Texas, and although he was too young to serve in the German army during the first World War, he received military training a few years after the

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war in Germany prior to coming to the United States. Schmiedehaus speaks German, English and Spanish fluently. After leaving El Paso, he moved to Cuauhtemoc, Chihuahua, where he was active in disseminating German propaganda, particularly around the Mennonite colony in that vicinity. Schmiedehaus married the sister of Mrs. Walter Gibbe, Chihuahua City and after moving to Chihuahua City, operated a drug store with his brother who returned to Germany in the early 1930's.

Schmiedehaus operates the Farmacia Juarez located at Calle Independencia #600, Chihuahua City and it is noted that this drug store appears on the American black list.

Schmiedehaus is described as approximately 40 years of age, is a German citizen and an active collaborator with German agents in Mexico in the furthering of German espionage activities in that area. Ernesto K. Kohler was employed by Schmiedehaus after quarreling with Walter Gibbe and leaving the latter's employ.

SCHOENINGER, KARL alias Werner Schoninger, Count Werner Schoeninger, Prince von Schoeninger, Werner Max Schoeninger, Count von Stahlberg, Barnet Schneider

Schoeninger is of German nationality although he entered Veracruz, Mexico, as a British subject under the name of Barnet Schneider. Schoeninger entered Veracruz in April of 1939 and from reliable information received, he has been an active German agent. Schoeninger has become a close associate of Licenciado Jorge Viesca y Palma, chief of the legal department of the Mexican Department of Gobernacion. As a result of this friendship, when Schoeninger was investigated as an undesirable person in 1939 and in 1940 and an order issued by the Mexican Immigration authorities for his dismissal, he was able through the instrumentality of Jorge Viesca y Palma to have this order dismissed and he was allowed to remain unmolested at Veracruz. In the state of Chiapas, due in all probability to the influence of Schoeninger, the Mexican authorities have favored German interests in commercial matters at all times.

From a reliable source it has been determined that Schoeninger is a member of the Gestapo and holds the rank of "Standartenfuhrer" in the German Police and Intelligence service. At the present time he is living with Mrs. Anna Rita Blicke who has adopted the name of Mrs. Schoeninger although she is not married to him. As late as December 1941, Schoeninger's influence with the local authorities was made evident inasmuch as a presidential order was issued for his deportation, which order was ignored through the collusion of Viesca y Palma and other local officials.

SCHREITER, HELMUT OTTO

Schreiter, whose address is Apartado Postal #16, Guanajuato, Guanajuato, is a German engineer and a person believed to be possibly acting under direct orders from the German Government in Berlin. Schreiter served as a witness for two active members of the Falange when they appeared before a notary public in the city of Guanajuato in 1936, to have the

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constitution for the Union Nacional de Sinarquistas notarized. He is believed to be one of the founders of the Sinarquist Union. Schreiter is reported to be a "Stuetzpunkteleiter" in the Central District of the Nazi party organization.

SCHROEDER, GUILLERMO

Schroeder, who is employed by the Drogueria Central in Piedras Negras, Coahuila, where he resides and is reported to be an active Nazi agent engaged in espionage work on Mexico's northern frontier.

SCHWARZ, FRITZ

Schwarz, who is located in San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, is alleged to be an official member of the Nazi party in Mexico and also an "Ortsgruppenleiter" in the Nazi organization for the Northeastern District of Mexico. Schwarz receives mail at Apartado Postal #7 in San Luis Potosi.

SEIBERT, HENRY alias Enrique Seibert

Seibert, who resides at Morales #203, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, is the father of Walter Seibert who is referred to in this monograph.

Seibert is employed on a part-time basis by the newspaper, "El Herald" in Chihuahua City and is known to have actively engaged in the dissemination of German propaganda both orally and by use of printed matter. Enrique is 68 years of age and is considered to have little influence among the German people of the state of Chihuahua.

SEIBERT, JACOB

The above is a German who is employed as an engineer for the Compania Mexicana de Electricidad, S.A., which is located at Avenida Cinco de Mayo #10, Mexico, D.F. Seibert resides at Calle Tabasco #142, Mexico, D.F., and is known to have been active in distributing Nazi propaganda and literature, as well as to have served as chief of the German Center in Mexico City.

Radio communications from station DFJ in Germany to station OCS-2 in South America definitely establish Seibert as connected with German espionage activities in Mexico inasmuch as one message is known to have referred to payment to Seibert for services rendered.

SEIBERT, WALTER

This individual is a German who is employed as local manager of the Ericsson Telephone Company, Chihuahua City, Chihuahua, who is known to be an associate of German leaders and reported agents in that area. Seibert is reported to have been active as a distributor of German propaganda and is considered an important contact for German espionage work in Mexico because of the position which he holds.

SEIPPEL, CARLOS alias Carlos Scieppels

Seippel, whose address is Avenida Central #28, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas,

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and who uses Apartado Postal #27, Tuxtla Gutierrez, served as the German Consul in that city, which appointment was considered to be more honorary than factual. He is the owner of a large hardware store, "Ferreteria el Globo," in that city and is said to be actively engaged in disseminating German propaganda.

Seippel is reported to have a son bearing his name who has similarly acted in behalf of Germany. Two brothers of the elder Seippel are believed to be presently serving in the German army. Seippel is known to have consorted with Adolfo Spohn and Juan Huthoff and is reported to be the "Ortsgruppenleiter" for the Southern District of the Nazi party organization.

SETZER, HUGO

Setzer, who was reportedly recognized as the "Kreisleiter" of the West Coast District organization of the Nazi party in Mexico, was repatriated to Germany via Mexico, which country he departed from on May 26, 1942. Setzer was believed to be important in the Nazi military espionage activities carried on along the west coast of Mexico and in the northwestern area. He was intimately associated with Horst Hennings and Franz Ketelhut, both of whom are reported to be Nazi agents.

Setzer, while in Mexico, resided at Calle Compana #116, Mazatlan, Sinaloa and received his mail at Apartado Postal #20, Mazatlan. He entered Mexico via the port of Veracruz on March 24, 1924 and was issued Foreign Resident Permit #76563. He is 52 years of age, married, of German nationality and speaks Spanish well. He formerly held a high position in the Banco Mercantil Capitalizador of Mazatlan for several years.

SETZLER, WALTER

The above is a German who is reported to have engaged in espionage work in Spain during the Spanish Civil War and is known to have been in close contact with Max Weber, George Nicolaus and other known German agents in Mexico. Setzler resided in Mexico City and his connection with the German espionage service is definitely established by an excerpt from a letter dated June 4, 1940, addressed to Mr. Augusto Ibanez Serrano and signed by Northen Heinrich, first assistant to Wilhelm Wirtz, who was formerly chief of the NSDAP in Mexico, which reads as follows:

"Tomorrow morning, unless they have orders to the contrary, Comrades Nicolaus and Setzler will present themselves in your office. These comrades have orders from the Foreign Office of the Party in Berlin to make a record of the contingent of Spaniards recently arrived here. Heil Hitler. (Signed) Northen Heinrich"

Setzler received his mail at Post Office Boxes #1744 and #2535, Mexico, D.F., which boxes were also used by Hans Weber, von Schlebrugge, Ewald Bork, Max Weber and other known German agents.

SPECK, DR. HANS

This individual is a German doctor who formerly resided in Tampico,

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Tamaulipas, where it is reported he was active in German circles socially and politically. He was permitted, by the Mexican Government during the early part of 1942, to move to Torreon, Coahuila, which is the home of his Mexican-born wife and has since been reported to be residing at Avenida La Paz #533, Guadalajara, Jalisco. Speck is known to have disseminated German propaganda, is believed to be a willing collaborator with German agents in Mexico and is known to have formerly been an associate of German Consuls in the areas where he had resided.

STEIN, CARLOS

Carlos Stein is a partner in Carlos Stein & Company of Mexico, D.F., which is one of the largest chemical manufacturing concerns in Mexico. Stein is reported to be very wealthy and formerly to have been head of the Partido Nacionalista Socialista Mexicano. He is known to have contributed heavily to the NSDAP. It is noted that the Carlos Stein Company appears on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and it has been reported that a clandestine radio has been operated for a long time from the laboratory of this company in behalf of German espionage agents.

It was reliably reported that Carlos Stein was instrumental in a movement of approximately twenty cases of pistols and automatic rifles from Mexico, D.F., to Monterrey in June of 1941. Stein is known to have been a close associate of George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge and he is definitely connected with German intelligence work in Mexico. The Carlos Stein Company has branch offices in the principal cities of Mexico and also in other countries in Latin America, which have been reported as centers for the dissemination of German propaganda.

Stein resides at Avenida Coyoyacan #425, Mexico, D.F., and is president of the German Casino, a well-known German organization in Mexico, D. F.

This individual is considered an important collaborator who willingly assists known German espionage agents in the furthering of their work throughout other countries in Latin America.

STERN, ERIC JOSEPH

The above is a German who resides at Avenida Morelos #42, Mexico, D.F., who is reported to be chief of the German Transportation and Information Bureau and also to have been an economic adviser to the German Legation in Mexico. Stern is a naturalized Mexican citizen and is known to have been an associate of German agents, among whom were von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus with whom he lived in Mexico City.

It has been reported that because of the fact that Stern is a Jew, he was discharged, upon Hitler's rise to power, after having been employed in the German Government for 18 years. Stern immediately opened an information agency and continued to do work for the German Legation.

STOCK, OTTO alias Hugo Stock

This individual is a naturalized Mexican, having been born in Germany and

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served in the German army during the first World War. He is employed as an engineer by Carlos Stein & Company in their laboratory located at Calle Nardo #75, Mexico, D.F. Stock is reported to have installed a radio station in the Carlos Stein laboratory and is known to possess a great knowledge of chemistry and to have busily studied wireless telegraphy in his spare time. He is known to associate with suspected German agents and is very pro-Nazi in his sympathies.

STRAUSS, DR. BRUNO

Dr. Strauss, who resides in Mexico, D. F., is reported to have arrived in Mexico in December 1941, via the S/S "Serpa Pinto," carrying a special visa issued to fighters from Loyalist Spain. Strauss is reported to be actually a Russian who poses as a refugee from Spain, but who is in reality a German agent who was jailed in Spain during the Spanish Civil War on a suspicion of espionage. Strauss is reported to have possessed credentials from the German Communist party at the time he was arrested in Spain and was not suspected of being a German agent in Mexico until fairly recently.

Strauss is reported to have lived in France in 1941, with a woman named Pressburger, who is definitely known by many refugees as a professional Nazi agent. Strauss claims to be a physician by profession but he has no medical practice and lives without any visible means of support.

STRAUSS, EMIL

Strauss is a German Jew of Mexican nationality. He is the proprietor of "Las Tres Garanti," Edificio Sauer, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. His address is Juarez #811 Norte, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua and he is believed to be acting as "Ortsgruppenleiter" in the Northwest District of the Nazi party organization in Mexico.

TAUCHERT, MAX

The above is a German who is employed by the Carlos Stein Company and resides at Calle General Cano #37-D, Mexico, D. F. He is known to be voluntarily active in Nazi activities in that vicinity. Tauchert's correspondence indicates that he is strongly pro-Nazi and he is known to have made trips to Germany, France, Holland and Belgium in the last few years. He is said to be an employee of the Casa Alemana in Mexico, D. F. and secretary of the NSDAP.

TIMMERMANN, GUILLERMO alias William Timmermann

Timmermann has Post Office Box #2853, Culiacan, Sinaloa. He is a rich German who holds Mexican citizenship and owns a tannery at the above location. He is alleged to be a Nazi leader in this district and has recently been reported as attempting to extend his activities into Mexico City.

It is possible that this individual is identical with Wilhelm Timmermann who appeared on a list of Germans to be repatriated from Mexico.

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VASCONCELOS, JOSE

The above is a Mexican attorney who is reported to be pro-Nazi and to have corroborated these reports by formally acting as the editor of "Timon," a German propaganda magazine in Mexico City. Vasconcelos is reported to have written articles for "Hispanidad," a Falange publication, and also to be actively associated with the Spanish Falange. (See index)

VEERKAMP, FREDERICH alias Federico Veerkamp

This individual resides at Calle Mesones #21, Mexico, D. F., and is a partner in the firm of Veerkamp & Company with his brother, Alfred Veerkamp. The Veerkamp brothers pose as Hollanders and it is noted that this firm appears on the American black list.

Frederich Veerkamp is reported to be president of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft organization; a member of the advisory council of the German-American Bund located in Mexico, D. F., and a director of the German Center of Mexico. He is reported to be very pro-Nazi and voluntarily active in Nazi affairs, as well as an associate of suspected Nazi agents in Mexico City.

VELEZ, OTHON

Velez is a Mexican radio expert who is reported to have possessed at one time a very delicate and efficient set in his home where messages from Berlin were recorded on a dictaphone and dispatched to the German Legation. He is pro-Nazi, an enthusiastic Falangist and is believed to be a member of the Partido Nacionalista Socialists Mexicano.

VON COLLENBERG, BARON RUEDT

Von Collenberg was German Minister in Mexico City from 1933 to 1942, under the official title of German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Previous to his service in Mexico he was Consul General at Calcutta and Shanghai and served in Canada previous to the outbreak of World War I. During World War I he was employed in a military administrative post in both Germany and Rumania. Von Collenberg has been accused of being somewhat lukewarm in his connections with the Nazi party, the indication being that he favored the previous regime of the Kaiser rather than the present government.

As German Minister in Mexico City, von Collenberg performed the usual official duties appropriate to a Foreign Minister and was not known to openly direct or engage in German subversive activities although it is not doubted that he was completely conversant with all espionage activities.

In his capacity as Minister, von Collenberg had numerous contacts among the German population and had the official titles of Chairman of the Advisory council of the German-American Bund, Honorary President of Centro Aleman de Mexico, Honorary President of the Mexican-German Society, Director of the German Peoples Center.

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Von Collenberg left Mexico with other German nationals and arrived at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on February 3, 1942. He was subsequently repatriated to Germany via the S/S "Drottningholm."

VON DER MEDER, HERMAN

The above is described as the German son-in-law of Concepcion Guerrero and is reported to be a Nazi propaganda agent residing in Comitán, Chiapas. Von der Meder is reported to be directly in contact with Enrique Rau, a Nazi propaganda agent of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. This person may be identical with Herman von der Meden who was scheduled for repatriation during June or July 1942.

VON HOLLENFER, BARON HANS HEINRICH with aliases Hellburg, Behring and Strombach

- The above is a German who is reported to have first entered Mexico through Guatemala in 1925 and to have organized a company in Mexico known as "Mexal, S.A.," which "failed" in July 1932, but was reported to be actually a fraudulent operation on the part of von Hollenfer.

Von Hollenfer is reported to possess a criminal record and was accused by Curt Kaiser, on December 23, 1940, of being a German agent actively engaged in smuggling arms and munitions into Mexico from Guatemala.

This individual was last reported to reside at the Hotel Isabel, Mexico, D.F., and occasionally at a ranch at Atzacapotzalco, Mexico, D.F., which is owned by Jose Presa Gutierrez. Von Hollenfer is reported to be a liaison agent between the Mexican National Socialist Party and the NSDAP of Germany and it is noted that his immigration record has been removed from the Department of Gobernacion and the police department of Mexico, D.F.

VON HUMBOLDT, BARON FREIHERR

This individual is a German who resides at Calle Patzcuaro #124, Mexico, D.F., and maintains an office at Calle Gante #15, Room 218, Mexico, D.F., where he poses as a consulting engineer. Von Humboldt is reported to be the treasurer of the NSDAP in Mexico and connected with the German Gestapo. He has been reported to be engaged in German espionage activities in Mexico. It is noted that he appears on the American black list and has ample funds with no apparent source.

Von Humboldt is reported to have been in Mexico approximately three years and to be very influential in social circles in Mexico, D.F., often entertaining high government officials. He is reported to be an intimate friend of Hilda Kruger and to have formally possessed both a British and a German passport, the British passport having been turned in only recently.

Von Humboldt is reported to be a member and host to council meetings of the NSDAP in Mexico, D.F.

VON MALTZAHN, BARON EDWARD

Von Maltzahn was born in Germany on May 22, 1900 and was naturalized

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in the United States in 1939. He holds passport #52841 which was issued in Washington, D. C., in 1938 and was renewed at the United States Consulate at Belize, British Honduras in 1940.

Von Maltzahn was a sub-lieutenant in the German army during the latter part of World War #1. His father was Adjutant on the Kaiser's Staff in 1917 and later was liaison officer between the General Staff and the Military Intelligence with a rank of General.

Von Maltzahn arrived in Belize in 1939, professing to be a dentist and to hold a degree in dental surgery and is known to speak several languages. He lectures on history and is an expert photographer. He is married to Baroness Hanni von Maltzahn, a United States citizen naturalized in 1933 and born in Vienna, Austria. Her United States passport was issued in Washington in 1938. She is very outspoken in her Nazi sympathies.

Von Maltzahn and his wife were arrested on April 13, 1942 and her husband searched on the following day. The pair have been regarded as being highly suspicious and an examination of von Maltzahn's papers included code data and notes in addition to information pertaining to Caribbean ports and coastal areas which information would be of value to the enemy. (See Submarine Activities Section)

Attention is called to the fact that Countess Frieda von Maltzahn who is either von Maltzahn's sister or first cousin is a known German agent and the wife of Archibald Albrecht Douglas, a known German agent. Frieda von Maltzahn was last reported to be in Sweden and to be in communication with German agents in Mexico.

VON MERCK, ERNEST FREICHEN

Von Merck is believed to be related to the Merck family in Germany which owns the large chemical company bearing the same name. He is alleged to have fought in the first World War and to have lived in Mexico and Guatemala during the entire decade between 1930 and 1940. He was known to have been very close to General Cedillo and was named chief of the police department of San Luis Potosi by Cedillo some years ago. He is believed to have played an important part in the Cedillo revolution and it is known that in early 1937, he received a large shipment of arms for Cedillo. During this time, he is reported to have collaborated with the German Gestapo. After the collapse of the Cedillo revolt, von Merck fled the country and is presently wanted by the Mexican Government. He is believed to be in Guatemala at the present time.

VON OPPENHEIM, BARON HAROLD with aliases Harry Hartwell, Harry Walton, Harry Harwell

This individual comes of a wealthy German family and was allegedly expelled from Germany by the Nazi Government although he has at the present time a brother active in Nazi home affairs. Oppenheim left Berlin on August 4, 1939 and was admitted to New York City where he operated "Chez Harry" on 55th Street until the latter part of 1940. Professionally he

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has always been in the entertainment business and is a singer and entertainer in his own right. Von Oppenheim is of more than average intelligence, speaks excellent English, sometimes with a slight German accent and speaks and sings well in French, Spanish, German and English. He entered Mexico on September 21, 1940, driving a Benz convertible car with New York plates "3-Y 5377." Subsequent to his first entrance as a tourist he obtained from the Department of State, the rights of an immigrant without having acquired the rights of a resident. This authorization expired on August 20, 1942 and was first recommended to the Department of State by a Mr. Juan Iange.

Since von Oppenheim's arrival in Mexico, he has been singing over station XEW in Mexico City, in the cabaret "Corrinto" and as of September 22, 1941, he was singing at the "Papillon." For his entertainment activities, von Oppenheim receives but very little, yet he maintains an apartment which costs \$155.00 per month, has several servants and has spent considerable money in the company of Mrs. Ruth Pitz and Hilda Kruger. Von Oppenheim went to Veracruz on March 28, 1942, where he sang at the Hotel Macombo and also over radio station XEFX. According to the people in Veracruz he is referred to as an American, yet when applying for passage to Buenos Aires, he gave his birthplace as Austria and as yet has not obtained his passage.

Von Oppenheim has associated with several German agents and is reliably reported as being a liaison agent between the Gestapo and the Spanish Falange in Mexico. (See Radio Section)

VON ROSEN, BARONESS ZINAIDA with aliases Baroness Zinaida, Baroness Zinaida von Rozen, Baroness Zinaida von Roson

Baroness von Rosen is a Russian-born French citizen and carries Passport #1529 issued at Zurich, Switzerland on February 7, 1939. This passport expired August 13, 1941. Von Rosen is a resident alien of the United States and holds Identification Card #105815, issued at San Ysidro, California on September 25, 1940, which expired on July 2, 1941. She has traveled between Mexico and the United States quite frequently and is suspected of Nazi activity in conjunction with Miss Helene Fischer. She has resided in Mexico, particularly Acapulco and Mexico City intermittently with her associate, Fischer, who has been reported as having been engaged in "Fifth Column activity," in Switzerland, and to have had connections with the Nazi Propaganda Ministry in Berlin.

Von Rosen is said to be a good amateur photographer and together with Fischer is interested in securing association with some American magazine or newspaper as a photographer. Her last known address was given as c/o Ned de Puy, Corpus Christi, Texas, although she is continuing to reside in Mexico. She is believed to have a joint bank account with Helene Fischer in the Mexico City branch of the First National Bank of New York. The two women travel together constantly and their inseparability has given rise to some conjecture, as to the nature of the relationship existing between them.

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VON SCHLEBRUGGE, FRANZ FREIHERR with aliases Franz Freiherr Schleebrugge, Frank Schlebrugg

This individual is a brother of Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge and is reported to be living at Motolina #12, Mexico City. It is stated that he has resided in Mexico since July 1926 and entered Mexico through the port of Veracruz. At the time of his entry he gave the German Consul at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon as reference.

Franz von Schlebrugge appeared to have a great deal of business with the Secretary of Communications particularly in selling various supplies. It appears that he made his contact with the Mexican Department of Communications at the time Mujica and Almazan were Secretaries of Communications, respectively. It is possible that through his business connections with the Department of Communications for the past 14 years, he was able to pave the way for the arrival of his brother, Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge and also to arrange for Frederick to obtain the commission he had in the Mexican Department of Communications.

The following is a description of Franz von Schlebrugge: Age, 56; height 5'3 3/4"; build, strong; eyes, blue; hair, grey; mustache, smoothshaven; eyebrows, heavy; nose, straight; color, white; nationality, German; religion, Catholic; languages, English, Spanish and German; occupation, manager of the Toledo Company; marital status, believed single. Von Schlebrugge was born in Ober-Glogau, Germany, in 1885. His Servicio de Migration Card #83857,36244 expired on October 6, 1931.

VON SCHLEBRUGGE, FREDERICH KARL with aliases Elias Moreno, J. F. Karl, Colonel Schlebrugge, Baron Schlebrugge and various other spellings of Schlebrugge

Von Schlebrugge arrived in Mexico in 1939, prior to the outbreak of the war. He represented himself as a salesman of sewing machines but his actual mission as a German agent and salesman of German armaments soon became apparent. He claimed to be a nephew of Franz von Papen and was also alleged to be a cousin of Herman Goering. Von Schlebrugge was reported to be the personal representative of Adolf Hitler in Central America and to be the chief Nazi espionage officer and the second person in command of all other branches of German activity in this area.

After serving as an aviator in the first World War, von Schlebrugge continued his military career in the civil war in Spain. He commanded an air squadron on the Polish Front in 1939 and apparently distinguished himself to the extent of having been appointed Commandant of the Berlin Garrison. Shortly after his arrival in Mexico, he established close relations with George Nicolaus, Teresa Quintanilla, Carlos Retelsdorf, Fritz Wilhelm Beurlen, Joseph Dobering, Arthur Beier, Arno Riese, Dr. Franco Baldi and other known Nazi and Fascist agents. He obtained a commission in the Mexican Department of Commerce and maintained close

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relations with Modesto Rolland, a sub-Secretary of Economy who was actively associated with Japanese commercial interests.

Von Schlebrugge traveled extensively all over Mexico, claiming that he was interested in photography and geology. In the middle of September, 1940, he and George Nicolaus flew to Merida, Yucatan and then departed to the Laguna Lagartos at the tip of the Yucatan Peninsula where they were arrested by the Mexican authorities while making soundings. However, they were released shortly afterwards.

Von Schlebrugge was searched at another time and a 35 mm. film of Nazi propaganda was found on his person.

A clandestine radio station under his direction was alleged to have communicated regularly with Germany. This radio was reported to be at the ranch of Carlos Retelsdorf in Coatepec, Veracruz.

In the fall of 1940, Schlebrugge's apartment in Mexico City was raided by Mexican police on the basis of a report that guns and ammunition were being cached there. The search was unsuccessful but the police reportedly seized a radio transmitter of high power. At this time it was reported that Arthur Rundt, a suspected Nazi agent, was in his employ.

Von Schlebrugge was originally reported to have sailed from Mexico in the spring of 1941. Actually he did not, however, but continued his activities there until late in 1941, when he left on a Japanese boat. After his departure, his brother Franz, whom he somewhat resembles, made a determined effort to impersonate him by appearing at his old haunts and receiving mail at his post office box.

Von Schlebrugge is described as being 53 years of age, having been born in Germany in 1888. He is six feet tall, of medium stocky build, has blue eyes, brown hair, a fair complexion, straight nose and a smooth face. His wife, Birgit Holmquist von Schlebrugge, is the daughter of Sven Johan Holmquist and Julie Holmquist of Trelleborg, Sweden. He has two small children and a brother, Franz, already mentioned.

Von Schlebrugge was known to have lived at 36-A Donato Guerra #14 and at Calle Vallarta #14B, Mexico, D. F., and to have received mail at Post Office Boxes #1744 and #1006. He also had a home in Cuernavaca, Morelos, for some time in 1941.

VON VEERKAMP, COLONEL OBERST

The above is reported to be a general in the German army who came to Mexico as chief of a military mission for the purpose of directing military activities of the Spanish Falange and Nazi organizations. He is reported to direct the Spanish SIM and to be actually the chief of Eugenio Alvarez Cano, Commander of the SIM in Mexico.

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It is stated that von Veerkamp is actually chief of all potential Nazi armed forces in Central America and lived at the Spanish Legation while visiting in Guatemala. Von Veerkamp is reported to have been active the first two years of the present war as a German army officer in Germany and to have gone to Spain for the purpose of studying the Spanish language, which in turn would enable him to prepare German agents on Spanish-American Missions.

Von Veerkamp is known to have been closely associated with Hans Hellermann, Karl von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus and is reported to travel on a Spanish diplomatic passport while outside Mexico.

WEBER, HEINZ

Weber presently resides at Calle Ensenada #132, Mexico, D.F. He is theoretically an employee of the Bayer Company and receives all of his mail through Post Office Boxes rented by the Bayer Company instant boxes being #1744 and #2535, Central Post Office, Mexico City, yet it will be noted that Weber actually does no specific work for the Bayer Company and presumably merely uses it as a mailing address. Box number #1744 is also used as a clearing house, more or less, for numerous German agents in the city, mail being received there coming in under the name of Sanchez Paredez.

Weber is a known agent of the Nazi government and is chiefly active in the furthering of German propaganda. Weber is in close contact with all German agents in Mexico City and is reliably reported to have taken over the financial matters of the local agents of the party, handling the job which was previously held by Hans Ritter. Officially, Weber is head of the "Fichte Bund" with the business address of La Catolica #51, Office #314. He is also director of the German Illness Association and director of the German Casino. As of April 1942, he was listed with four other prominent German agents by the Mexican Government as being subject to deportation on the grounds of subversive activities. The Mexican Government would have deported Weber if the deportation could have been handled through the Mexican Consul at New York and if the British would have guaranteed Weber's safe arrival in Germany. Inasmuch as the British refused such safe conduct, other means are being sought by the Mexican Government for his deportation.

WEBER, DR. PAUL MAX with aliases Dr. Paul Max Webber, Max Webber, Dr. Paul Max Weever, Paul Max Weber Schonfeld

Paul Max Weber, one of the most important Nazi agents in Mexico who cooperated with George Nicolaus and Frederick Karl von Schlebrugge in the furtherance of German espionage activity, departed from Manzanillo, Colima, for Germany via Japan on the Japanese ship, "Heiyo Maru" on September 17, 1941.

Paul Weber was born on September 4, 1910 in Lichlerfelde, Berlin, Germany. As an exchange student traveling on a German passport from

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Berlin Germany, he attended the University of Denver in 1933 and 1934 and returned to Germany at the end of the 1934 school term. In November 1939, he returned to Denver, Colorado, where he resided at 762 Vine Street with Robert Hopper. He entered Mexico via Laredo, Texas, on December 20, 1939, as an accredited German newspaper correspondent representing the "Reichsstelle fur den Aussenhandel." Weber was sponsored by the German Legation. As a correspondent he became a member of the Foreign Correspondents Association in Mexico City and resided at Paseo de la Reforma #27, Apartment #503, Mexico, D.F. Numerous reports indicated Weber to have been a top ranking member of the Gestapo in Mexico, being associated with the following German agents: George Nicolaus, Baron von Schlebrugge, Carlos Retelsdorf, Walter Setzler and Hans Burandt. Among his other associates were Hilda Kruger and Julio Ramirez, Chief of Immigration at Tijuana who was reported as being pro-Nazi.

Weber was reported to have been a "Landesgruppenleiter," in Portugal where he was located at Chalet Rainha Santa, Monte Estoril, Portugal. Relative to proof concerning his employment as a secret agent of the Third Reich, it is known that he requested by letters dated April 25th and 26, 1941, information pertaining to United States airplane and munitions works to be forwarded to M. Volco, Post Office Box #1006, Mexico City, which information was to be transmitted to Germany. It is to be noted that this postal address was also being used by George Nicolaus and other known German agents. He was said to have supervised a demonstration in Mexico City in December 1940, against the pro-Ally film, "The World in Flames." Weber also used the Post Office address, P. Barranco, #7582, Mexico, D.F., which box was also utilized by George Nicolaus. He received mail and packages at Post Office Boxes #1744 and #2535, Mexico, D.F., which boxes were rented by the Bayer Company through Dario Elizondo.

The following is a personal and physical description of Weber: Born, September 4, 1910; age, 32; eyes, grey; hair, chestnut; build, medium; beard, cleanshaven; height, 5'7½"; race, white; nationality, German; languages, German, Spanish, French, English; religion, Protestant.

WEISER, OTTO

Weiser was the German Vice-Consul at Orizaba, Veracruz, and leader of the local section of the east coast group of Nazis. He is known to have been associated with a firm on the American black list. His address was reported to be Oriente 6 #81, Box 12, Orizaba.

WESTERMAN, WILHELM

Westerman is reported to be a Nazi party member in Mexico and an active German agent. He does business as Westerman y Cia., and his firm is known to have engaged in anti-American activities. He was formerly German Consul in La Paz, Baja California. He has been reported to be active in La Paz, Guaymas, Sonora and Mazatlan, Sinaloa.

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WESTPHAL, WALTER R.

The above is a German who claims to have left Germany in 1914, never having returned to Europe and who is known to have been active among German groups in the state of Sonora intermittently since 1916.

Westphal has been an important figure in business circles in and about Guaymas, Sonora, as he was the representative of a number of American and German concerns and is reported to have been quite successful in business. Westphal is known to have been employed as sales manager for the Casa Merck, Mexico, D. F., during which time he resided at Calle Versales #15, Mexico, D. F., and was known to be active as a collaborator with German agents while in the vicinity of Mexico City. Westphal has traveled extensively throughout Mexico and is reputed to have acted as a first assistant to George Nicolaus, important German agent in Mexico, serving as a collaborator with German agents up and down the west coast of Mexico. Westphal was at one time a partner of Wilhelm Hesselmann, former German Consul of Guaymas and has more recently been reported to have built a new home in Guaymas, which house was constructed with a concrete base several feet thick and is reported to have been strategically located and built with the express purpose of being used later for the placement of heavy guns.

Westphal has stated that the heavy concrete base of his house was necessary because of the muddy nature of the ground beneath and to have added that the house was built at its present location because it was cooler, which fact is reported to be a poor excuse inasmuch as the house is deemed poorly situated for a home. Westphal is reported to have been a representative of the German military attache in Washington, D. C., and is known to have been an associate of known German agents, among whom were Baron von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus. Westphal has denied being active in Nazi espionage activities but has admitted having parents in Germany and a brother who is a high Nazi official. Westphal is known to have been active in the distribution of Nazi propaganda and is deemed a dangerous individual because of his close collaboration with Nazi agents.

WIRTZ, WILHELM

The above is a German who is known to have been ostensibly an employee of Tamm & Company of Mexico, D. F., from 1938 to the summer of 1941, at which time he was believed to have returned to Germany. Wirtz actually served as chief of the NSDAP in Mexico, was president of the German Club in Mexico City and was closely allied with all German activities and German agents. Quotations from letters signed by Wilhelm Wirtz as Party Chief in which he directed the securing of intelligence information, named known agents as "comrades" and specifically set forth that this information was being obtained at the request of the Foreign Office in Berlin, have been previously set forth and numerous other letters further substantiate that Wirtz served as a director of Nazi espionage activity, who acted in total disregard of Mexican laws in order to further German intelligence work throughout Mexico.

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Numerous letters from Wirtz to Augusto Ibanez Serrano, head of the Spanish Falange in Mexico City, indicate that Wirtz was also active in directing and coordinating the work of German agents and the Spanish Falange in Mexico. Upon Wirtz's return to Germany, he was succeeded as NSDAP chief in Mexico City by Ewald Bork.

WOEHLER, ALFRED

Woehler was formerly German Consul in Mazatlan, Sinaloa. He is believed to have lost his influence to Hugo Setzer by reason of his lack of enthusiasm for the Nazi movement prior to the actual outbreak of war.

WOLF, CAPTAIN HAUPTMANN HERBERT

The above is reported to be an officer in the German army who arrived in Mexico in March 1941, after having received instructions in Spain in 1940, for the express purpose of assisting in the direction of the Spanish Falange and of coordinating that organization with the Nazi organization in Mexico. Wolf is reported to have been under the supervision of Colonel von Veerkamp, the titular head of the Spanish Military Intelligence in Mexico. Wolf's address is unknown, but he is believed to be still active in the position as set forth above in Mexico.

WOOD, HARRY with aliases Carlos Fricke, Karl Fricke

Fricke is reported to be a member of the Nazi party in Mexico City and is believed to be a "strong-arm man" for the party. He is presently connected with the Siemens firm which has been placed on the American black list. He is alleged to have served in the German army in the first World War and to have been arrested in Cartagena, Spain in 1917 for suspected espionage work. He was released in 1919 after having translated three German propaganda books into Spanish. He was appointed German Consul General in Cartagena some time later.

In November 1936, Fricke was arrested once more by the Spanish authorities for espionage activity and not released until January 7, 1937. He entered Mexico in May 1938, as a business man. Since that time he is known to have had close connections with Wilhelm Wirtz, Nazi party chief.

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German Firms in the Republic of Mexico Known or Suspected to Have Engaged in Anti-American Activities in the Form of Espionage, Propaganda and Cooperation with the Nazi Movement

A. E. G. Compania, (Mexicana de Electricidad)

A. E. G. Compania, Mexicana Electricidad is located at 5 de Mayo #10, Mexico, D. F. This firm is thoroughly Nazi, all members being active National Socialists. The directors are: the manager, Kurt Schneevoight; Jacob Seibert, and Pablo Friedrichs. The concern is a branch of Allgemeine Elektricitates Gesellschaft of Germany which has been known to use two of its employees, W. E. Brauns and Francisco Wolf, to handle foreign representations for the company in their own names. Jacob Seibert attends most of the German functions in Mexico City and is active in German social activities there. This company has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Flocked Nationals.

American Export Company

The American Export Company is located at Isabel La Catolica #33, Mexico, D. F. This firm dealt exclusively in the purchasing of minerals and metals for export to Japan but there was some indication that the ultimate destination of these raw materials is Germany. It is known that several high Mexican officials are financially interested in this company, which is operated by A. Z. Phillips. In 1941 Phillips tried to ship mercury out of Mexico by putting it in drums marked bronze but this disguise was discovered by Mexican customs authorities who held up shipment and later arrested Phillips and others. Phillips is known to have attempted through his son, Basurta Phillips, to buy quantities of tin plate from a firm in Houston, Texas, probably for ultimate Axis consumption. He is known on one occasion to have purchased four large aluminum tanks which were broken into small pieces and shipped as scrap aluminum to Japan. Alexander Kleyff, the manager of the firm, is believed to be a German and there is some reason to suspect that the business is actually German controlled and working in cooperation with German and Japanese agents in Mexico.

Botica Aztlan

Botica Aztlan is located at Tijuana, Mexico. On March 30, 1942, the drug store Botica Aztlan, Calle 2A #419, Tijuana, Lower California placed a C. O. D. order for a large quantity of pharmaceutical products with the blacklisted firm, Merck-Mex. The proprietor appears to be Leonardo E. Sanchez.

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Botica Central

Botica Central, located at Chihuahua, Mexico, was being considered for placement on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. An interrogation of the manager, William W. Pole, determined that the latter attempted to relay to Walter Gibbe, prominent Nazi, certain data on United States drug products for whatever use he wished to make of it. Some days later it was ascertained that Pole had given full details of the above interrogation to Walter Gibbe. Walter Gibbe is now deceased, but he was formerly reported to have been one of the owners of the Botica Central. Pole is an American citizen of British birth who was reliably reported to be acting as proprietor in the effort of this firm to circumvent the operation of the blacklist.

Botica de Leon

Botica de Leon located at Calles Morelos y Escobedo, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, has been in business for a number of years in Monterrey and employs about 15 persons. It is a drug store, curio shop and sells paints and varnishes as well as certain dry goods lines. It was nominally owned by R. A. Bremer. Bremer died and in 1940 his sons, Alfred and Huntz, came to Mexico from Germany to manage their father's business. The sons are rabid Nazis and members of the German Club in Monterrey. They belong to the Hitler Youth Movement and take frequent trips to Mexico City where they were known to have been visitors at the German Embassy prior to Mexico's entry into the war. They have been reported to have distributed German propaganda in Monterrey.

Buchenau y Compania, Suc.

Buchenau y Compania, Suc. is located at Carranza 48, Torreon, Coahuila. This is a wholesale and retail grocery store, which was founded by the elder Buchenau in 1902 or 1903. The son still has a small interest in the firm although he is presently living in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Bruno Hubnor is the company's present manager. The store is the local office for the Hamburg American Steamship Agency and a large warehouse attached to the enterprise is well stocked with American grocery products. This firm originally feared that it would be placed on the blacklist and it was ascertained that they intended to change its name to Villareal E. Chiapa. Subsequently the firm of Buchenau y Compania, Sucs., was placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. One Ludwig Grave, an employee in 1939, was known to be on the Advisory Council of the German American Bund in Mexico City. So far as is reported the firm has not changed its name up to this time.

Albert Cabezut y Compania, S. de R. L.

This firm is located in Tampico, Tamaulipas. This concern was founded

in 1934 as a result of a law passed at the time covering the operation of customs agencies. The enactment prevented the Heynen-Eversbusch Company from continuing their accustomed practices so Alberto Cabezut, an old employee, was placed at the head of this new agency bearing his own name by the Heynen-Eversbusch Company. All the funds required for this enterprise were furnished by the latter concern. Cabezut has been engaged in securing commercial and maritime espionage information and the company has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. The partners of the above firm are listed as Alberto Cabezut and Hans Eversbusch.

Casa Alemana

Casa Alemana located at Calle Quevada, Acapulco, is a hotel owned by one Felix Scharff who appears to be a loyal Nazi. He has been known to have criticized a naturalized American of German origin for not becoming a member of a German organization. George Nicolaus is known to have stored some baggage at the above hotel, which is generally believed to be a rendezvous for individuals who carry on Axis activities. Scharff is believed to be acting as an official observer for the German Government and possibly in charge of German espionage in Acapulco. Because of known anti-American activity, the Casa Alemana has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and Scharff has been removed to the interior of the country. His young daughter is managing the Casa Alemana during his absence.

Casa Bayer

Casa Bayer is located at San Juan de Letran 24, Apartado 45, Mexico, D. F. It has been known for sometime that the Casa Bayer of Mexico was being used as a cover by members of the Nazi party and German Gestapo in Mexico. It is also used as a cover for other Nazi activities. The company owns a fleet of about 26 General Motors trucks of the ton and a half and three ton variety, the larger of which are equipped with radio transmitters and powerful generators. These trucks go to the small towns near Mexico City and stage medicine shows ostensibly for the sale of Bayer products. The programs are invariably interrupted in the middle, however, with "news flashes direct from Germany" in which German propaganda is disseminated. It has also been reported that these vehicles are used for short-wave communication with Germany, but these reports have not been verified.

This firm is one of the large contributors of money to the various German causes for propaganda and publications and for the Winter Relief and other Nazi party expenses. One Karl Brodfuehrer is allegedly technical director for the Bayer radio trucks which travel throughout Mexico. He is believed to be a Nazi agent and is known to have engaged in active propaganda work. The company is also alleged to have over two hundred employees of German descent working in its laboratory in Mexico City.

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The company is known to maintain post office boxes #2535 and #1744 in Mexico City under assumed names. One Heinz Weber carries keys to and collects mail from these boxes; he is a known espionage agent of the German Government who is chiefly active in propaganda work. Weber is in close contact with all German agents in Mexico City and was reliably reported to have taken over the financial matters of the local agents of the party. He was officially head of the "Fichte Bund" with offices at La Catolica 51, Mexico D. F., director of the German Aliens Association and director of the German Casino.

The company is also known to have close connections with Luis Franco, who formerly headed the anti-alcohol campaign for the Mexican Health Department. In delivering anti-alcohol lectures throughout Mexico, Franco used a Bayer Company sound truck at which time German films and propaganda were interspersed with his own program. This firm is believed to be thoroughly German, is considered one of the most active Nazi companies in Mexico and ranks high in contributions due to its size.

The following is a list of affiliates and employees of Casa Bayer received in June, 1942:

Ludwig Schreiber - Mexico, D. F., German, manager

Heinz Weber - Mexico, D. F., German, secretary

H. Dierickx - Mexico, D. F., German, employee

Mr. Fisher - Mexico, D. F., German, employee

Wescott Company - Mexico, D. F., Mexican branch of
Casa Bayer

K. Schirrmann - Post Office Box #149, Monterrey Nuevo
Leon, German

Instituto Behring S. A. - Tecoyotitla #364, Mexico D. F.
(essentially same as Casa Bayer)

Agencia Bayer-Edificio I. Garza - Office 214, Monterrey,
Nuevo Leon - Monterrey branch of Casa Bayer

Pedro Cattori - Manager of Agencia Bayer in Monterrey

H. M. Kuhne - Calle San Juan Letran, Mexico, D. F. -
believed to be employee - said to be a son of a
I. G. Farben, director

Pasqual Brothers - Veracruz, Veracruz - cloaking for
Casa Bayer

Miguel Carrillo - Tacuba #14 Mexico, D. F. - cloaking
for Casa Bayer

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Enrique M. Paredes - Avenida Moctezuma #89, Colonia
Toriello Tlalpan, D. F. - cloaking for Casa Bayer

Ignacio C. Gonzalez - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F. -
cloaking for Casa Bayer

Jorge C. de la Parra-Uruguay - #10 Mexico, D. F. -
cloaking for Casa Bayer

Cia. Mexicana de Aviation S. A. - Mexico, D. F. -
reported cloaking for Casa Bayer

Jose Gomez Portugal - Calle Zamora #132, Mexico, D. F. -
"front" for Casa Bayer

A. Reyes Nunez - Hermosillo #19-8, Mexico, D. F. -
"front" for Casa Bayer

Dario Elizondo - Post Office Box 2535, Mexico, D. F. -
agent for Casa Bayer

Felipe Salano - San Miguel #29, Mexico, D. F. -
printer for Casa Bayer

Raul Baez - Obrero Mundial #29, Mexico, D. F. -
forwards merchandise for Casa Bayer

Walter Hippensteil, Mexico, D. F. - radio station
operator - frequents Casa Bayer's offices in
Mexico, D. F.

Baron von Humboldt - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F. -
believed to be in liaison with I. G. Farben of
Germany

This firm has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of
Certain Blocked Nationals.

Casa Cram

Casa Cram, located at Apartado 79, Colzada Victoria y Cuauhtemoc, Monterrey, Mexico, deals in hardware and tools and was headed by one Hans Cram who was born in Mexico of German parents and repatriated to Germany in June, 1942. Cram was the German Consul in Monterrey and was reported to be strongly Nazi in his views and to be the fountainhead of Nazi activities in the Monterrey district. It has been stated that this firm could be regarded as a branch of the German Government. It is known to have supported anti-American activities and is on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

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Casa Electrica de Torreon, S. A.

Casa Electrica de Torreon, S. A., located at Torreon, Mexico, is managed by R. T. Kientzie who is reported to be a Nazi. It is believed to be connected with German activities and has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Casa Henkel

The address of this firm is Post Office Box #4, Tapachula, Mexico. Casa Henkel operates several coffee plantations in the state of Chiapas. One Ernst Wenzel is a partner in the firm which is managed by Hans Hintze. The latter is the German Consul in Tapachula. It is believed that almost all of the coffee industry in the state of Chiapas is German controlled as the Germans have been established in this locale for many years. While their coffee raising and marketing is apparently legitimate, it has been reported that the plantation owners and operators are active members of the German espionage and propaganda system. This firm has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals for its known anti-American activities.

Along this line it should be mentioned that in the zone of Soconusco in the State of Chiapas the following plantations are German owned:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owners</u>
San Vicente	Cacahuatan	Walter Kahle
El Retiro	Chicharras	A. Giesemann & Co.
La Libertad	Chicharras	Casa Henkel
San Jose	Chicharras	Casa Henkel
Laguna	Chicharras	Casa Henkel
San Nicolas	Chicharras	Giesemann & Co.
Violetas	Chicharras	Heda Pigelheim & Gies. & Co.
Chinenze	Chicharras	Heda Pigelheim & Gies & Co.
Argovia	Chicharras	Guillermo Klein & Gies. & Co.
Germania	Huixtla	Guillermo Kahle
Hanover	Huixtla	Guillermo Kahle
Prussia	Huixtla	Guillermo Kahle
La Paz	Pueblo Nuevo	Trampe & Co. - Casa Henkel

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La Granja	Pueblo Nuevo	Hofman & Co. - Casa Henkel
San Cristobel	Huixtla	Widmaier

Casa Holck, S. A.

Casa Holck, S. A. is located at Calle Matamoros #409, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. This firm is considered to be the largest and wealthiest in Monterrey, handling wholesale machinery, drugs, and electrical goods. It is rumored that this company has control of and an interest in all other drug companies in Monterrey and is the spearhead of German economic penetration in the area. The manager of the enterprise as of May 21, 1941, was said to be E. Ewardo.

The stock of Casa Holck is distributed as follows: 40% is owned by the Holck family who live in Germany; 40% owned by Mrs. G. Burchard, a Mexican citizen of German origin; and 20% by two Guzmann brothers. Some of the company's numerous German employees are said to be very active Nazis and the nephew of Mrs. Burchard, Edgar Burchard, is said to have been a German aviator during the first World War and is now considered pro-Nazi.

This firm is alleged to be 100% Nazi. It owns the building in Monterrey in which the German Club is located and members of this firm are extremely intimate with Johann Cram who was formerly the German Consul at Monterrey and who was alleged to be the leader of anti-American activities in Monterrey and in a great portion of northern Mexico. This firm has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Casa Schinkel, (Depositos Unidos)

Casa Schinkel, (Depositos Unidos) is located at Isabel la Catolica #1, Mexico, D. F. This firm is managed by a German citizen, Claus Schinkel, Jr., who has working for him five German citizens, all of whom are believed to be opposed to the Allied Cause. Schinkel sells dental supplies throughout Mexico and is believed to maintain communications all over the Republic by means of these agencies.

Cerveceria Cuauhtemoc, S. A.

Cerveceria Cuauhtemoc, S. A., is located in Monterrey, Nueva Leon. This company, which is the Monterrey Brewery, is alleged to be attempting without success to obtain a license to import tin from the United States. This brewery is owned by the Sada family of Monterrey, who have the reputation of being pro-Nazi. It is known that most of the technicians and officials employed by this brewery are German-born or were educated in Germany and are almost without exception pro-Nazi.

A Washington attorney has allegedly been employed in an attempt to obtain the United States Government license to import the tin and other metals

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into Mexico. This lawyer is said to have already been advanced several thousand dollars for this work. It has been intimated that the brewery desires unusually large orders of tin and that a considerable portion of such shipments would be shared with firms already on the blacklist.

Christopher Bolbrugge & Company

Christopher Bolbrugge & Company is located at Ia V. Carranza #27, (Apartado 865) Mexico, D. F. This firm is owned by Christopher Bolbrugge, Sr., naturalized Mexican citizen of German origin, who is reported to be the representative of the following American companies: The Garlock Packing Company; The Gates Rubber Company, Denver, Colorado; The Charles Sherin Company, New York; and the Dr. Wilson Products Company, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Bolbrugge's son, Christopher Jr., was reported to have been a member of the Nazi party in Mexico prior to the outbreak of the European war and was requested to resign from the party by the German Legation due to his exposed position. The father and son were admitted members of the German Casino Club and Christopher Jr., is said to have admitted strong sympathies for Germany. His name is reported as appearing on the list of Nazi sympathizers and contributors in Mexico. Christopher Jr., is said to have stated that his sympathies would lie with Germany in the event of war between the United States and the Reich. Because of known anti-American activities, the firm has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Compania General de Anilinas, S. A.

Compania General de Anilinas, S. A. was formerly located at Avenida Uruguay 54, but now is located in the Bokar Building, Mexico, D. F. Among the various persons employed by the firm are Werner Homberg, Walter R. Westphal, Baron O. G. von Lurckhim, and Johann Martin Fischer. This concern is believed to be one of the leading directors of German activities in the Republic of Mexico. This company is in contact with all commercial houses of standing in Mexico and it is believed that a great deal of propaganda work is carried on by its representatives among Mexican firms. Walter Westphal is known to be an active Nazi agent and is reputed to have acted as first assistant to George Nicolaus. Both of these men have been mentioned more prominently previously.

Johann Martin Fischer is the manager of the Company Anilinas and is reported to be performing duties previously assigned to the Japanese Legation in Mexico City. He is a member of the Council of Presidents of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft as well as being a member of the Advisory Council of the Bund in Mexico City. The concern is known to have engaged in anti-American activities and is on the United States List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

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The following is a list of affiliates and employees of Compania General de Anilinas, S. A. received in June, 1942:

Dr. Wilfred Greif - President - reported to be an active Nazi

Johann Martin Fischer - Mexico City - active Nazi leader

August Langeasiepen - Mexico, D. F. - executive - reported to be an active Nazi

Cesar B. Torres - Mexico, D. F.

K. Thurman - Mexico, D. F. - company attorney

Miguel Gomez - Apartado #2882, Mexico, D. F. - cashier - possible "dummy"

W. Homberg, alias H. Hombre - Apartado #2672, Mexico, D. F.

Bernardo Pasquel - 5 de Mayo #43, Veracruz, Mexico - operates with Miguel Gomez in handling consignments for this company

Hans J. Kritzler - Chimalpopoca #20, Mexico, D. F.

Compania General de Anilinas in Mexico represents I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., Hoechst-on-Main, Germany.

Compania Importadora de Maquinaria, S. A.

Compania Importadora de Maquinaria, S. A., is located at San Juan de Letran 24, Apartado 756, Mexico, D. F. This firm specializes in United States aircraft and steel and is reported to be closely connected with secret Nazi organizations in Mexico. Enrique Schondube, the head of the business, is a German, who has become a Mexican citizen. His father was reported to be a German secret agent in Mexico during World War I. The Schondube family are the owners of the Hotel Isabel in Mexico City, which is known to be frequented by Nazis. One of his two sisters is married to one Fritz Boehn, an alleged Nazi sympathizer; another sister is reported to be married to one Hans von Scheliger, now in the German army. His partner is one Francisco Bene, an Austrian. This company represents many German firms and is known to have been active in anti-American activities and propaganda.

Compania Mexicana Aerofoto

Compania Mexicana Aerofoto is located at Artículo 123, #86, Mexico, D. F. This company is engaged in making air photographs, especially of oil lands along the Gulf of Mexico. It owns several airplanes and sometime

ago attempted to buy three Taylorcraft planes on terms which were so ridiculously unprofitable as to indicate that it was endeavoring to obtain the products in circumvention of the blacklist. Louis Struck, owner of the company, is a prominent German and his firm has been placed on the British Statutory List because of its known support of Axis activities.

Compania Mexicana de Motores Deutz

Compania Mexicana de Motores Deutz is located at Cante #17, Apartado 137, Mexico, D. F., Calle Juan A. de La Fuente #423, Torreon, Coahuila. Although this firm poses as Mexican, it is actually a subsidiary of the German combine of Motorenfabrik Detz Koeln. Its officers are J. Estrada Otamendi, President; B. J. Lans, Vice-President; and Ing. P. Kuhne and Jorge Mochel, General Managers. This concern is alleged to have assisted at one time in the distribution of the Nazi newspaper, "Diario de la Guerra," and it is known to have entered into contracts at a loss for the apparent purpose of overcoming competition from American manufacturers and placing German goods on the market. All the managers of the company are members of the Central Aleman and are active Nazi workers.

Distribuidora de Radios, S. A.

The address of Distribuidora de Radios, S. A., is Post Office Box #1318, Mexico, D. F. This company is the former distributor in Mexico for Telefunken radios. The manager of this concern is Conrad Blendl, a German residing at Calle Tabasco #205, Mexico, D. F. Blendl is now reported to be handling three makes of radios and to be assisted by a German named Zanders. It has been ascertained that Zanders is used as a mail drop for communications eventually reaching Berlin, Germany.

Empacadors Rico, S. de R. L. y C. V.

This company is located at Apartado #8807, Mayorazgo #1219, Mexico D. F., and is owned by Dr. Alexander Montanus Zenzen. It has been alleged that Dr. Zenzen was a German flyer in World War I and that he was discharged from the A. E. Staley Company for alleged Nazi activities. It is further reported that he has been in daily contact with Hilda Kruger, a well-known contact of German agents in Mexico.

Farmacia Lux

Farmacia Lux is located at Calle Aldama 311, Apartado 172, Chihuahua, Mexico. This drug store is believed to be engaged in procuring drugs and supplies from the United States for various blacklisted firms. It has received mail at Douglas, Arizona, Post Office in the name of N. K. Medwick. The mail was called for by Mrs. Ida Bolton who took it in person to Agua Prieta where she delivered it to Dr. Matthias Koenigs, one of the three partners in the above-mentioned store. This company has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. The company has recently opened a film and novelty store in Chihuahua on the northwest corner of Calle V. and Avenida Doz.

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Felix-Beick y Compania

The address of Felix-Beick y Compania is Apartado 313, Mexico, D. F. The above firm has for its president one Willy Beick who in 1939 was a member of the Advisory Council of the German-American Bund, Mexico City. Herman Dolkner of the same company was similarly on the Advisory Council. The enterprise has a branch in Guadalajara, Jalisco. It is reported to have carried on an extensive propaganda campaign. In many cases medical supplies purchased in the stores were wrapped in paper containing propaganda. It is also reported that the legal assessor of the firm, one Lucio Lagos, is a leader of the local Falange. Felix-Beick y Compania has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and it has been reported that one Manuel Begne, Avenida 3, Trame 50, #156, San Pedro de Los Pinos, Mexico City, has been suspected of trying to purchase American-made products for the firm.

"Grothyka" Hardware Compania

"Grothyka" Hardware Company is located at Isabel La Catolica #11, Mexico, D. F. This firm is managed by Rudolf Groth, a naturalized Mexican citizen of German origin who lives at Calle de Puebla #217, Mexico, D. F. The concern is known to have had close contact with many Nazi activities in Mexico. Rudolf Groth has often been seen contacting the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Avenida Juarez #4, Mexico, D. F.

Heromex

Heromex, located at San Juan de Letran, 41 Office 209, Mexico, D. F. is presently engaged in the painting of numerous highway bridges and port works throughout Mexico. Joseph Hermkes and Luis Rombold, principal owners of the firm, are both alleged to have actively cooperated with the Nazi movement in Mexico. Joseph Hermkes is a naturalized Mexican of German origin who came to Mexico in 1924. At one time he was indicted for fraud arising from a real estate transaction. He has a wife and adopted son who are allegedly adherents to the Nazi ideology. In 1939 Hermkes reportedly left Mexico with his wife and adopted son to act as Mexican Consul in Breslau, Germany. He was believed to have been a member of the Nazi party before this time. Upon his return to Mexico in 1940, the Heromex Company was formed and secured a concession from the Secretary of Communications for painting bridges along the national highways and painting piers and docks in Tampico and other ports for the Navy Department.

Luis Rombold is similarly active in German affairs in Mexico. Both of these men are believed to be Nazi agents working under cover of their business and they are known to have had contacts with George Nicolaus and other known German agents. The Heromex Company was placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and Joseph Hermkes was taken into the custody of the Mexican authorities. He was repatriated to Germany on May 26, 1942.

Heynen-Eversbusch y Compania, (Agencia Comercial y Maritima)

This firm is located at Tampico, Mexico, and allegedly gives support to the pro-Axis Tampico newspaper "El Mundo" and actively subsidizes it. Carlos Heynen of the Heynen-Eversbusch Company served as a member of the Advisory Council of the German-American Bund in Mexico City during 1939. Richard Eversbusch has been known to have engaged in numerous espionage activities as previously outlined. The company was the representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Tampico prior to the present war and Eversbusch was a known associate of and collaborator with George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge, recognized Nazi agents.

The Heynen-Eversbusch Company has recently moved to 16th de Septiembre #58, Mexico, D. F. This office is in the charge of Robert Bungler, a naturalized Mexican of German origin. It is reported that although the maritime business of the firm has become practically non-existent, it nevertheless maintains a staff of seven or eight clerks and uses several telephone extensions. It is believed to be one of the most dangerous Nazi concerns in Mexico and its name appears on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Hotel Galicia

Hotel Galicia, located at Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, is managed by one Eduardo E. Rodrigues who is strongly pro-Nazi in his sympathies. He is known to have openly praised Hitler and the Nazi form of Government and to have stated that he has no hesitation in having commercial dealings with firms listed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals even though such involves a "dummy" transaction.

Implementos Agricolas, S. A.

Implementos Agricolas, S. A. is located at Matamoras #30, Mexico, D. F. This firm is alleged to have supported anti-American activities on several occasions. The company is managed by Roberto Briefkohl, a Mexican-born Nazi who is married to an American. His partner, Jorge Meckelein, is a German whose parents are residing in Germany at the present time.

This enterprise is alleged to have extensive German connections, is presently on the British blacklist, and is known to have supported anti-American activity in spite of the fact that it represents several American firms.

Importadora De Maquinaria Agricola, S. A.

This firm is located at Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico, and is managed by one Carlos Raiefcol who is alleged to be a German and one of the leading Nazis in Coahuila.

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Ingenieros and Importadores de Maquinaria

Ingenieros and Importadores de Maquinaria is located at Valles Carrillo #411-419, Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico. The above firm is managed by Ricardo Theodore Kientzle and owned by Hermann Hedderich, both of whom are alleged to be Germans and leading Nazis in Torreon.

La Principal Drug Store

La Principal Drug Store, located at 16 de Septiembre, Mexico, D. F., is owned by one Otto Ritter and is allegedly the scene of many Nazi activities. It has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Landauer Fiber Compania

Landauer Fiber Compania, located at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, is owned by Theodore and Kurt Landauer. These individuals are reported to have the political backing of politicians in the state of Nuevo Leon as well as that of the governor's secretary, Manuel Arrita. This firm is reported to receive large amounts of German funds through the Otto Gerdau Company of 533-541 Canal Street, New York City.

E. Merck, S. A.

The E. Merck, S. A., Mexico, D. F., is a foreign branch of the Chemische Fabrik E. Merck, commonly known as E. Merck of Darmstad, Germany, which is controlled by the Merck family of Germany. E. Merck, S. A. is reached by the cable address, EMERCK, is located at Versailles #15, Mexico, D. F., and uses Post Office Box 8619, Mexico, D. F.

This company is on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and was believed to have been an integral factor in Nazi activities in Mexico. A reliable source advised in March, 1942 that E. Merck, S. A. in Mexico is using the "dummy" address, Jose Luis Dartigue, Golfo Tehuantepec #4, Tacuba, Mexico, D. F.

It was reported as of September 3, 1941, that this company advised H. O. Dyes & Company, the company's local representative at San Jose, Costa Rica, to remit payments to E. Merck, S. A., Mexico, D. F., by checks drawn on New York banks, said checks to be made out in favor of G. A. Carrero and mailed to Ed Delmar, Jr., Pasaje America, Despacho #408, Mexico, D. F.

A report received in February, 1942, informed that Francisco Garraton, drug store proprietor in San Juan, Puerto Rico, received a letter during September, 1941, from Mexico City, signed by J. Roster. This communication set out that goods could be supplied through the E. Merck office in Mexico City, Post Office Box 8619, and referred to a balance due the Merck Company in Mexico as shown on the books of the principal office in Germany. Garraton was advised to execute the remittance covering the amount in favor of G. A. Carrero and forward it to Ramon Echevarria.

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Negociacion Comercial Mexicana, S. A.

Negociacion Comercial Mexicana, S. A., is located at Uruguay #77, Mexico City. This firm is operated by a German, Dr. Walter Bopp, and is reported to be controlled by M. Tamm and Company of Mexico City. Dr. Bopp is of German nationality although he professes to be a Swiss. He is known to have engaged in pro-Nazi propaganda work. The enterprise is believed to be serving as a front for Tamm and Company which is on the American Blacklist. This company has also been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Leopoldo Portilla R.

Leopoldo Portilla R. is located at Toluca, Mexico. The above is a druggist in the town of Toluca and is known to have tried to buy wholesale lots of drugs greatly in excess of his usual requirements. These orders have been rejected even though cash accompanied them. It is believed that Portilla is actually attempting to circumvent the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals on behalf of Axis firms.

Rimex Compania

Rimex Compania is located at Calle Motolinia #20, Mexico City. One Richard Adolf Ascher, who represents himself to be an American citizen of German extraction, has been alleged to have engaged in numerous questionable business transactions in Mexico, with the above company being his latest promotion. George Otto Krueger and Victor Felix are reported to have financed the company while Ascher managed it. The company went into bankruptcy sometime in April, 1941, with a loss of approximately five hundred thousand pesos. Felix is a German, the step-son of the manager of the Banco Germanico, and was known to be in active attendance at Nazi meetings and social affairs. He was accompanied in this activity by Juan A. Grupe, a third partner of the company. This firm is known to have supported anti-American activities and has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

J. Roster

The address of J. Roster is Post Office Box #8616, Mexico, D. F. It has been ascertained that J. Roster has taken over the drug business formerly handled by the A. G. Knoll Drug Company of Ludwigschafen del Rhine, Germany. It is also believed that this latter company has an individual in its employ named Carrero who serves as a mail drop for the company in Germany. Posted communications allegedly pass through the hands of a third individual, one Ramon Echevarria who is the pro-Nazi manager of Tarbacato, Medellin, Colombia. Echevarria is known to be an active Nazi worker doing everything in his power to reestablish commercial and cultural relations between Germany and Colombia.

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Arthur Seidel y Compania

The office address of the Arthur Seidel y Compania is Motolinia #25, Office 9 & 10, Mexico, D. F. This individual engages in an import and export business under his own name. His manager is Emilio Noriega. The firm is alleged to be of a type that will engage in any type of business in which money can be made and it is known to be definitely associated with the various Nazi business enterprises in Mexico. Seidel is allegedly staying out of the picture as much as possible and has Noriega perform most of the active functions of the business. The concern is known to have supported anti-American activities and is on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Siemens Schuckert, S. A.

Siemens Schuckert, S. A., located at Avenida Juarez #30, Apartado 137, Mexico, D. F., is a German firm with a large branch in Rosario de Santa Fe and is a constant bidder on construction contracts of all types. Inasmuch as the business is on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, it is considered highly questionable as to where and how it secures necessary materials.

Sommer Hermann y Compania

Sommer Hermann y Compania is located at Veracruz, Mexico. This company is one of the largest hardware concerns in Mexico with branches all over the Republic. It is considered one of the most dangerous firms in Mexico and is known to be engaged in subversive activities. The company employs one Hans Bartelmann who is alleged to be a German agent and the secretary and treasurer of the German Club in Veracruz. Hans Walter Ritter, another employee, is a known Nazi agent who has spent most of his time traveling throughout Mexico and Central America acting as the paymaster of all German agents in this region. The latter was known to have received intelligence information from the Heynen-Eversbusch Company mentioned above and to have had contact with his brother, Nikolus Ritter, who is definitely connected with the German espionage services. Hans Ritter departed from this hemisphere on January 8, 1941, on board the SS Tatuta Maru en route for Japan from where he was to proceed to Germany via Siberia. The firm has been called one of the most outstanding Nazi companies in Mexico. Walter Hermann of the concern was arrested in May or June, 1942, and sent to Mexico City for internment. This company has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Carlos Stein y Compania

Carlos Stein y Compania is located at 5 de Fibrero #174, Mexico, D. F. This drug company in Mexico City is headed by a well known business man, Carlos Stein, who is known to have associated with numerous Nazi agents. It is one of the largest chemical manufacturing concerns in Mexico. Stein himself is reported to be an active member and contributor to the NSDAP.

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It has been reported that a clandestine radio has been operated from the laboratory of this company in behalf of German espionage agents. Similarly it is believed that Stein was instrumental in the movement of twenty cases of pistols and automatic rifles from Monterrey in June of 1941. The concern has branch offices in all the principal states of Mexico, as well as in cities of other Latin American countries, all of which are reported as propaganda centers. Stein is also president of the German Casino in Mexico City. This firm has been placed on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. It has been reported that one Javier Guasco, Calle Orient 83 #284, Balbuena-Merced Mexico, is acting as a "dummy" mail drop for the Stein firm.

Tamm y Compania

Tamm y Compania is located at Uruguay #68, Apartado 1541, Mexico, D. F. This company is in the dye and chemical business under the direction of F. H. Tamm, a German. It is believed to be employed for the purpose of receiving German drugs shipped from Switzerland. The company is known to have supported un-American activities, is on the American blacklist and is believed to have subscribed the entire capital for the Negociacion Comercial Mexicana, headed by Dr. Walter Bopp, an old employee of Tamm y Compania. The new company is known to have taken over the non-German agencies of Tamm and is believed to be a "front" for the purpose of evading the restrictions of the blacklist. Bopp is known to be very pro-Nazi.

Guillermo (Wilhelm) Wirtz posed as an employee of Tamm y Compania from 1938 to the summer of 1941 when he returned to Germany. Actually, he was the head of the NSDAP and was closely allied with all German activities and agents. His close connection with the Berlin foreign office is unquestioned.

Union Quimica, S. A.

The Union Quimica, S. A. with offices at Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., specializes in photographic products, chemicals, and rayon. The Union Quimica, S. A. represents the I. G. Farbenindustriek. It is known to have contributed money to the Nazi party in Mexico and it was reported in July, 1940, that the "Nazi confidential file" in 1938 had been transferred from the care of an employee of the firm "Motores Koerting" to the custody of Helmuth Gadke, an employee of Union Quimica, S. A. This concern appears on the British Statutory List and the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

There follows a partial list, as of June, 1942, of affiliates and employees of Union Quimica, S. A.

Eitel-Fritz Mueller - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F.
Mueller, a German, reported as being an active Nazi,
is the manager of this company.

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Mr. Wilhelm - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F. Wilhelm, reported to be active in the Nazi party, is a German and serves as sub-manager for the firm.

Theodore Sesser - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., a German employee, is also reported as being active in the Nazi party.

H. D. Moller - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., a German employee, is reported to be active in Nazi party affairs.

Ignacio C. Gonzalez - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., is an important stockholder of Union Quimica.

Agfa Photo - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., is an alternate trade name used by this firm.

Hans Hellerman - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., is an employee of Agfa Photo and is believed to be the director of the Gestapo in Mexico.

Werner Freytag - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., acts as an intermediary between Union Quimica, S. A. and the company's headquarters in Germany.

Baron von Humboldt - Avenida Juarez #76, Mexico, D. F., is believed to be a liaison agent between Union Quimica, S. A. in Mexico and I. G. Farbenindustriek in Germany.

Fritz W. Butterlin - Las Palmas #81, Mexico, D. F., of Union Quimica, was reported as being voluntarily active in Nazi party affairs and to have contributed money and services.

Veerkamp y Compania

Veerkamp y Compania is located at Boldero #140, Mexico, D. F. This firm is a partnership consisting of Federico Veerkamp, Alfredo Veerkamp and Alberto Maigler. The enterprise was organized as a special partnership in October, 1935, and engaged in the business of operating various importing houses and specializing in industrial products such as rubber bands, belting and other articles of rubber. Veerkamp y Compania has been placed on the British blacklist and it is alleged that the firm is a contributor to the Nazi party in Mexico.

Alberto Maigler is reported to have a brother in Germany who is a prominent Nazi leader, which brother has on one occasion made a trip to Mexico.

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Federico Veerkamp is reported to be a former reservist in the German army and to have expressed disappointment on his inability to return to active service. He is alleged to be a member of the "Council of Presidents of the Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft" in Mexico and the Advisory Council of the German Bund in Mexico City.

Federico Veerkamp is considered to be an active Nazi although probably not a member of the Nazi party. He is alleged to have contributed to it, however, with both money and services and his company has had numerous commercial transactions with German banks.

The following drug companies in Mexico are alleged to be collaborating to defeat the restrictions of the Allied powers on Axis trade by attempting to buy large quantities of drugs for distribution among firms already on the American blacklist.

Manuel Begne - Mexico, D. F.

Farmacia Palacio - 20 de Novembre y Regina, Mexico, D. F.

M. Martinez Carrillo - Morales #201, Veracruz, Mexico

Farmacia Regis - Juarez #81, Mexico, D. F.

Francisco Cabrera - Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico

Botica Bustillo - Tacuba #80, Mexico, D. F.

Farmacia San Jose - Tamiahua y Patzcuaro, M. C., D. F.

Drogueria Silva - Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

E. A. Procelle - Tamaulipas y Montes de Oca, M. C., D. F.

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Arrested and Repatriated Germans

The following lists compiled in June and July, 1942, pertain to Germans who were arrested, repatriated from, or scheduled to be repatriated from Mexico.

Germans Arrested

A report received in June, 1942, advised that the Mexican Federal Authorities, Oaxaca, Mexico, arrested and sent the following Germans to Mexico City.

Federico Dusenberg
Paul Rettigg

It was stated by an official Mexican source that these individuals would be sent to a concentration camp at Perote, Veracruz, or to the Islas Marias.

The same report advised that Mexican Federal authorities at Queretaro, Mexico, arrested Renner Friedrich, Walterio Feitz, and Eduardo Peters in Veracruz, Veracruz. Walter Hermann, the report advised, was arrested by Federal authorities and sent to Mexico City awaiting confinement probably at Islas Marias.

During the early part of June, 1942, the following German Aliens were arrested:

GOODIKE GERKE
HANS SEER, c/o Jesus Rodriguez, Compostela, Nayarit
VALENTIN K. VON DER LUND, Apartado 4, Tecuala, Nayarit
FEDERICO POEGER
KURT SEIFERT, Machinist at the Tepic Cigarette Factory,
Tepic, Nayarit

German Repatriates

German Nationals
(Diplomatic and Consular Employees in Mexico)
Sailing First Voyage
SS Drottningholm
May 7, 1942

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Aschauer, Ludwig	Clerk
Ballmann, Eberhard	Servant

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Benoit, Doris	Daughter - 5
Benoit, Kurt	Newspaperman
Benoit, Kurt Christian	Son - 12
Benoit, Margareta D.	Wife
Benoit, Peter	Son - 10
Bickel, Max	Clerk
Bourmistroff, Barbara (Russian)	Nurse to Von Collenberg
Burandt, Carlita	Wife
Burandt, Erica-Carlita	Child
Burandt, Hans	Commercial Attache
Burandt, Hans	Child
Doell, Friedrich Wilhelm	Consular Secretary
Fichtner, Gudrun	Clerk
Haack, George Jon L.	Clerk
Hagedorn, Walter	Guard
Hertel, Helen	Servant
Kappenstein, Anna	Servant
Kramer, C. H.	Clerk
Kuhn, Joachem Franz V. J.	Counselor
Laessing, Dieter	Son - 4
Laessing, Ernst	Consular Secretary
Laessing, Horst	Son - 5
Laessing, Liselotto S.	Wife
Natus, Bernard	Consular Secretary
Neumann, Ernse	Consular Secretary
Neumann, Frieda	Wife
Neumann, Hennelore	Daughter - 7
Neumann, Helga	Daughter - 5
Neumann, Klaus	Son - 1
Niemann, William	Guard
Plate, Anneliese	Clerk

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Riess, Dr. Freidrich	Consul
Saan, Hermann	Courier
Steinberg, Franz Herbert A.	Clerk Translator
Topf, Elfriede	Nurse
Uthpadel, Karl	Clerk
Von Collenberg, Baron Ruedt	Minister
Von Collenberg, Edity Ruedt	Wife
Von Collenberg, Hanno Ruedt	Son - 14
Von Collenberg, Monica Ruedt	Daughter - 16
Von Wallenberg, Pachaly E.	Secretary of Legation
Weber, Gertrude	Wife
Weber, Johann Heinrich	Clerk
Weber, Louise Elizabeth	Daughter - 10
Weber, Rudolfo Enrique	Son - 7
Ziegler, Emma	Nurse

The following is a list of Germans who left Mexico on May 26, 1942, to be repatriated from the United States. They were scheduled to sail for Germany on June 3, 1942.

Barke, Werner	
Bork, Ewald	
Hermkes, Josef	
Hesselmann, Mrs. Inocente Almada de	
Hesselmann, Wilhelm	
Hey, Federico	
Klement, Paul	
Rubach, Carlos	7 months
Rubach, Mrs. Hanna Winkelmann	
Rubach, Hans	12
Rubach, Pablo	14
Rubach, Paul	
Rubach, Ricardo	18 months
Schlenker, Brigitte	6
Schlenker, Kurt	
Schlenker, Olaus	10
Schlenker, Mrs. Otti de Lalande de Schlenker	
Setzer, Gustev	14
Setzer, Hugo	
Setzer, Mrs. Maria del Refugio Munguia	

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The following is a list of German Nationals received in July, 1942, who were said to be scheduled for repatriation from Mexico to Germany via the United States.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
Appuhn, Elisabeth	18
Arndt, Elsbeth Tielebein de	52
Bandholz, Wilhelm	--
Baumgart, Richard	--
Bednarczyk, Fridolin	--
Behnsen, Hildegard	18
Bezner, Willy	--
Biegelski, Otto	--
Eleha, Josef	--
Boehm, Paul	62
Boelker, Robert	--
Boeye, Hermann	--
Bolte, Erich	--
Bosch, Hans Georg	27
Boson, Hans Georg	--
Bostelmann, Herbert	--
Bradt, Fritz	--
Braeruniger, Ewald	--
Brandenburg, Friedrich	--
Brandenburg, Mrs. Lucie Brauer de	--
Brandt, Walter	--
Brenne, Paul	--
Brestrich, Emil	61
Brieding de Faehmel, Gertrud	--
Brieke, Dagmar	8
Brieke, Mrs. Elisabeth Koehne de	44
Brieke, Sigrid	10
Brieke, Wilhelm	42
Buehrend, Josef	--
Buse, Mrs. Margaritt de	49
Carstens, Helmut	--
Ciechinger, Max	--
Collatz, Theodor	--
Daffrath de Heyne, Charlotte	--
Danner, Dr. Adolph	57
De Buse, Margarit	--
Dedow, Walter	--
De Krebs, Ruth	--
Dittmer, Friedrich	--
Doerseln, Paul	--
Dollinger, Heinrich	--
Drescher, Erich	--
Dresel, Benno	--

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Drewes, Hans	—
Drews, Friedrich	—
Duerkop, Erich	44
Duerkop, Falko	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duerkop, Mrs. Lucie Kampfhenkel de	40
Ecke, Werner	—
Ehrhorn, Georg	63
Enders de Goertz, Erna	—
Enechtel, Alfred	—
Engel, Heinrich	—
Eschen, Georg	—
Fahmel, Mrs. Gertrud Breiding de	42
Fahmel, Herbert	18
Fahrenbach, Karl	—
Felix, Dina	7
Felix, Eric	10
Felix, Heiners	—
Felix, Mrs. Ingeborg Westphal de	35
Felix, Victor	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Femfert de Gebhardt, Helen	—
Franz, Gustav	44
Freyer, Arthur	67
Fritsche de Mentzel, Marie	—
Fritz, Mrs. Marianne Albert de	49
Fritz, Walter	49
Fruehauf, Rudolf	—
Fuchs, Anneliese	18
Fuchs, Johanna	19
Furstenau de Cichorius, Mrs. Hedwig	73
Gartner, Walter	—
Gebhardt, Georg	38
Gebhardt, Mrs. Helene Femfert de	38
Gebhardt, Johann Georg	18 months
Geeold, Walter (and wife)	—
Geierhos, Alois	—
Gerlach, Johann	—
Gerold, Walter	—
Gerold, Mrs. Luise Stank de	—
Gerst, Oskar	66
Gettkandt, Max	—
Glombitzer, Franz	45
Goehringer, Richard	49
Goertz, Erna Enders de	35
Goertz, Wilfried (son)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goldberg, Hans	—
Gonzalez de Woelcke, Juana	—
Gorecki, Paul	—
Grammerstorf, Henry	—
Granlich de Mascher, Teresa	—

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Grelle, Heinz	—
Grimm, Karl-Heinz	—
Groth, Erna (Daughter)	—
Groth, Mrs. Marie Wriedt de	53
Haedicke, Richard	—
Hamrol, Kurt	—
Hante, O.P.	51
Hassler, Martin	—
Haustein, William Ernst	41
Heger, Willy	—
Heinene, Friedrich Ferdinand	—
Heiners, Hans	—
Heitsch, Werner	32
Hellinger, Willy	—
Helms, Heinz	—
Hengst, Herbert	—
Henrichsen, Friedrich	—
Herrmann, Erich	—
Herziger de Holzer, Amalie	—
Heyne, Mrs. Charlotte Paffrath de	43
Heyne, Felix	55
Hoepfner, Gustaf	65
Hoffmann, Oskar	78
Hofinger, Mrs. Martha Verena Keller de	—
Hofinger, Max	43
Holdorf, Heinrich	—
Hollaender, Mrs. Anni Grazso de	31
Hollaender, Max	51
Holzer, Mrs. Amalie Herziger de	49
Holzer, Richard	39
Hopf, Ernst	34
Huebner, Fritz	—
Huebner, Karl	—
Huedling, Karl	—
Huefner, Hugo	—
Jaeckel, Hans	—
Jantke, Walter	—
Johannsen, Ludwig (son)	15
Johannsen, Minna Trube de	57
Johnssen, Hans	—
Juergensen, Juergen	—
Juergensen, Willi	—
Juettner, Walter	—
Kaeser, Josef	—
Kahle, Wilhelm	—
Kampfenkle de Duerkop, Lucia	—
Kase, Josef	57
Kaste, Harold	—
Kauffmann, Albert	29

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Kaufmann, Albert	---
Kellermeister von der Lund, Valentin	38
Kerber, Hans Karl	56
Kersten, Herbert	---
Kiesow, Max	---
Kilian, Jacob	74
Kleinpeter, Karl Heinz	---
Klos, Armando	64
Kluge, Alwin	---
Knochenhauer, Wilhelm	---
Knopf, Kar.	---
Koehne de Brieks, Elizabeth	---
Koffke, Ferdinand	---
Kohlmann, Georg	---
Konieczny, Franz	---
Konig de Niedenschuch, Clara	---
Konkel, Josef	28
Kopanski, Hans	---
Koschnick, Wilhelm	---
Krause, Adolf	42
Krebs, Inge	41
Krebs, Oskar	---
Krebs, Mrs. Ruth de	---
Krebs, Wolf	---
Krohn, Gustav	---
Krueger, Ernst	---
Krueger, Louis	---
Krumbholz, Dr. Franz	53
Kuchtel, Alfred	58
Kuebbeler, Gottfried	---
Kuech, Paul	---
Kuelpmann, Eugen	---
Kuntzsch, Otto	---
Kuttin, Josef	---
Lammers, Willi	---
Lang, Franz	---
Lau, Rudolf	---
Ledermann, Alfred	---
Leschka, Adolf	---
Letzel, Kurt	---
Lindermann, Robert	---
Lock, Walter	---
Loescher, Adolf	---
Lorreck, Paul	---
Luebke, Hellmuth	---
Luebke, Rudolf	---
Lueckerath, Carl	---
Machule, Ernst	---
Maciejewski, Anton	---

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Maeker, Otto	—
Mahler, Kurt	—
Mascher, Dieter	6
Mascher, Ilse	7
Mascher, Ingeborg	14
Mascher, Ingrid	1
Mascher, Luis	33
Mascher, Mrs. Theresa Gramlich de	33
Matt, Walter	—
Mayer, Dr. Konrad W.	47
Mayer, Mrs. Thekla Rupp de	—
Meden, Mrs. Angelica Argullo de	37
Meden, Edity	14
Meden, Hermann	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meden, Hermann von der	40
Meden, Ingeborg (daughter)	11
Meden, Rudolf	8
Mehnert, Herbert	—
Mehrtens, Dietrich	—
Meier, Willy	—
Meiners, Hans	62
Meiners, Mrs. Wilhelmina Weiss de	61
Mentzel, Marie Fritsche de	71
Metzger, Willi	—
Meyer, Robert	—
Meyer, Theodor	—
Michaelis, Friedrich	—
Minne, Mrs. Elizabeth Reinking de	61
Moegel, Kurt	—
Moennig, Hellmuth	—
Moeller, Alexander	—
Moeller, Wilhelm	—
Moritz, Edith	7
Moritz, Frieda	4
Moritz, Friedrich	32
Moritz, Mrs. Isabella Conrad de	28
Mueller, Georg	—
Mueller, Johannes	—
Nehls, Hermann	—
Neller de Hofinger, Martha Verens	—
Niederschuch, Irene	4
Niederschuch, Hannelore	15
Niederschuch, Mrs. Klara Konig de	—
Niederschuch, Walter	40
Nielsen, Carl	—
Ockelmann, Robert	—
Olbrich, Dr. Erich	46
Paege, Mrs. Else Conrad de	—
Paege, Fritz	9

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Paege, Robert	48
Paege, Ursula	23
Pahlitzsch, Arno	—
Paulun, Heinz	—
Pauly, Guenther	—
Pawliczak, Michael	—
Peterhaensel, Kurt	—
Peters, Paul	—
Peters, Wolfgang	—
Peterson, Esther	27
Pfeiffer, Mrs. Anna Frombert de	—
Pfeiffer, Friedrich	7
Pfeiffer, Hans	—
Pindur, Mrs. Gertrud de	31
Pindur, Harold	5
Pirwitz, Paul	—
Podhola, Jaro	—
Podziemski, Johann	—
Pralle, Wilhelm	—
Preiss, Albin	—
Preiss, Gustav	—
Priehn, Wilhelm	—
Pries, Heinrich	—
Przenitza, Josef	—
Rautenberg, Otto	—
Reibert, Gustav	67
Reineke, Friedrich Ferdinand	51
Reinking de Minne, Elizabeth	—
Reko, Mrs. Hedwig de	57
Renner, Max	—
Reuter, Gustav	68
Richter, Erich	—
Richter, Ruth	27
Richter, Richard	2
Rieck, Albert	—
Ries, Johanna	55
Ritter, Ralph	—
Ritschl, Ernst	—
Roefer, Karl	—
Rother, Georg	—
Rudowski, Rudolf	—
Sagner, Gustav	41
Salzmann, Ernst	36
Schaffenacker, Doris	14
Schaffenacker, Hans	7
Schaffenacker, Johann	44
Schaffenacker, Mrs. Sophie Schonberger de	—
Scharff, Johann	—
Schaur, Mrs. Christine Terhardt de	27
Schaur, Rudolf	31

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Schaur, Rudolf-Jorg	11
Schlobohn, Hans	--
Schmich, Albert	58
Schmidt, Ernst	--
Schmoll, Ferdinand	63
Schmoll, Mrs. Karoline Wagner de	65
Schnabel, Richard	--
Schoanberger de Schaefenacher, Sophia	--
Scholz, Herbert	--
Schoof, Wilhelm	--
Schour, Rudolf Joerg	--
Schrey de Nogau, Anna	--
Schroeder, Johann	57
Schubart, Werner	--
Schubert, Leopold	--
Schuetz, Fritz	57
Schuetz, Wilhelm	--
Schuhart, Walter	39
Schulz, Hugo	46
Schulz, Roman Paul Carl	41
Schulze, Heinz	--
Schumitz, Mr.	--
Schwarz, Ernst	--
Schweminski, Karl-Heinz	--
Seel, Hans	59
Siemers, Heinrich	--
Sillge, Paul	64
Spross, Karl	28
Stade, Paul	--
Stadie, Leonore	60
Stahl, Wilhelm	--
Stamer, August	--
Stanek, Franz	--
Stank de Geeold, Luise	--
Stein, Mrs. Gertrud	60
Stepputat, Gustav	47
Steinmann, Heinz	--
Steinmann, Otto	--
Stettin, Heinrich	--
Stieglmayr, Kurt	--
Stock, Ernst	--
Strachbein, Heinz	--
Stuetzner, Friedrich	--
Stute, Albrecht	--
Stuwe, Ernst	--
Styczynski, Paul	66
Terhardt de Schaur, Christine	--
Thiedemann, Robert August	69
Thomas, August	--

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Tiedemann, Friedrich	—
Timmermann, Mrs. Lola Will de	—
Timmermann, Rosa	—
Timmermann, Wilhelm	—
Traulsen, Mrs. Aenne de	39
Traulsen, Ernst	43
Traulsen, Ernst	11
Traulsen, Fred	15
Traulsen, Gerda	14
Trube de Johannssen, Minna	—
Tschertner, Hermann	—
Uhler, Heinrich	—
Voelker, Robert	61
Volquartz, Heinz	—
Von der Meden, Rudolph	—
Voss, Hans	—
Wachauf, Franz	—
Waldthausen, Harold	—
Waldthausen, George	—
Walterspiel, Jose	42
Warnsholz, Rolf	—
Waschkowski, Leo	—
Weitzel, Johannes	—
Westphalen de Felix, Ingeborg (and children)	—
Wetten, Josef	—
Wiese, Wilhelm	—
Wilde, Kurt	—
Wischer, Carl	—
Woelcke, Erich	51
Woelcke, Mrs. Juana Gonzalez de	45
Wogau, Mrs. Anna Schrey de	—
Wogau, Wilhelm	47
Wrede, Johann	—
Zander, Frieda Manz	41
Ziellenbach, Paul	—
Ziener, Richard	—
Zimmermann, Hans	—
Zurhellen, Dora	35
Zyzik, Anton	—

Interned German and Italian Seamen

On March 9, 1941, the Mexican Government seized German and Italian boats at Veracruz and Tampico and interned some 525 German and Italian seamen. In June 1941, the majority of the seamen were transferred to Guadalajara, Jalisco and some to the state of Chiapas.

The old Spanish fort of San Carlos at Perote, Veracruz, was where the Italian and German seamen were ultimately confined. This place was said to be reasonably safe if properly guarded; however,

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apprehension relative to the manner in which the prisoners were guarded was expressed by a reliable informant. The prisoners were said to have had access to articles which could be used as weapons, such as kitchen utensils, tools and such pieces of wood and iron as they might be able to take from their beds, tables, chairs and the installations of the camp. There was said to exist the possibility of accumulating a cache of weapons in the open dungeons adjacent to passages where guard is maintained. It was believed that once outside the fort it would be an easy matter for the fugitives to hide themselves in the maguey fields and in the adjacent hills or to meet friends by prearrangement on the highway running close by and be quickly removed from the scene.

Information has been received to the effect that on or about March 15, 1942, local police in Guadalajara, Jalisco, apprehended 14 of these seamen who had escaped subsequent to their internment in Perote, Veracruz. According to the information received, six seamen were still at large in Guadalajara on that date.

Relative to the German and Italian sailors confined to Perote, Veracruz, for internment, it was ascertained in May 1942, that 36 Germans and 16 Italians had escaped from Perote.

The following is a list of the German and Italian escapees:

Germans

Baltes, Josef
Barich, Ferdinand
Bradt, Frederick
Butt, Fritz
Demmer, Robert
Fahsel, Rudolf
Gunther, Hans Nolte
Gutz Ignaz
Hahn, Heinrich
Hamprech, Alfred
Heinzmann, Josef
Hempe, Heinz
Hesch, Julius
Hoffmann, Helmut
Hoppe, Horts
Ihle, Walter
Kains, Josef
Kramer, Johan

Klotz, Max
Kober, Richard
Lankish, Fredy
Martens, Heinz Karl
Moshhammer, Heinrich
Muhs, Friederich
Naedicke, Richard
Pelka, Herbert
Peterka, Alfred
Poeschel, Edgar
Reden, Max Franz
Schmoger, Josef
Schulz, Rudolf
Standrest, Eduard
Steputtat, Gustav
Vose, Otto
Wigge, Johanners
Wolfgang, Kraus

Italians

Castronovo, Giuseppe
Chapi, Constantino
Clary, Fortunato

Colombi, Francesco
Corolla, Alfred
Florentino, Ferdinando

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Lauro, Constantino
Luis, Zuradelli
Marini, Giuseppe
Mario, Conti
Patrich, Giovanni

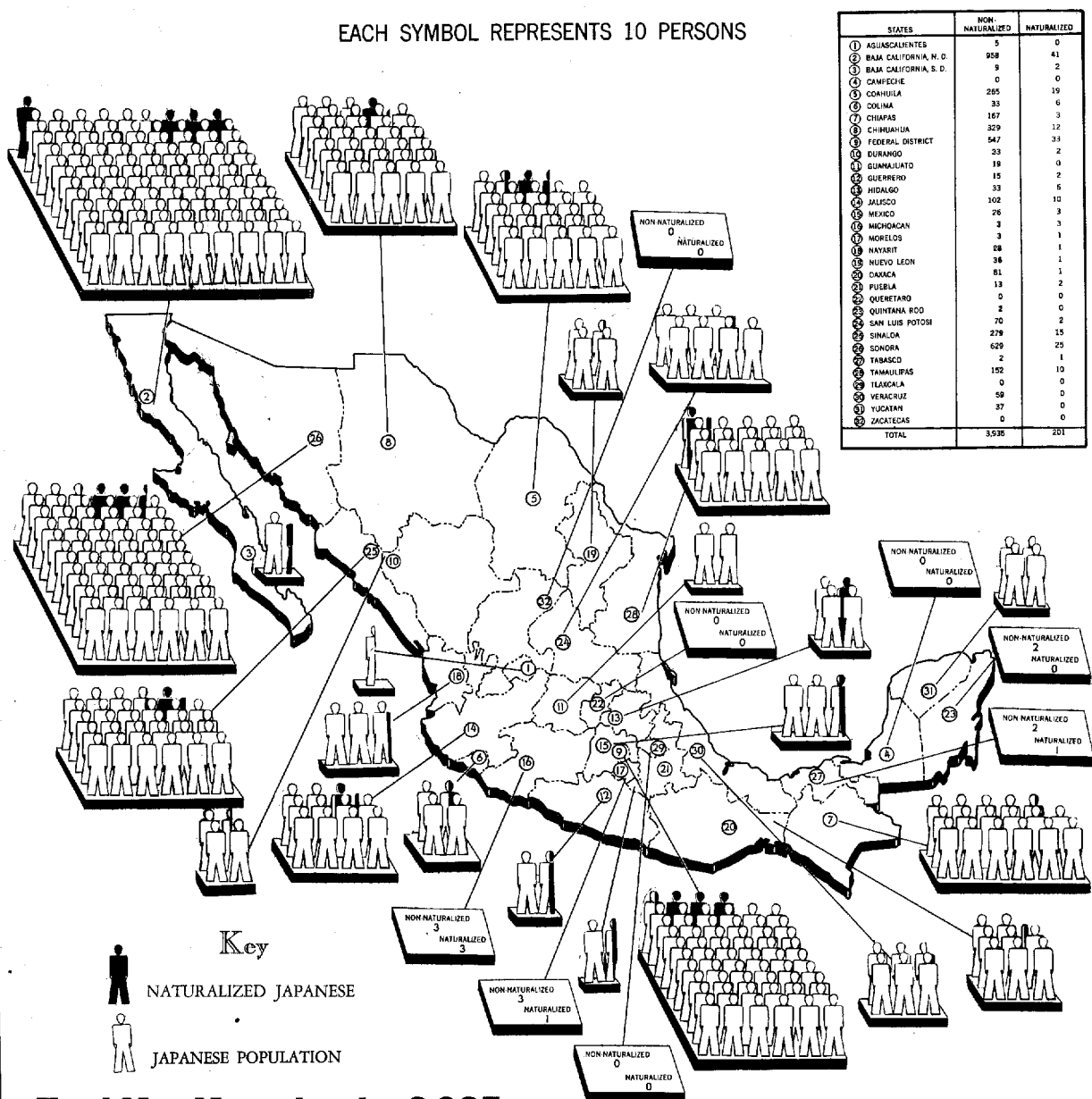
Pezzoti, Stefano
Puglisi, Sebastiano
Roggerroni, Rodolfo
Scasso, Domenico
Stefani, Ricardo

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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

JAPANESE POPULATION

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 10 PERSONS



Total Non-Naturalized 3,935
Total Naturalized 201
Grand Total 4,136

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE INCLUDING PERSONS OF JAPANESE EXTRACTION IN MEXICO IS 5,146

*Figures compiled recent to July, 1942 with 2 per cent margin for error



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JAPANESE SECTIONPopulation

According to the most reliable figures available, there were prior to December 8, 1941 approximately 5,146 Japanese individuals in Mexico. The following chart gives the distribution of these individuals by States and is broken down to reflect their citizenship status:

	Non-Naturalized		Naturalized	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Aguascalientes	2	3	-	-
Baja California, N. D.	645	313	32	9
Baja California, S. D.	9	-	2	-
Campeche	-	-	-	-
Coahuila	173	92	16	3
Colima	20	13	5	1
Chiapas	100	67	3	-
Chihuahua	195	134	9	3
Federal District	326	221	29	4
Durango	20	13	1	1
Guanajuato	12	7	-	-
Guerrero	7	8	2	-
Hidalgo	22	11	5	1
Jalisco	56	46	-	10
Mexico	15	11	3	-
Michoacan	3	-	3	-
Morelos	3	-	1	-
Nayarit	20	8	1	-
Nuevo Leon	20	16	-	1
Oaxaca	49	32	1	-
Puebla	8	5	2	-
Queretaro	-	-	-	-
Quintana Roo	2	-	-	-
San Luis Potosi	43	27	2	-
Sinaloa	192	87	12	3
Sonora	391	238	22	3
Tabasco	1	1	1	-
Tamaulipas	93	59	10	-
Tlaxcala	-	-	-	-
Veracruz	45	14	-	-
Yucatan	25	12	-	-
Zacatecas	-	-	-	-
Sub-Totals	2497	1438	162	39
	3934		201	
Total	4136			

The above figures, however, do not include the Japanese born in Mexico which are believed to number 1,011. The grand total is, therefore,

composed of the following groups:

Aliens -	3934
Naturalized Citizens -	201
Citizens by Birth -	1011
	<u>5,146</u>

With the exception of a limited number of Japanese who are investors and professional men, the Japanese are practically all engaged in retail business, farming, and fishing.

Removal of Japanese

Due to the large concentration of Japanese nationals in Baja California and on the West Coast of Mexico in close proximity to the centers of airplane production in California and valuable oil fields and refineries, it was deemed imperative that these individuals be evacuated to the interior of Mexico. Accordingly, in January, 1942, the Mexican Government in cooperation with American authorities ordered that all Japanese be removed from Baja California, the West Coast of Mexico and from the American border to a distance of at least sixty two and a half miles into the interior. The above evacuation program was carried out over a period of three months and a total of approximately 2,100 persons were removed from the states of Baja California, Colima, Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Veracruz, and Nayarit to Mexico City and Guadalajara. The evacuees are presently under the supervision of the Department of Gobernacion and are released on parole after registering with that department and promising not to leave the designated area without permission. As a result of the above informal supervision of the Japanese evacuees there have been some reports to the effect that the evacuation program has been ineffective in eliminating the potential threat to national security caused by Japanese concentrations.

It is to be noted that at least one of the district leaders of the alleged Japanese intelligence organization, Ernesto Yanome, was among those who were evacuated from Manzanillo, Colima.

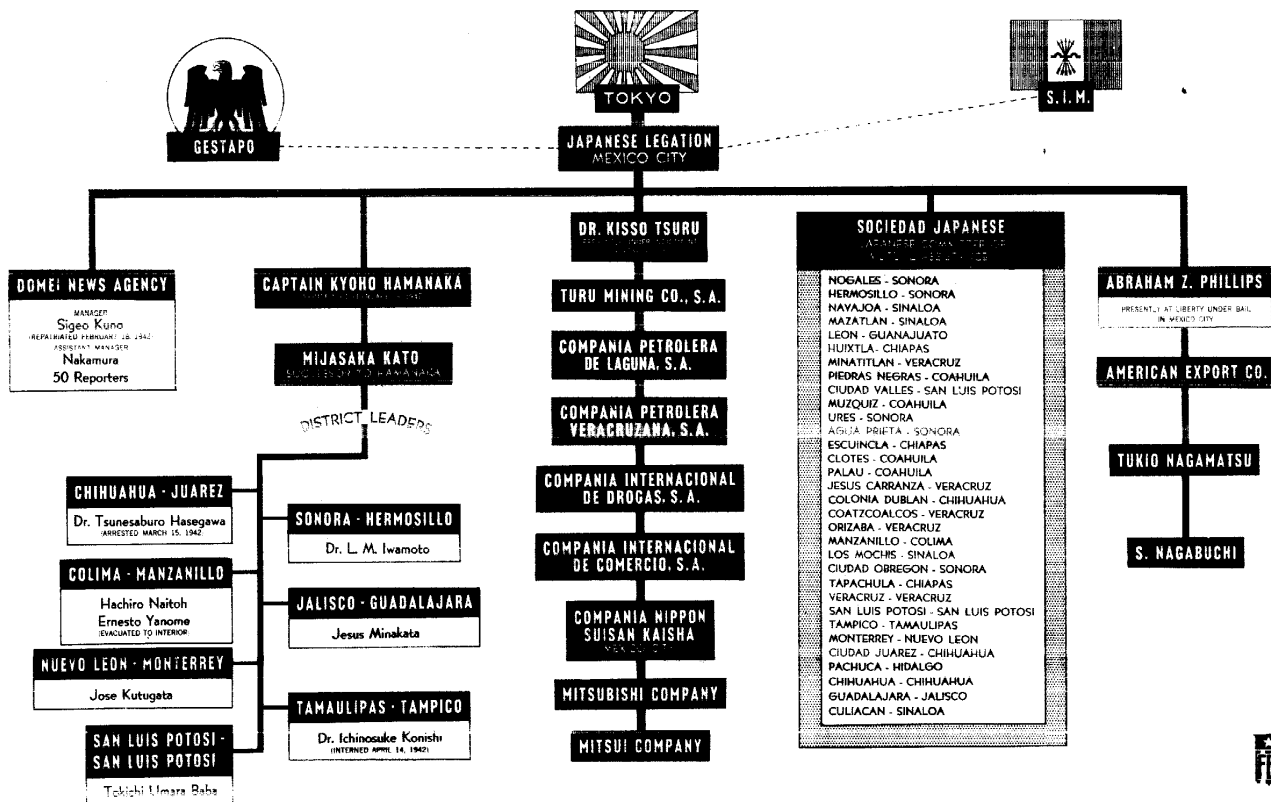
In addition to the evacuation program, the Mexican Government has interned a number of Japanese who were considered to be among the most dangerous in that country. On March 30, 1942, a group of Japanese nationals including the district leader, Dr. Tsunesaburo Hasegawa, were arrested in Juarez, Chihuahua, and removed to Mexico City to be tried on espionage charges. On June 9, 1942, fifteen enemy aliens including nine Japanese were arrested in the state of Nayarit and sent to either Perote or the Islas Marias penal colony for internment. In the district of Tamaulipas, the Japanese leader, Dr. Ichinosuke Konishi, was among the group interned for the duration.

Further action by the Mexican Government against Japanese nationals was taken on February 18, 1942, when in an agreement with the Government of the United States, they sent 29 Japanese Consular and diplomatic officials and their families, comprising a total of 53 in all, to Hot Springs, West Virginia, to await repatriation.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Alleged Organization of JAPANESE ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO

(PRIOR TO MEXICO'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON MAY 28, 1942)



On May 28, 1942, the second group, consisting of 28 families, who volunteered for repatriation, left Mexico en route to West Virginia. Included in the first group were Captain Kyoho Hamanaka, Assistant Naval Attache, and Mr. Shigeo Kuno, the Press Attache, who were believed to be two of the leaders in the Japanese intelligence organization in Mexico prior to their departure. In the second group was Dr. L. K. Ieda who was a district intelligence leader in the Sonora region.

The above actions by the Mexican Government have undoubtedly done a great deal to lessen the effectiveness of the Japanese intelligence organization which operated in Mexico prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. The alleged organization is set forth below.

Alleged Japanese Espionage and Propaganda Organization in Mexico.

It has been reliably reported that the Japanese Legation, consisting of 29 officers and employees, was the focal point for all Japanese espionage and propaganda activities in Mexico prior to their departure for the United States in February, 1942. It is alleged that espionage efforts were concerned primarily with the collection of maritime information, the raising of funds to be used for bribing Mexican officials, and for the protection of Japanese commercial interests by transferring their property to a "dummy" Mexican citizen who was deemed reliable by Japanese. The distribution of Japanese propaganda was also believed to be an important part of the Legation's espionage work.

Captain Kyoho Hamanaka, the Assistant Naval Attache, was reliably reported to be in charge of the collection of funds and the assembly of geographic and coastal information which he did through the Japanese leaders in the various regions of Mexico. These district leaders are believed to have been as follows:

City	State	Leaders
Ciudad Juarez	Chihuahua	Dr. Tsuneasaburo Hasegawa
Hermosillo	Sonora	Dr. L. M. Iwamoto
		Dr. L. K. Ieda
		(Repatriated May 28, 1942)
Manzanillo	Colima	Hachiro Naitoh
		Ernesto Yanome
Guadalajara	Jalisco	Jesus Minakata
Monterrey	Nuevo Leon	Jose Kutugata
Agujita	Nuevo Leon	Francisco Yamashita
Tampico	Tamaulipas	Dr. Ichinosuke Konishi
		(Interned)
San Luis Potosi	San Luis Potosi	Tokichi Umara Baba

Some of Hamanaka's lesser collaborators in collecting intelligence information were Roberto Bondo Kikiyoo and Matilde Makakawa Meki, who are located in Mazatlan, Sinaloa. In the Tehuantepec area, the following two individuals are believed to be intelligence agents:

Japanese "Fishing" Activities

The Japanese fishing concession on the West Coast of Mexico provided Hamanaka with an excellent source of coastal information. During General Rodrigues' term as Governor of lower California, from 1924-1928 the Japanese began to obtain fishing concessions on a large scale. It is believed that the Japanese boats plied all along the coast from Ensenada to Acapulco as early as 1928. It is alleged that in 1932 over 900 fishing boats were registered with the Mexican Bureau of Fishermen and that 95% of them were operated by Japanese. Most of these boats were powered by motors and ranged from 60 to 300 feet in length. It is further alleged that nearly all of these boats carried wireless sets, with which they were able to communicate with land stations and with submarines at sea. The stations with which Japanese fishing boats allegedly communicated were reported to be as follows:

1. A station owned by Federico Ferreira, located east of Tijuana on property adjoining that of the broadcasting station XEMO: This radio was said to have a 1,500 watt, all band short-wave transmitter, operating with a high directional beam antenna. Its call letters were reported as XE2AH. It functioned in amateur communication between Europe, South America, Panama and the Orient and service communication traffic and fishing boats.
2. Station XE2AL, located in the offices of a cannery in Ensenada with a 2,000 watt, all band short-wave transmitter with high directional rotating antenna: This station functioned as a communicative unit from shore to fishing boats.
3. A radio located at Sauzal at the private hacienda of General Rodriguez: This radio is powered with a 1,000 watt, all band short-wave transmitter and no special call letters relative to it are known. It is used by the General and his aides in checking with the radio stations mentioned above.
4. There is a station located at Cape San Lucas on the tip of the Lower California Peninsula with a 1,000 watt, all band short-wave transmitter. No special call letters used by this station are known. It communicates with fishing boats operating in the Mexican waters and is owned by General Rodriguez. This station is also used by the Governor of the Southern District for official communications. These sets are said to be still in existence and are not licensed by the Mexican Government and do not appear on any governmental list of licensed stations. General Rodriguez is said to have financed the stations. They were built by Federico Ferreira who is a member of the Mexican Diplomatic Corps. Ferreira is said to be interested in aviation and has contacts with the employees of the Consolidated Air Corps

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of San Diego, California. He has boasted of conversations by radio with Tokyo, Manila, and other points in the Far East, as well as Berlin, Germany; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Lima, Peru and points in Brazil and Panama. It is known that station XEFO in Tijuana has been receiving messages from Colon, Panama and Tokyo, Japan.

It is reliably reported that many of these fishing vessels continued to operate in areas in which fishing was known to be unprofitable, and that their real purpose was mapping the coastal areas.

Activities of Captain Hamanaka

It is known that during the period from February 8th to February 13, 1942, Captain Hamanaka employed three unidentified individuals "to study the load limits and resistance" of various sections of the Mexico City-Laredo Highway. It was reported that this group made a study relative to the damage which could be done by specified charges of high explosives in the indicated locations and made calculations as to the time necessary to clear the highway of debris caused by these explosions. Similar studies were made on the Mexico City-Laredo Railroad bed between Valles, San Luis Potosi, and Cuesta del Diablo, Tamaulipas. It was further reported that initial surveys relative to the above work had been carried out in May of 1941, at which time they took into consideration the damage that could be done as a result of landslides caused by the excessive rainfall during the late Spring of the year.

From a reliable source there was obtained late in February of 1942 the alleged plan of invasion of Mexico by the Japanese, the details of which are set forth in the section of this monograph devoted to Invasion.

Further evidence of Hamanaka's activities was disclosed when blueprints relating to 75 millimeter guns manufactured in the United States were found in a house at Calle Juan Escutia, #51 Mexico, D.F., which was a former residence of Hamanaka.

Being a member of the Japanese Legation, Hamanaka was in touch with the high command at Tokyo, and undoubtedly communicated all intelligence information, such as that illustrated above, to the Japanese government. The ulterior intentions of Hamanaka are further illustrated by the fact that he intended to arrange for a substitute to depart from Mexico in his place when the Japanese diplomats were expelled. It is known, however, that he was unsuccessful in his effort and designated a Japanese named Mijasaka Kato, who operates a celluloid factory at Avenida San Antonio, #337, Mexico, D.F., to replace him as head of the Japanese Intelligence Corps. Kato, he believed, would not be expelled because he lacked diplomatic status. It is presently believed, therefore, that Kato is the coordinating force of Japanese activity, since the Legation was expelled and the intelligence work driven under cover.

It was further ascertained that Masao Yoshidome, a Chancellor attached to the Japanese Legation, had similarly planned to send a substitute to Japan in his stead. This substitute was to be Dr. Tsuneasaburo

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Hasegawa of Avenida Juarez #313, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. This plan has obviously been frustrated, inasmuch as Hasegawa was arrested by Mexican officials on March 15, 1942 and is now interned in Mexico City.

Japanese Commercial Activities

The coordinator of intelligence information in the commercial field was a prominent Japanese capitalist named Dr. Kisso Tsuru, who was second in importance only to Captain Hamanaka. Being a long time resident of Mexico, he was widely reported to be entrenched with many high Mexican officials and was known as the "fixer" for all Japanese commercial ventures. Tsuru, himself, was the organizer of a large number of Japanese-financed oil and mining companies. He was also influential in a large Japanese drug firm.

The first of the above mentioned oil companies was the Laguna Petroleum Company, which was legally organized on May 14, 1934 to explore and exploit Mexican oil lands. It was backed by the Pacific Petroleum Company of Japan, which is an agency of the Japanese Navy. This company was granted a 95 year concession in the state of Veracruz and had a capital of one million pesos made up of ten thousand shares.

In 1935 the Veracruzana Petroleum Company was organized in Jalapa, Veracruz and had among its large shareholders the following individuals:

Kisso Tsuru
Carlos Almazan
Jesus M. Villasenor
Gregorio Lima
Augustin G. Palavicini
Pablo O. Alarcon

The oil exploitation of these two companies was of such a futile and profitless nature as to make it obvious that they were merely covers for other activities.

The Compania Internacional de Comercio, S. A. was also organized by Dr. Tsuru to take over the activities of the Compania Internacional de Drogas, the latter firm having failed. While apparently operating a legitimate drug business, the Compania Internacional de Comercio is regarded with suspicion because it is reported to maintain a staff of employees in excess of its actual needs, and has been acquiring land for unspecified purposes.

Dr. Tsuru is known to have been the contact man and business co-conspirator in questionable deals with A. Z. Phillips, the latter being a Mexican citizen who was arrested in 1941 for attempting to deliver contraband mercury to a Japanese vessel in the Mexican port of Manzanillo. Phillips' varied activities in regard to obtaining and delivering strategic materials to the Japanese have labelled him as being possibly the most dangerous Japanese collaborator in Mexico at the present time. Phillips is obviously an unscrupulous individual, inasmuch as he is willing to sell his services to anyone who will pay the price and

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evidently he has no loyalty whatever to his native country. For example in 1940 he was involved in an effort to obtain cobalt in Canada for Germany. The attempted smuggling of mercury was carried out through his American Export Company and in collaboration with the following additional individuals.

Jose Basurto (his brother-in-law)
Tukio Nagamatsu
Alexander Kleyff
Shorodu Nagabushi
General Francisco Mujica
Masao Fukamachi

Phillips is presently under indictment for his attempted delivery of strategic material to the enemy, but due to his apparent influence with Mexican officials it appears doubtful at this time that he will be given a severe penalty. In the meantime, he is at liberty and was reported in May of 1942 as again purchasing mercury in the vicinity of Monterrey, Mexico. A detailed discussion of the above commercial activities is given below in a section devoted to A. Z. Phillips.

Federation of Japanese Societies

A third important medium of obtaining intelligence information and disseminating Japanese propaganda was the Japanese Committee of Mutual Assistance, which had its headquarters in Mexico, D.F. and used Post Office Box #918. This Committee had affiliates in all of the important cities of Mexico, numbering thirty-two in all. It is believed that a large majority of the Japanese population were members of or at least influenced by this Federation. It is believed that the organization used propaganda methods to maintain loyalty to the Japanese nation and to provide assistance for all Japanese in need of it.

On December 4, 1941 the Federation sent telegrams reading as follows to each of its thirty-two branches:

"When it is confirmed that the S/S Tatuta Maru will drop anchor in Manzanillo on the 19th of this month, it has been decided that those persons able to support themselves should remain where they are, but those who at this time find it imperative to return to Japan and are able to cover the expenses of the trip should notify our Consuls up to the 8th of this month, explaining to him the reason for having to return to Japan. The merits of the individual cases will be judged by the Consuls and the results thereof will be communicated to the individuals. Advise countrymen living in nearby regions. Signed Federation of Japanese Societies."

The addressees of these telegrams are listed below:

Sociedad Japonesa
" "

P.O. Box #41, Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz
Ave. Colon #38, Orizaba, Veracruz

Sociedad Japonesa

"	"	Box #28, Manzanillo, Colima
"	"	Box #39, Los Mochis, Sinaloa
"	"	Box #179, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora.
"	"	Box #42, Tapachula, Chiapas
"	"	Miguel Lerdo #77, Veracruz, Veracruz
"	"	Box #113, San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi
"	"	Corner Aduana and Altamira, Tampico, Tamaulipas
"	"	Morelos #346, Monterrey, Nueva Leon
"	"	Box #92, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua
"	"	Guerrero #118, Pachuca, Hidalgo
"	"	Box #221, Chihuahua, Chihuahua
"	"	Juarez #347, Guadalajara, Jalisco
"	"	Independencia #51, Culiacan, Sinaloa
"	"	Avenida Obregon #126, Nogales, Sonora
"	"	Box #22, Hermosillo, Sonora
"	"	Calle Pesqueira #39, Navojoa, Sonora
"	"	Box #158, Mazatlan, Sinaloa
"	"	5 de Mayo #152, Leon, Guanajuato
"	"	Box #23, Huxtla, Chiapas
"	"	Box #2, Minatitlan, Veracruz
"	"	Box #9, Piedras Negras, Coahuila
"	"	Box #11, Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosi
"	"	Santa Rosa 22, Muzquiz, Coahuila
"	"	Ures, Sonora
"	"	Box #28, Agua Prieta, Sonora
"	"	Box #20, Escuincla, Chiapas
"	"	Clotes, Coahuila
"	"	Palau, Coahuila
"	"	Hidalgo #27, Jesus Carranza, Veracruz
"	"	Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua

The activities of the Federation since the outbreak of war are not known but it is possible that the Japanese motion pictures of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, which have been shown in Mexico, were obtained through the influence of the Japanese Federation.

Domei News Agency

The official representative of the Japanese News Agency, "Domei," named Sigeo Kuno was also the Press Attache of the Japanese Legation and was believed to have been an active intelligence agent prior to his expulsion with the other consular officers in February of 1942. One source reported that the Domei News Agency had introduced Japanese agents into Mexico by adding fifty reporters to its staff. This report was never verified. It is known, however, that one Nakamura was an assistant to Kuno and is possibly still in Mexico.

Japanese - Nazi Cooperation

The Japanese Legation is believed to have had liaisons with the Gestapo in Mexico, possibly through the Japanese named Seki Sano, who was variously reported to be a Communist and a Nazi collaborator. It is definitely known, however, that Sano received his mail at one time through

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of the Japanese diplomats is not definitely known, but it is believed to be continuing through undercover methods. It has been reported that Johann Fischer and Hugo Natus, well known Nazis, are administering the "affairs" of the Japanese Legation. The possibility is present, therefore, that collaboration with Germany is continuing.

Japanese Cooperation with the Falange

Japanese cooperation with the Spanish Falange, while probably restricted in nature, is illustrated by the fact that Francisco Posada Diaz, a well known Falangist who owns the "La Nacional" Dairy Products Company located in Mexico City, was reported to have presented himself to the Japanese Legation on the night of January 14, 1941, and removed from the premises a large quantity of objects and packages in a truck. This person is said to have made three trips with this truck and deposited all the objects removed from the Legation in his dairy products plant. He is also said to have stored some of this material at his residence, located at Calle Juana Ines de Cruz #99.

Francisco Diaz is said to be an active member of the Spanish Falange and utilizes his fleet of trucks for transporting material for the Falange to the various towns in the vicinity of Mexico City.

Furthermore, several of the Japanese-owned businesses in Veracruz have recently been passed over to Falangist Spaniards to prevent their seizure. Ownership is said to remain in Japanese hands and the transfer constitutes nothing more than a legal subterfuge. A case in point is that of the business owned by Jose Yikihiro of Calle Lerdo #265, Veracruz, Veracruz, which was reported sold to a well known Spanish Falangist.

A further illustration of such cooperation is reflected in the presentation of Japanese pictures of the Pearl Harbor bombing referred to above, which were reported to be the property of Falange agents. The film allegedly was sent to Mexico by Falange agents in the Philippines and appears to be the property of the Military Information Service. The picture has been shown on four known occasions, including once at the home of Augusto Ibanez Serrano, head of the Falange in Mexico.

The above brief outline of the Japanese intelligence organization in Mexico is displayed pictorially in this monograph. It is believed that since the expulsion of the Japanese Legation, the Japanese organization, like the German, is still operating under cover through those and the listed agents who have not been interned or expelled and through organizations which have not dissolved.

Japanese Propaganda Aims

In a report dated December 31, 1941, information was obtained from a reliable source concerning Japanese propaganda aims in North, Central and South America. The principal points of the program are as follows:

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1. Stress the "tyrannical and bigoted attitude" of the United States toward Japan and Latin America.
2. Give assurances that Japan entertains no imperialistic designs toward Central and South America and will restore normal trade relations with Latin America as soon as she has seized control of the Pacific Ocean.
3. Impress upon the influential statesmen and military leaders in South America that American military occupation of Dutch Guiana is the first step of American penetration southward.
4. Direct her agents to cooperate and keep in close touch with German and Italian agents.
5. Organize special intelligence and propaganda agencies in Spain and Portugal and endeavor to make all people of Latin culture and Catholic faith fight Japan's political battle. To this end she will invite the cooperation of the Catholics and attempt to exploit His Holiness, the Pope, through the medium of Japanese diplomatic representatives, agents, commercial firms, etc. throughout Europe and the Americas.
6. Work with the Spanish and Portuguese in order to help maintain neutrality in South American countries.
7. Bring pressure to bear on Pan-American representatives to the Foreign Ministers Conference (scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro on January 15, 1942) so that the results of this conference, instead of being harmful to the Axis countries, will actually be beneficial. In this connection the Japanese believe it is absolutely necessary to cooperate with the Germans and Italians in order to negative the influence of the U. S.
8. Concentrate on changing the foreign policy of Chile by using underground activities and local advisers for Japanese commercial firms. To carry out these policies, an additional \$50,000 was forwarded to diplomatic representatives toward the middle of December to be used as bribes.
9. Employ pro-Japanese writers and increase the publication coverage of Domei News reporters who will carry on propaganda activities independently as well as through German and Italian facilities.
10. Endeavor to stir up a revolution in the United States by discrediting the Roosevelt Administration. With the "A,B,C" countries as relay points for propaganda (from which Japan hopes to get as much information as possible about internal conditions of enemy countries) Japan will station in Latin American countries as many foreign agents as possible, will

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play upon the anti-war faction in the United States, women's organizations and Isolationists.

Japanese Firms

Compania Mexicana de Petroleo Laguna

The Compania Mexicana de Petroleo Laguna was formed in Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico, on May 14, 1934. It was granted a 95-year concession in the state of Veracruz and maintained a capital of one million pesos. It issued 10,000 shares of stock. The larger shareholders were Modesto C. Rolland, Pous Chazaro, Manager of the Banco Azucarero, and Dr. Kisso Tsuru of the Compania Internacional de Drogas S. A., also director of the Mitsui Company in Mexico City and director of the Taiheyo Petroleum Company, Tokyo, Japan. The Compania Mexicana de Petroleo Veracruzana S. A. was formed in October, 1935, in Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. Its capital was reported to amount to one million pesos and among its large shareholders were Dr. Kisso Tsuru, Carlos Almazan, Jesus M. Villasenor, Gregorio Lima, Augustin Gonzalez Palavicini and Pablo O. Alarcon.

Early in 1940 these companies were reorganized. The Compania Mexicana de Petroleo, which was financed by the Taiheyo Petroleum Company of Japan, became the holding company and its concessions were transferred to Compania Mexicana de Petroleo Veracruzana S. A., which took over all drilling operations. The prominent people in the management of this reorganization were Dr. Kisso Tsuru, Carlos Almazan, Modesto C. Rolland, and Dr. Francisco J. Mujica, ex-Minister of Communications. Information received indicates that the Compania Mexicana de Petroleo Veracruzana S. A. was started as a promotion scheme to attract Japanese capital to Mexico and the company never had the intention of actually exploiting Mexican oil fields. This organization was said to be utilized for the obtaining of military information and it was further reported that it maintained a large staff, mostly Japanese, which was sent to various parts of the country whenever any important work or projects such as the Tehuantepec Railroad or the construction of a pipe line across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec was undertaken. This staff was said to be entirely unfamiliar with the production of oil, which might indicate an ulterior motive of its persons. All the land controlled by the Compania Mexicana de Petroleo Veracruzana S. A. is located on or near the Gulf of Mexico and might possibly provide airport or submarine base facilities.

At the end of September, 1940, it became apparent that the activities of the Veracruzana Company resulted in a complete failure from the point of view of oil production, and oil exploitations were definitely uneconomic and all operations on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec were abandoned in May, 1941. Similar action took place in September, 1941, regarding the company's other oil properties.

This firm was and is regarded with suspicion. It is reported that it was turned over to Carlos Almazan, who is acting as a "cover"

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owner with Japanese interests still retaining control.

Compania Internacional de Drogas

This company was established in Mexico City as a stock company on April 15, 1932. The directors of this company, who are of Japanese nationality, are as follows: Dr. Kisso Tsuru, president and managing director; Seiskichiro Fujiska, Vice president; Chukichi Hayashi, treasurer and manager; Jiro Irbanoto, Secretary; Kokuto Tago, auditor.

Information received reflects that this company is controlled by Kakusai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha of Toyama, Japan.

Compania Internacional de Comercio, S. A.

This company, which was under the Directorship of Dr. Kisso Tsuru, had taken over the activities of the Compania Internacional de Drogas S. A. Information received indicates that the Compania Mexicana de Petroleo Veracruzana S. A. and the Compania Internacional de Comercio S. A. were primarily organized to seek military information and that they maintain a staff of members in excess of actual needs. It was further reported that the acquisitions of land by these companies were intended for the purpose of utilizing them for future Air and Submarine bases.

Turo Mining Company

The Turo Mining Company was recently organized by Dr. Kisso Tsuru, prior to his indictment by the Mexican Government. It obtained options on several mining companies, however, reports advise that it had done little mining on the property acquired.

Arrested and Repatriated Japanese

The following is a list received in June, 1942, of the personnel in the Japanese Legation in Mexico, who were removed from Mexico to the United States in February, 1942, pending repatriation and exchange for Mexican and American diplomats located in Japan:

His Excellency, Hoshiaki Miura, Minister
Her Excellency, Madame Miura
Three girls, 12, 11, and 5 years; one boy, 6 years
Miss Hatsu Mochimaru, nurse.

Baron Keizo Fumii - First Secretary
Baroness Fujii
Two boys, 7 years, 1 year and 7 months.
Miss Machi Nishioka, servant.

Hitoshi Satoh - Second Secretary
Madame Satoh

One girl, 1 year and 4 months.

Shigeoyshi Fujushima - Second Secretary

Shiochi Kaihara - Civil Attache

Colonel Yoshiaki Nishi - Military Attache

Madame Nishi

One girl, 11 years, one girl, 10 years

Miss Ryu Hiroso, servant.

Captain Kyoho Hamanaka - Naval Attache

Captain Tunezo Wati - Assistant Naval Attache

Katsuhiku Sameshima - Chancellor

Madame Sameshima

One girl, 5 years

Kozaburo Masuzawa - Chancellor

Madame Masuzawa

One girl, 1 year 8 months; one boy, 4 months

Masanao Noma - Chancellor

Madame Noma

One boy, 1 year 2 months

Miss Mitsu Sunoda, servant

Toru Yoshimisu - Chancellor

Masao Yoshidome - Chancellor

Hayao Machida - Chancellor

Shigeo Kuno - Press Attache

Yoshio Kobayashi - Chancellor

Tadasi Isii - Chancellor

Horiyuki Aya - Chancellor

Taketiyo Kimura - Chancellor

Saschiro Matsui - Chancellor

Hisasi Nakamura - Chancellor

Minoru Sibata - Chancellor

Kazime Kobayasi - Chancellor

Koyoso Ueno - Chancellor

Eliti Kubo - Chancellor

Hisakatu Kudo - Chancellor

Eijiro Nakayama - Clerk

Kozaburo Kataoka - In charge of the Consulate
General, Mexico, D. F.

Jiro Miyazawa - Consular Agent of Carrera, Mexicali,
B. C., Mexico.

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Japanese Repatriates

The following is a list of Japanese non-official nationals from the Republic of Mexico who were being considered for repatriation and who were to have left on an Exchange Vessel scheduled to depart New York on June 17, 1942:

Amaya, Hiroshi
Ando, Kentji
Fujioko, Michihoko
Horiuchi, Yoshio
Inouye, Masazo
Iyeda, Kozo
Kaneko, Shigeyasu
Kata, Yojuu
Kato, Heiji
Kato, Kyuataro
Kawahara, Kazuo
Kuba, Ikouzo
Kurita, Hideo Kurita
Kurita, Mrs. Sizue
Miyasaka, Shinichi
Miyasaka, Mrs. Toshie
Miyasaka, Yoshiko (Child 1 year)
Someya, Yoshiaka
Sugihara, Shigeyoshi
Takada, Yoshio
Usuji, Harumi
Waki, Miyoki
Yamaguchi, Fugao

The following Japanese nationals were repatriated from Mexico on May 26, 1942:

Nakamura, Matozo
Kahara, Sigeyasu Koneko Kozuo
Inouge, Masozo
Megasoko, Iwao
Hashimoto, Masao
Ando, Tokaji

Japanese arrested in Mexico

A report received on July 6, 1942 advised that the following Japanese were arrested by the Mexican police and are confined at Islas Marias:

Isaburo Hagamuchi: Arrested under the charge of espionage around Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua.

Federico Eideo Hamana: Arrested under the charge of

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espionage in the vicinity of the Tampico oil fields.

Masao Inuro: Arrested under the charge of espionage in Las Choapas, Veracruz.

Jiro Oikawa: Arrested under the charge of espionage in Tampico, Tamaulipas.

Torijo Sugawara: Arrested under the charge of inducing strikes among Mexican laborers at Tuxpan, Veracruz.

Information from a reliable source was received on June 9, 1942, advising that in the early part of that month the following Japanese were arrested:

Natsanave Nasao
Sone Yasaman
Toberto K. Tsuchiya
Alejandro Ito
Kadu D. Monita or Tomas Monita
Key Onuma
Miguel Onuma
Fusao Hayashi, Santiago, Ixcuintla, Nayarit
Sanjiro Strobishi Hajira, Mexicaltitlan, Nayarit

List of Japanese Agents - Contacts and Collaborators

The individuals in the following list are identified as Japanese agents, individuals who have collaborated with Japanese agents and the more important contacts of these agents who have assisted in the furtherance of Axis activity throughout Mexico.

ALMAZAN, INGENIERO CARLOS

The above individual has an office in Avenida Juarez, Mexico City, in the same building and adjoining that of Portes Gil, former President of Mexico. He is the head of the Cia. Mexicana de Petroleo Laguna and Cia. Petroleo Veracruzana. Information on hand reflects that he is closely connected with Dr. Kisso Tsuru, who is head of all Japanese Commercial enterprises in Mexico, and is an engineer by profession. He was a member of the reception committee which met Captain K. Hamanaka, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Mexico. His home was visited on the evening of March 26, 1942, by an informant who advised that he strongly expressed pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese sympathies. He appears to be very wealthy, maintaining an expensively furnished home and has a room in his home which is filled with Japanese art treasures which he explained were mostly gifts from high Japanese Government officials. He was accused of having been mixed up in the mercury smuggling activities of A. Z. Phillips, who is dealt with fully in this section.

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HABA, TOKICHI UMARA

The above individual owns a silk and notions store in San Luis Potosi and also claims to be an insurance salesman which causes him to do a considerable amount of traveling. He is reported to be an active Japanese agent and is the bearer of Japanese passport #525156 issued April 8, 1922, at Kanagawa, Japan. He arrived in Mexico in 1922 and his stated purpose was to make Mexico his residence. He gave as his reference in the United States, when desiring to enter this country, Dr. S. Furugochi of El Paso, Texas, who has since been arrested in El Paso and detained as an enemy agent.

HAN, LUIS YAMAMOTO

The above individual resides in Tampico, Mexico, at the corner of Altamira and Altamonte Streets. He owns and operates a tavern. Reports of suspicious actions by him have led to the belief that he is an active espionage agent. He has also been reported as being a former officer in the Japanese Imperial Army where he held the rank of Colonel. Information in the files failed to reflect whether or not this individual has been moved inland according to the Mexican decree requiring all enemy nationals to be removed from sea coast towns.

DIAZ, FRANCISCO POSADA

The above individual is the owner of La Nacional Diary Products Company located at Calle Guillermo Prieto #1, Mexico City. He resides at Calle Juana Ines de Cruz #99, Mexico City. He is one of the most active members of the Spanish Falange in Mexico City and utilizes his fleet of trucks for transporting Falange material to different towns outside of Mexico City. It has been reported from a reliable source that when the Japanese closed their Legation in Mexico City in December, 1941, they removed some very carefully wrapped and packed bundles and large wooden boxes of about one meter capacity. The majority of these boxes and bundles were turned over to the above individual who moved them in his truck, which is a grey Dodge bearing 1941 license plates G 36-39. He also used a yellow panel delivery truck bearing license plate G 99-75. He took most of the boxes and packages of his diary products company and on January 14, 1942, part of this shipment was transferred to a rented freight truck and shipped to Guadalajara, Mexico. Upon its arrival at Guadalajara, the material was transferred to still another truck and taken to some unknown place in the vicinity of Mazatlan. It is known that part of the material was taken to the above individual's home, and it is believed that it is still there.

ENDO, TETSUO

The above individual is the owner and operator of "La Violeta," a confectionary and fruit store located at #332 Calle Mejia, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. On January 10, 1942, he was reported to be closing out his store but on February 23, 1942, he was noted to have restocked his place and was doing business as usual. He is alleged to have disseminated Japanese propaganda in his district and is credited with having once remarked, "Japan has bought many high officers in the

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Mexican Army. Cardenas is pro-Axis and will follow up on the west coast and let the Japanese in. Now that Hong Kong has fallen, it won't be long until San Francisco will be doing the same."

Endo's place at the above address is reported to be a meeting place for pro-German and pro-Japanese Mexican sympathizers. It is not known at present whether Endo has been removed inland from Juarez according to Mexico's decree for moving Japanese nationals away from the United States border and coastal areas.

FUKAMASHI, MASAO

The above individual is a Japanese National, 40 years of age, married, and is included in a list of foreign nationals who did extensive traveling in Central America during January and May of 1941. He is also reported as being the Japanese paymaster in Mexico, a commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy, and a representative of the Mitsui Company of Japan. His mission in the Western Hemisphere was to buy material for the Japanese Army and probably to do intelligence work also. Information further reflects that he departed from Japan on February 10, 1941, and arrived in Manzanillo, Mexico, where he engaged in legitimate business transactions and bought war materials for Japan. His present whereabouts in Mexico is not known.

GARZA, COLONEL CIPRIANO VILLANUEVA

Colonel Cipriano Villanueva Garza, Chief of the Mexican Immigration Service in Mexicali, Baja California, is alleged to have received sums of money from the Japanese association in Mexicali, in return for a guarantee that Japanese nationals would not be molested or subjected to the strict regulations of his office.

This sum of money was said to have amounted to about 4,000 Mexican pesos monthly. Colonel Garza is said to have signed 218 Japanese registration receipts and sent them to the secretary of the Japanese association, who distributed them to the proper persons.

It is charged that at least 40% of the Japanese residents of this district do not have their immigration documents in order. Colonel Garza is said to have privately expressed his hatred for the United States and admiration for Germany a number of times. His wife, whose maiden name was Solezzi, a former native of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, is of Italian descent.

HAMANAKA, CAPTAIN KYOHO

The above individual, until he was repatriated along with other Japanese nationals, lived at Calle Juan Escutia 51, Mexico City. He was the Japanese Naval Attache to Mexico. Information on hand reflects that he speaks English well and enjoyed a good reputation and was popular with both the Japanese and Americans in Mexico City. His Naval record reflects that he was appointed Aide in the Training Squadron in December 1931 and was attached to the Naval Foreign Staff

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in August 1932. He was promoted to Commander in 1932 and as Aide to Admiral Kanji Kato who was a member of the Supreme War Council. In 1936, he was considered to be very friendly toward the United States and toward American Naval officers. He served as Naval Attache in Mexico until August 1939 when he was relieved by Captain Katsuya Sato of the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was reappointed as Naval Attache to Mexico in 1941 in which capacity he was serving when Mexico broke off relations with Japan December 8, 1941. He entered Mexico through El Paso, Texas, on July 5, 1941, and proceeded immediately to Mexico City where he was met at the railroad station by a reception committee which included many prominent Japanese among who was Dr. Kiso Tsuru, who has been reported as the directing head of all Japanese activities in Mexico.

It has been ascertained that immediately after the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan the above individual attempted to arrange for a substitute to be deported from Mexico in place of himself, if and when Mexican authorities ordered the expulsion of all Japanese diplomats. It has also been reported that shortly after the outbreak of war the above individual moved approximately twenty sealed boxes from his house to the Japanese Legation from which place they were then taken to an unknown address in Coyocan, D. F. or San Angel, D. F. According to information available, these boxes were stamped with Japanese characters, had a "Rising Sun" painted on the side, weighed about one hundred pounds each, and are alleged to have contained hand grenades.

It has also been reliably reported that shortly after the outbreak of the war Hamanaka sent three unidentified men on a trip ostensibly to "study the load limits and resistance of various sections of the Mexico City-Laredo Highway." It was reported that this group made a study relative to the damage which could be done by specified charges of high explosives at certain designated locations and that they made calculations as to the time necessary to clear the highways of debris caused by these explosives. The explosive to be used was apparently dynamite. The group made a similar survey concerning unidentified sections of the Southern Pacific Railway in Mexico.

It has also been reported that immediately prior to his departure from Mexico to the United States for internment he stated that Japan and her Allies had many friends in Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, and Argentina, but that they would not use these friends until the Japanese had won a complete victory in the Pacific. He further stated that his government could send one battleship, two heavy and two light cruisers, ten destroyers, and one airplane carrier to the port of Acapulco, Mexico, and land and maintain a force of ten thousand soldiers; that these soldiers could gain a foothold in the state of Guerrero, and this foothold could be held by using Zopilote canyon as a natural fortress and by blowing up the long concrete bridge across it which would completely cut off highway communication between Acapulco

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and outside sources. Hamanaka is alleged to have further stated that from this foothold the ten thousand Japanese soldiers could render aid to anti-United States political parties in Mexico and could take other measures against the United States and the present Mexican Government until the time should come for a complete Japanese victory over all its enemies. He is further alleged to have stated that through a Japanese victory in the Pacific and through her program for the Western Hemisphere, Mexico was going to be relieved of depending on the United States economically and politically and that she would and could depend upon Japan and her allies. He stated that Japan had no particular desire to do harm to Mexico and that it was only against the United States and against those in Mexico who insisted upon close collaboration with the United States that Japan would take retribution after her victory. Hamanaka left Mexico City February 18, 1942, and was repatriated to Japan via the United States. (See Invasion Section)

HASEGAWA, DR. TSUNESABURO

The above individual has been regarded in Juarez as a leader of the Japanese in that section for many years. He has been closely associated with Dr. Furugochi of El Paso, Texas, who is presently interned as an enemy alien in the United States. He is quoted as having said, "when Japan declares war on the United States, I will be the leader of the Japanese in Mexico." He owned and operated a grocery store called the Bella Vista located at #710 Calle Acacia, Ciudad Juarez. It has been reported that Japanese would meet at this address every night. It was further reported on several occasions that he owned and operated a high powered short wave radio by means of which he sent monthly reports to the Japanese Embassy at Mexico City. He was one of a group of thirteen Japanese who were arrested by the Mexican military authorities in Juarez on March 15, 1942. At the time of the arrest, a quantity of contraband including three radio receiving sets capable of world wide reception, fire arms, camera equipment and funds exceeding twenty thousand pesos were confiscated. Information is not yet available as to the final disposition to be made of the group, but they are presently interned in Mexico as dangerous enemy aliens.

IEDA, DR. L. K., with aliases, LUCAS KOZO YEDA, LUCAS KOZO YIDA, M. M. YEDA, M. M. YIDA, M. M. IEDA, KABOSO YEDA, KABOSO YIDA, KABOSO IEDA, I. K. YEDA, I. K. YIDA, I. K. IEDA.

According to information available, it appears that the above individual came to Mexico in 1926. He established a medical clinic in Navojoa Sonora, Mexico. He founded the Cooperative Day, Pesca del Camaron (Shrimp Fishing Cooperative) on the Pacific coast and was the official representative of the Nippon Suisan Kahyo. He obtained a 50,000 peso fund for the Nippon Suisan Kahyo for hydrographic studies and geologic studies along the coast of Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Chiapas (the entire Pacific coast of Mexico). These "studies" were carried out by officers of the Japanese Navy.

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Other information concerning the above individual reflects that he is regarded as a very poor physician but was the recognized leader of all the Japanese in Navojoa and vicinity. It is reported that he did quite a bit of unexplained traveling and this has strengthened the belief that he was engaged in espionage activities. It has been determined that Dr. IEDA is a naturalized Mexican citizen and was evacuated to Mexico City from Sonora on May 19, 1942. While in Mexico City his address was Calle Saltillo #70. Dr. IEDA was included in a group of Axis nationals who departed from Mexico to the United States on May 28, 1942 to be repatriated to Japan.

IJIMA, RICARDO S.

The above individual formerly owned and operated a drug store in Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico, but his name appeared on a list of evacuees that were ordered to evacuate inland from the State of Colima. The above individual has been reported as probably being the source of intelligence reports regarding British and United States ships. It has been stated that this was done through the means of a private radio but no verification of the above reports are reflected in the files. The above subject was moved from Manzanillo to Guadalajara on March 5, 1942.

IWAMOTO, DR. LUCAS M.

The above individual, a successful dentist in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, maintains a dental office on the corner of Serdan and Avazola Streets, Hermosillo. He is said to have acted for the Japanese Consul in Guaymas in taking care of the interests of the Japanese people around Hermosillo. He has a family consisting of a wife and three children in Tokyo, Japan, who returned there from Mexico in 1939. In July, 1940, Iwamoto made a trip to Tokyo, ostensibly to see his family and returned to Mexico in March, 1941.

He is said to be in comfortable financial circumstances and is reported to have personal custody of his funds which he had gathered together prior to the freezing of Axis funds by the Mexican Government.

He was once accused of espionage activity in an article which appeared in the American magazine, "Ken." It is further reported that he has acted as intelligence officer for the Japanese Government for many years but that since the outbreak of the present war, he has curtailed his espionage activities and nothing suspicious has been noted recently.

It was reliably ascertained that Dr. Iwamoto does not anticipate being required to move inasmuch as he recently obtained his Mexican citizenship papers. He presently has new equipment in his dental office valued at \$10,000 and also owns a truck farm in Ures.

During a conversation Iwamoto stated that during his trip to Japan he had taken a much needed rest and had also taken some courses in dental work. He also mentioned the fact that his oldest boy was only 17 and would not be forced to join the army until he was 20.

He denied that he had ever been an official representative of the Japanese Government and also denied that he had ever carried on any espionage activities for Japan. He appeared, however, to be quite well informed on all propaganda material and corrected an informant on minor details concerning the selling of an oil refinery near Santa Barbara, California as well as giving a detailed account concerning the alleged torpedoing of a ship only twenty minutes after it was launched on the East Coast of the United States.

Iwamoto stated also that the war would last this year only and that San Francisco eventually would be bombed..

It was reported on March 12, 1942, that the Mexican Government was keeping the above individual under observation.

KATO, MIJASAKA

This individual owns a celluloid factory at Avenida San Antonio #337 Mexico City, and has been in Mexico for many years. It has also been reported that he is owner of a store called "El Nuevo Japon" in Mexico City. From a reliable source of information, it has been ascertained that immediately after the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan, Captain Kyoho Hamanaka, the Japanese Naval Attache at Mexico City, attempted to arrange for a substitute to be deported from Mexico in place of himself when and if the Mexican authorities ordered the expulsion of all Japanese diplomats. According to the information, should Hamanaka fail in his effort to obtain a substitute and actually be expelled from Mexico, the above individual would then be the chief representative and "contact" of the Japanese Government in Mexico. It was further stated that the above individual would not be expelled from Mexico with the Embassy officials inasmuch as he had no diplomatic status.

KINYA, K. ANDO AND KUHA, YKUNZO

The two individuals above formerly resided in Tampico but have since moved to Mexico City where their last known address was Avenida Insurgentes 470. These two individuals have been reported as having been engaged in exploratory work of a geophysical nature for the Laguna Petroleum Company which is owned and controlled by Japanese interests in Mexico. Prior to this they did the same type of work for the Veracruzana Oil Company which is also Japanese owned and controlled. Information on hand further reflects that these two individuals are active espionage agents and that they receive the funds necessary to support their activities directly from the Japanese Government through the medium of a Japanese Fishing Company which has branches in numerous American and Central American countries. No recent information is available as to the activities or present whereabouts of the two above individuals.

KONISHI, DR. ICHINOSUKE NISHIMURA

The above individual has been reported as being a Japanese doctor who

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resides at Calle Diaz Miron #510, Tampico, Mexico, where he has a dental clinic. It has been noted that his dental clinic could not possibly support the large expenditures of money that he formerly made. It has been further noted that he exercised a great amount of influence among his countrymen and was a very active propagandist for the totalitarian powers. He is alleged to be one of the directors of the Sociedad de Japonesa whose membership rolls include the most pro-Axis individuals in Tampico. He is reported to have maintained direct communication with Japanese cells throughout the Republic of Mexico. It is further reported that Konishi was arrested on April 14, 1942, by Mexican Military authorities and sent to Tres Marias Islas, the Mexican penal institution off the west coast of Mexico.

KUNO, SIGEO alias Shigeo Kuno

The above individual is 41 years of age, a Japanese national and married. He is reported as being the manager of the Domei News Agency in Mexico City and as an inspector of Japanese Consulates. Information in the files reflects that he did extensive travelling throughout Central America between January, 1941, and July, 1941. Although there is no definite information available which would indicate that Kuno was engaged in espionage activities, he was regarded with suspicion inasmuch as he was highly respected by all Japanese and was closely connected with the Japanese Consulates throughout Central America. He was included in a list of Japanese who were sent to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. to await repatriation to Japan. He was listed as Press attache.

KUTUGATA, JOSE

The above individual resides at Quinta P. Suarez #457, North Monterrey, Mexico. He operates a clothing store and manufacturing shop at Tapia #540 Pte., Monterrey. He has been reported as being extremely pro-Axis and is believed to be the chief source of information in Monterrey for the Japanese Government. He has been reported as having extracted money from local Chinese residents by threatening to have their relatives in Japanese-occupied territory terrorized. He is presently on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and holds naturalization certificate #240 which was issued on August 10, 1928.

MINAKATA, JESUS

The above individual is the owner of the Minakata soap factory in Guadalajara and is a naturalized Mexican citizen. He is the former Japanese Consul in Guadalajara and maintains a fleet of six expensive automobiles which he uses in his business and social activities. It is reported that he receives large quantities of mail from all parts of Mexico and in answering this mail he does not post any of it at the local post office but personally takes it to the departing trains for posting. He is alleged to be the leader among the Japanese in this area and it is reported that upon arrival in Guadalajara most Japanese look to Minakata for advice and guidance. It has also been reported that on the night of December 17, 1941, Captain Hamanaka, Attache of the Japanese Legation in Mexico, visited in the home of Minakata. Upon departing from Guadalajara

on the night of December 29, 1941, Captain Hamanaka took with him one of Minakata's automobiles.

NAITOH, HACHIRO

The above individual owned and operated a hardware store in Manzanillo, Mexico. In February, 1942, he was alleged to have stated that the Japanese had plans to bomb the cities of San Diego and San Francisco during the latter part of February or the first part of March, 1942, when the California coast was subject to heavy fogs. He is alleged to have further stated that the plans for these raids had already been perfected and would be carried out with the aid of carrier based airplanes and that these raids would be conducted without regard for the loss of the carrier or the airplanes therefrom. He is also alleged to have a daughter who is employed in the telephone exchange in Manzanillo. A subsequent report advised that Naitoh has closed his hardware store and moved to Pihuamo, Jalisco, where he is operating a mica mine.

NOMURA, JORGE

The above individual resides at Guerrero #513, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He has been reported as operating a small restaurant at Pino Suarez #1363, Nuevo Laredo. Information further reflects that he is alleged to sleep in his restaurant and does not do more than five pesos worth of business per day and is obviously in the restaurant business for a "blind." On March 30, 1942, he is alleged to have stated that "the committee" was "taking care" of the Chief of Mexican Immigration in Juarez, Chihuahua, and also the Chief of the Military Garrison at that place and that for ten thousand pesos the Japanese in the vicinity of Juarez would not be required to move back the required one hundred kilometers from the frontier. He is alleged to receive his mail under an assumed name in Nuevo Laredo and one source of information advises that he is suspected as being engaged in smuggling or connected with an espionage ring. On April 14, 1942, he received a telegram from Omangzuki Sakagudri saying, "Shell has not arrived yet. Send quickly, what are you doing?"

OCE, KINASHITA MORIMATU

On February 14, 1942, the above named Japanese, who stated that he came to Mexico City from Mazatlan, Mexico, became intoxicated and stated that he had to communicate with one of his fellow workers who was located on the Island of Attou which he stated was one of the islands of the Aleutian chain. He is alleged to have further stated that the material necessary for a Japanese raid on the Panama Canal would be forthcoming and that it was presently being stored at Tumaco, Colombia, which is located on the Pacific coast of Colombia close to the border of Ecuador. The above information was made available to General Rojo Rello, Chief of the Mexican Military Intelligence Service and through his office the above individual was detained at the Mexican prison of Santiago to ascertain more information concerning the above raid on the Panama Canal. He was held for three days, during which

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time he was subjected to a most severe line of questioning by the Mexican authorities in endeavoring to ascertain more information. However, no amplifying information was obtained. He denied having any knowledge of Tumaco, Colombia, or even knowing the geographical location of the countries of Colombia and Ecuador. He was released and placed under surveillance but to date no additional information has been obtained concerning him. Subsequent investigation has failed to indicate any basis for his story.

PHILLIPS, A. Z. alias Abraham Zalki Phillips, Abraham Phillips, Abraham Zalki Phillipowsky, Abraham Zalki Phillips Etka.

There are innumerable references indicating widespread suspicion of Phillips, whose activities as a commercial agent of the Japanese Government in Mexico have made him notorious and caused his arrest on at least one occasion. Most of these references deal with the activities of Phillips as a promoter and exporter, dealing in strategic materials on behalf of the Japanese Government. Phillips' activities will be set out under separate categories as indicated by his efforts at various times to obtain strategic materials for export to Japan and possibly to Germany via Japan. He is presently at liberty on bail, having been charged with violating a Mexican criminal statute in attempting to smuggle contraband mercury aboard a Japanese ship at Manzanillo, Mexico in October, 1941.

EFFORT TO PURCHASE COBALT IN CANADA FOR EXPORT TO JAPAN,
WITH ULTIMATE DESTINATION - GERMANY

During 1940, Phillips attempted to purchase a large quantity of cobalt from Canada through the Pan American Distributors, 29 Broadway, New York City. Involved in this deal with Phillips was Arthur Briscoe and a lawyer, Carl Shapiro, both of New York City. The cobalt was intended for re-shipment from the United States to Mexico, thence to Japan, and thence to Germany.

The only reason the export of this valuable commodity, which is essential for the manufacture of various munitions, was considered was because the Customs Department of the Canadian Government received a declaration, from Pan American Distributors that it was for the use of the consignee, and not for re-shipment elsewhere. It developed that Briscoe had been contacted by Shapiro and requested to furnish details of black cobalt oxide and also its market value.

Shapiro later advised an individual that Briscoe was in touch with some dealers from Mexico who were acting for the Japanese Government and were willing to pay \$4.00 per pound for the metal F.O.B., New York City. The informant stated to Shapiro that the metal could be obtained if full details as to the principals in the deal were submitted in order to comply with the export permits and licenses. Shapiro then suggested that if they could "fake" shipping receipts, bills of lading, and so forth, and produce them to the Mexican dealers, they could collect

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\$50,000 from, to quote the expression "a bunch of spies." The informant declined to do this and stated that he intended reporting the entire matter to the authorities, whereupon Shapiro replied that he would be willing to assist the authorities in any way possible, and that Briscoe had already been in touch with the American authorities regarding the matter. Shapiro then advised that the purchasers were supposed to be a syndicate, known as the Pan American Distributors, or Pan American Exporters, with offices at 29 Broadway, New York City.

Abraham Z. Phillips, a Mexican citizen and resident of Mexico City, had deposited \$56,000 in New York Bank which was to be paid to Briscoe on the production of proper credentials which would establish that 23,000 pounds of black cobalt oxide concentrate had been received. Phillips controlled the capital of Pan American Distributors and made several trips between New York City and Mexico by air, while working on the deal.

The Pan American Distributors proposed purchasing forty tons of metallic cobalt, 97 to 99%, ostensibly for shipment to Pan American Distributors, New York City, but actually for ultimate shipment via Mexico to Japan and Germany. The initial shipment was to consist of ten tons for which the sum of \$56,000 was instantly available. Subsequent letters of credit for similar amounts would be forthcoming, when an additional ten ton shipment was ready. The financing of the shipments of cobalt was to be done by Japan through the Yokohama Specie Bank, although payment was to be made by a letter of credit on the Manufacturing Trust & Company, New York City.

It was ascertained that the Pan American Distributors was operated by Carl E. Lucke and Ben Sagor. The firm had been in existence for about three years at that time and it was said that these two men were interested in practically any kind of a questionable deal involving a profit. Also, that both Sagor and Lucke were completely unscrupulous and would "sell out anybody."

Ben Sagor, 29 Broadway, New York City, originally met Phillips in Mexico City through Carl Lucke. In November, 1940, Phillips came to New York and asked Sagor if it would be possible for him to purchase a supply of cobalt for Phillips, as he wanted to re-ship it to Japan, inasmuch as he had a contract with the Japanese Government. Briscoe was in the office at the time and stated that he had contacts in Canada, and, through pressure in the Irish Parliament, could get the cobalt and ship it from Canada without any trouble.

Phillips gave Briscoe \$1,500 to make the preliminary arrangements. Briscoe went through various motions, tending to indicate to Phillips that he had made such arrangements and Phillips returned to Mexico City, leaving all the transactions with Briscoe in the hands of Sagor. The arrangement was that Briscoe was to get three per cent of the total sale price, and Sagor, acting as agent, was also to receive three per cent.

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Sagor stated that he knew that up to December 31, 1940, there was no restriction on the shipment of cobalt to Japan, believing, however, that on that date such restriction would go into effect. It should be noted that such restrictions were to be restrictions on shipments of cobalt from the United States. However, the Canadian Government, during the entire year of 1940, would not export cobalt to the United States which was known to be destined for Japan or Germany.

Briscoe received a total of \$3,300 from Sagor before it was discovered that Briscoe was not dealing with anybody in Canada for the purchase of cobalt. Sagor, with Phillips' assent, turned all the facts over to a United States Attorney, and suit is presently pending against Briscoe for the \$3,300, which, according to Briscoe, is tied up in Canada by the licensing commission.

It was stated that in 1937, Briscoe had been negotiating for the sale of arms to the Dutch East Indies, and through unscrupulous work on the part of Pan American Distributors and Phillips, Briscoe lost certain commissions, and as a result was not very friendly toward them. Subsequently, when Briscoe learned that Phillips was trying to make a deal for cobalt in Canada, he developed a scheme whereby shipping documents would be "fakes," and on the strength of these "faked" documents, obtain the remittance from Canada of the \$56,000 which could then be seized by the Canadian authorities.

Sagor has advised that Phillips originally began business as a junk dealer. He subsequently married a Mexican woman, by whom he has three children. He has had dealings with the Japanese Government for several years, which dealings began with the sale of quicksilver to Japan and Manchukuo about the start of the present war.

Sagor stated that he knew the cobalt was going to Japan but did not give any thought as to whether it might be going to Germany. The plan was to ship the cobalt from Canada to New York City, and there trans-ship it to Japan.

DEALINGS OF PHILLIPS WITH JAPAN THROUGH AMERICAN EXPORT COMPANY

Information was received from a confidential source in September, 1939, that the American Export Company, S. A., located at Isabel de Catolica Street #33 had been organized by Abraham Z. Phillips, a Polish Jewish Mexican citizen and Alexander Kleyff, a German Jew, also said to be a Mexican citizen. Associated with them was a Mexican Senator, Jose Maria Devila and another Mexican Senator, name unknown. This company was working in conjunction with a Japanese agent named Tukio Nagamatsu, located at Rinconado de San Diego, Mexico City. At that time they were negotiating to barter oil, gasoline and kerosene in exchange for soy beans and raw silk. When they first started they only had one boat, which was operating under British registry.

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Cargoes were taken on at Mexican Gulf ports as a rule. However, when the Company was unable to complete a cargo of oil at Tampico, Mexico, it was known to complete the cargo of oil from the Eastern States Refining Company, Houston, Texas. This latter company had a contract with the Mexican Government to purchase and refine Mexican oil. The American Export Company at that time was attempting to obtain large contracts with Japan through the Japanese agent referred to above, and, if successful, they were going to charter a number of tankers for the service. The Japanese, Tukio Nagamatsu, Phillips and Kleyff had several conferences with the officials of the Eastern States Refining Company.

Information was later received that Enrique Estrada, Jose Maria Davila and Miguel Aleman, all Mexican Government officials, had been connected with the American Export Company. However, early in 1941, they withdrew from it and at that time it was fully owned by Phillips and Kleyff.

Mexican Governmental officials ascertained in April, 1941, that Japanese sources had deposited at the Banco de Mexico, 1,500,000 pesos to the account of the American Export Company.

It was reported that Phillips purchased and shipped to Japan about 75% of the mercury sold in Mexico during 1940. The Mexican authorities indicated that as a result of his activities as an agent for the Japanese Government, they were investigating Phillips. It was reported that if he were found not to be a Mexican citizen, he probably would be deported.

Phillips was formerly associated with Sam Katz and Lionel Delkowitz, both of whom enjoy questionable reputations in Mexico.

The American Export Company dealt in the buying of minerals and metals for export from the Pacific Coast to Japan, but it was reported that there was some connection between the American Export Company and the Pan American Trading Corporation of New York. It was also reported that there was a possibility that the ultimate destination of the minerals and metals purchased by the American Export Company was Germany, with Japan serving as a "front" purchaser. The Pan American Trading Company was reported as being the official purchasing company for the German Reich, its representative in Mexico City being Joachim Hertzlett.

It was further reported that Phillips had contacts in the Laguna Oil Company and the Veracruzana Petroleum Company, both of which have offices in Mexico City and both of which were Japanese-owned and financed.

CONTRABAND MERCURY SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN

Phillips was involved in various attempts to smuggle mercury to Japan in 1941. In all probability he succeeded in smuggling large quantities of this valuable and strategic metal.

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Exportation of strategic materials, including mercury, was banned in Mexico by Executive Decree on July 10, 1941. On the night of October 4, 1941, Mexican officials, at the instance of American and British Consuls in Manzanillo, examined 347 "drums of bronze" being loaded aboard the Japanese ship "Azuma Maru" in that port. Examination of the drums revealed 1,735 flasks of mercury valued at approximately \$347,000. Contraband zinc bars marked "Rosita" and various quantities of copper were also discovered in the drums. The drums of "bronze" had been shipped from the warehouse of Abraham Z. Phillips, and were said to have been the property of one S. Nagabuchi. The shipment was billed to Antonio Llorens, customs broker at Manzanillo who was personally supervising the loading of the drums on the ship. Jose Basurto, brother-in-law of Phillips, had consigned the shipment to Manzanillo. Further investigation revealed that the ship had unloaded a cargo of artificial silk before taking on the drums.

Phillips, Basurto, Llorens and another person named Jose Obregon, as well as two Japanese named Zusuki and Zousa, were immediately arrested on charges of violating the Mexican customs regulations. The contraband material was seized by the government and mining operations at "La Hedionda Mine," owned by Colonel Bolivar Sierra, from which a large amount of the mercury had come, were suspended by the Mexican Government pending an investigation.

It was found that the mercury was packed in five cylinder lots in ordinary fifty-gallon metal gasoline drums. These drums were lined with lead. There were 347 drums, each containing five cylinders of mercury, the total shipment being 1,735 cylinders of mercury valued at approximately \$347,000. The shipment was contained in two railroad cars which were shipped to a siding near the steamship loading docks about midnight, October 3, 1941. Efforts were made to load the drums on a barge destined to the ship when one of the drums was opened at the insistence of one of the customs officers. A great many efforts were made by various individuals to cause the release of this shipment.

On October 6, 1941, it was reported that a meeting was held in a private room at Manolo Restaurant in Mexico City which was attended by Pedro Chapa, official of Pan American Airways, Frederick G. Valdez, Director of Customs for the Mexican Government, and a Japanese who was probably Dr. Kisso Tsuru, reported to be the Japanese "fixer" of Mexico. It was stated that Chapa was representing General Francisco Mujica whose services had been enlisted to obtain the release of the mercury, and that he had been requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury, Suarez, in an attempt to obtain from him an order to release the mercury. Valdez stated that it meant 10,000 pesos to him. General Mujica was vitally interested in obtaining the release of the mercury but did not desire to appear openly in the matter. He is reported to have stated that if the mercury could be released and shipped from Manzanillo to Lower California, he would guarantee to get it out of that place and on to a Japanese boat.

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It is known that Phillips had accumulated vast amounts of mercury which he had refused to sell the American Government. It is also known that Colonel Bolivar Sierra, financed by Phillips, had also accumulated a great quantity of mercury. It is definitely known that Sierra had over 500 flasks of mercury stored in his home in Mexico City.

There was another shipment of contraband mercury en route to Manzanillo at the time of the seizure mentioned above. The car which contained this shipment was stopped at Guadalajara, Mexico due to the seizure of the other shipment. An attempt was made to divert this car and send it to Tampico, Mexico. However, the shipment was seized at Tampico and was found camouflaged in the same manner as the original shipment and consisted of 640 flasks of mercury.

Recent information has been received to the effect that A. Z. Phillips intends to regain possession of the seized mercury shipment by employing legal process, political pressure and, if necessary, bribery of Mexican officials. It has been reliably ascertained that a brief has been prepared by A. Z. Phillips' lawyer, Romero Topete, of Mexico, D. F., and that this brief was handed President Manuel Avila Camacho by his brother, Mazimino Avila Camacho, who allegedly had solicited the aid of the President in granting the release requested by Phillips in his brief.

It was reported that the brief prepared by Attorney Romero Topete for Phillips states as follows:

"Export license is requested of the Customs Department covering determined quantities of metals which were held for legal inspection. The persons in charge of shipping said metals were confused concerning the drums which contained the metals declared for export with other drums which contained mercury. The Customs Inspectors unfortunately did not examine the merchandise for which an export permit had been requested, with the result that the shippers were charged with attempted contraband. Once the shipment had been placed aboard ship with the declaration as made to the Customs, this shipment was denounced as contraband, was searched, and as has been previously stated, it was found that the merchandise had been improperly manifested.

"If the merchandise in question in accordance with the Customs Laws, had been inspected by the Customs Department when it was received, the case would have had little importance, as the materials contained therein which were covered by an export ban would have been held and the barrels could have been exported simply by modifying the declaration covering the entire shipment. However, as has been previously stated, this shipment of merchandise was not inspected when received by the Customs in order to make it appear that there was intent

to ship contraband material and thereby cause the shipper grave consequences.

"In the instant case the Agent of the Attorney General's Office should drop the charges against the shipper for the following reasons:

"Because the existence of an error made by his Department is obvious. The Attorney General's Office requested seizure of the merchandise, which constitutes an arbitrary act on the part of the authorities against individual guarantees.

"In instant case the Attorney General's Office, after having reviewed said case, should have returned the merchandise to its owner in view of the fact that there was obviously no intended contraband. As a precedent in instant case there can be cited the case of Colima, where the authorities ordered the merchandise involved to be returned to its owner. In both cases, that of Colima and that of Tampico, the only charge that could be brought against the owner is one involving tariff concerning improper declaration of merchandise or legal action of any character."

It was reported that President Camacho declined to give the matter any consideration and told his brother, Maximino, if all the allegations of the memorandum were true, Phillips did not need his influence, or that of anyone else, to aid in recovering the seized shipment of contraband mercury.

It has been ascertained that in 1941 a credit of \$325,500 was made available for F. Yamaguchi, the Mitsubishi representative at Mexico City. T. Kobayoshi and F. Yamaguchi had a joint account in the Banco Aboumrad and the \$325,500 was placed to the credit of this account. This money was all drawn out in cash over a period of sixty days and was used to purchase, through Phillips, the contraband mercury that was seized at Manzanillo.

It should be noted that the attempted smuggling of strategic metals by Phillips was in direct violation of the agreement reached between Mexico and the United States.

Phillips and his co-conspirators are presently at large on bail. A source of unknown reliability has stated that the investigator sent by the Mexican Department of Gobernacion was afraid to go into the facts of the case and that he would be disciplined if he became too inquisitive. It was further reported that Llorens had paid Alfonso Garcia Gonzalez, Chief of the Secret Service, ten thousand pesos to clear Phillips and Llorens.

It has been established that a shipment of mercury was smuggled aboard the "Heiyo Maru" at Manzanillo between September 16 and September 18, 1941. A total of 203 flasks of mercury were reported in the warehouse of Llorens on September 1, and removed to his home on September 6. The shipment aboard the "Heiyo Maru" included 50 tons of "bronze" in the form of drums and cases, shipped by Phillips, and 153 bales of cotton weighing 35 tons, which is excessively heavy for such material.

A Mexican Customs official who was stationed at Acapulco, Mexico in April, 1941, stated that a large shipment of contraband mercury was loaded aboard the "Heiyo Maru" in Acapulco at that time. Shipping records show that the vessel was in the port on April 28, 1941. It should be noted that the Japanese, Shorodu Nakabuchi, who is believed to have shipped the contraband mercury discovered at Manzanillo in October of 1941, has had close connections with Phillips from whose warehouse the mercury was sent.

Additional evidences indicate that Phillips smuggled other quantities of contraband to the Japanese during 1941. During the first two months of 1941, he supplied three shipments of boxes of steel, nickel and chromium to Japanese ships, according to official Customs manifests. None of these shipments were labeled as mercury and the small amount of minerals shipped by Phillips during this period and throughout 1941, according to the manifests, appears suspicious in view of his close connections with Japanese interests.

Various sources and informants have indicated that they suspected Phillips of hiding flasks of mercury in cargoes otherwise labeled. It is believed that Phillips was engaged in widespread smuggling operations throughout the period. He was reported as being at liberty in Mexico City in January and February of 1942; as having been released from custody on a writ of habeas corpus following the Manzanillo incident, pending formal prosecution.

The following is a little background of some of the prominent associates of Phillips. In March, 1941, he entertained two prominent Japanese industrialists, Hajime Kobayoshi, Manager of Mitsubishi and representative of the Japanese War Office, and one Masao Fukamachi, Manager of Mitsui and a representative of the Japanese Admiralty. These gentlemen arrived in Manzanillo on March 11, 1941, and were entertained for ten days by Phillips.

General Enrique Estrada, who is associated with Phillips in the American Export Company, is at present the Manager of the Mexican National Railways. While in exile in the United States, Estrada was convicted of violation of the Neutrality Statutes. Estrada was associated further with Phillips in guaranteeing Cia. Constructores y Pavimentadora, owned by two alleged Italian agents, Carlos and Mario Oriani. Phillips' entire background consistently ties him with individuals whose sympathies

in the present conflict are definitely on the side of the Axis powers.

SUBTERFUGE USED TO SHIP ALUMINUM TO JAPAN

It was reported by a reliable, confidential source that the following method was used by A. Z. Phillips to ship aluminum to Japan.

La Consolidada SA Iron and Steel Foundries acquired in 1936 quantities of materials and machinery. Among this material were four large aluminum tanks about seven meters long and three meters in diameter. About the 20th of January, 1941, one Jaime Chernitzky, owner of a concern to buy scrap iron and steel, located at Calle Cuauhtemoczin #238 prevailed upon the Consolidada to sell him these tanks for \$14,000. The real buyer of this material was A. Z. Phillips and he used Chernitzky as a dummy buyer.

The tanks were shipped by rail from Mexico, D. F. to the port of Manzanillo. The sender was A. Z. Phillips and they were consigned to Antonio Llorens for export to Yokohama, Japan. The total weight was 14,600 kilograms and the freight amounted to \$600.75. It should be noted that had these tanks been shipped in the manner that any normal business man would have shipped them, that is, as scrap aluminum, the charges would have amounted to only \$315.91.

When the aluminum tanks arrived in Manzanillo they were broken up into small pieces and shipped as scrap aluminum. It was reported that special instructions had been issued to the Mexican Custom Authorities in Manzanillo forbidding the exportation of these aluminum tanks. However, it was found that the Custom Authorities in Manzanillo had permitted the exportation of the aluminum scrap because they were unaware that this scrap was the tanks which were mentioned in the order prohibiting their exportation. The aluminum was loaded on the Japanese vessel SS Azuma Maru which sailed May 8, 1941.

It appears from the information in the file that by this subterfuge the shipment was made despite efforts on the part of the Mexican Government to prevent the aluminum going to Japan.

ASSOCIATION OF PHILLIPS' COMPANY PETROLEOS S. A. WITH THE JAPANESE

The files reflect considerable information relative to the close association between the company Petroleos Leon S. A., of Mexico City, whose telegraphic address is Petleonea, and various company and government officials in Japan. It has been reported that the Japanese Government used secret service funds to provide the excess of the true selling price of various strategic materials over the ostensible selling price. For instance, on October 25, 1940 the Japanese, Nagonateu, sent a message to Petroleos S. A. to the effect that the difference between \$64,000 and \$47,000 which was the excess paid for

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200 flasks of mercury was to be considered private service funds to be remitted to some place in China. The difference in the amount paid by the Japanese resulted from the paying of \$320.00 per flask of mercury as compared with the regular market price of \$235.00 per flask. The information received indicated that the excess funds paid for the mercury were to be used in Mexico.

The messages that were transmitted between individuals in Japan and the Petroleos Leon Company indicated that two Japanese, Hajaime Kobashi said to be the Manager of Nitsubishi and representative of the Military Department of Masaoch Fukomchi, said to be Manager of the Mitsui Company and representative of the Navy Department, went to Mexico on the SS Heiyo Maru. They had a letter of introduction from Funimuga Fujii and about 10 million dollars for funds. As previously mentioned these individuals were entertained by Phillips for ten days. It was reported that the differences between the prices of other material such as cobalt metal, fero-tungsten and fero-venadium were handled in the same manner as the differences in prices given for mercury. These prices were considerably in excess of the United States quotations.

Reliable, confidential informants stated that Petroleos Leon S. A. has been observed to have been negotiating shipments of mercury, copper, zinc, metallic cobalt and many other strategic metals to Japan probably for Germany. The principal partner in the concern is A. Z. Phillips and he was said to be financed by Japanese interests. Phillips was reported to be interested in some manner in Centralamer S. de R. L. which is also known as Penimex S. A., Pan American Import and Export of Mexico City. This company was reported to have been concerned in shipments of mercury to Japan as follows:

Four hundred thirty flasks on the SS Vensit Maru, which left Los Angeles on January 31, 1941.

Four hundred thirty flasks on the SS Nex Maru which left Los Angeles on the same date.

This latter vessel also contained ferro-chrome, "high speed" stell and copper consigned by A. Z. Phillips to the Government of Manchukuo, notifying Mitsubishi, Heinkiang; and nickel from A. Z. Phillips consigned to order. It appears interesting to note the tone of the orders directed from individuals in Japan to Petleonsa. For instance in an order to Petleonsa, January 25, 1941 it was stated in part as follows:

"In that time you must offer all quotations including our commission 5% sure as a rule because we need several expenses for this business privately also you remind that never talk about this.

" When you received \$250,000 you must arrange to ship quickly forty tons of ferro-tungsten five tons of ferro-Vanadium, 92

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cases 23,000 pounds Metallic Cobalt in the first contract with Manchukuo if you fail shipment our Government will investigate your responsibility strictly with several dreadful methods so that please ship out them as soon as possible and telegram name steamer sailing date sure."

On August 8, 1941 a reliable, confidential informant in reporting the activities of the American Export Company stated that it was one of the most dangerous firms in Mexico relative to National Defense.

On October 7, 1941 it was reported by another Government Agency that Phillips as head of Petroleos Leon S. A. was reported to associate with a number of Japanese in Mexico principally those connected with El Kato and Company and that he was engaged in importing soy beans and caustic soda from Japan for resale in Europe and the United States. The proceeds of these sales were used for the purchase of mercury and other commodities for the Japanese. He had recently made from \$60,000 to \$100,000 in a deal involving mercury and tungsten and that he had been cashing afterwards \$5,000 checks in scattered branch banks around Mexico.

On September 23, 1941 it was reported by a reliable, confidential informant that the Japanese vessel, Heiyo Maru took aboard at the Port of Manzanillo an enormous quantity of oil and water for a 22 day crossing to Japan and also an undetermined amount of "bronze," 11 railroad cars of rosin and 300 liter drums of snow white petroleum, all of which was consigned to Japan by Phillips. The petrolatum had been purchased in the United States by Petroleos Mexicanos, which is the Mexican Government owned oil company and then resold in Mexico to Phillips.

Phillips also tried to ship 200 flasks of mercury on this vessel but was not permitted to do so.

In addition to the above information regarding Phillips there are numerous other references in the file from various sources indicating belief on the part of these sources that Phillips has been and still is acting against the interests of the United States and in the interest of Japan and Germany.

In May, 1942, the subject was in Monterrey, buying mercury, destination unknown. His address was reported to be Isabel la Catolica #33, Mexico, D. F.

ROLLAND, MODESTO C.

Modesto C. Rolland is a Sub-Secretary of the Department of Economy in Mexico but has become closely allied with Japanese capital and interests. He was formerly president and general manager of the Veracruzana Oil Company, of which stock he owns twenty-four per cent, and it is reported that he still holds this office despite his official governmental position. Moreover, he had signed a concession granting to this oil company a huge acreage of land, which action was

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highly questionable and was later nullified by his own government. Inasmuch as it has been reported that the purpose of this concession was to obtain for the Japanese land which would be strategically important for espionage purposes, Rolland himself may be engaged in Japanese commercial espionage activities.

RUFFO, ANTONIO

The above individual, a resident of La Paz, Baja California, is reputed to be one of the wealthiest businessmen in La Paz, and owns the largest general store in this vicinity, as well as a private bank, which is not subject to banking regulations, and a garage. These enterprises are coordinated under the name of "La Perla de la Paz." It has been reported that the above individual receives copies of all telegrams addressed to Americans living in La Paz and possibly copies of all mail addressed to them as well. He is characterized as being an extremely clever business man who started in business together with his two brothers, Roberto and Enrique. Their business was first known by the name of "Ruffo Hermanos and Company." At the present time, however, the above apparently has sole charge of the business and controls most of the commercial enterprises in La Paz. Many of the residents are indebted to him for supplies, and various local businessmen have been financed by him. Information on hand indicates that he is related to Wilhelm Westerman, a Nazi agent. He owns and operates two boats sailing regularly in and out of La Paz; one is the "San Antonio," which is a sailing ship equipped with an auxiliary motor; the other is the "Raul," which is also a sailing ship, but without any motor power. Information received indicates that there is considerable pro-Axis sympathy in La Paz, and the above individual's activities have consistently caused him to be regarded with suspicion.

SANO, SEKI

The above individual, who came from Kwantung, Japan in 1928 and whose last known permanent address was Elba St. #56, Apartment #1, Colonia Chuatemoc, Mexico City, has been reported by numerous sources as being a rabid Japanese Communist and, apparently in contradiction to this, in contact with known undercover German organizations in Mexico. It has been learned that he has lived in Mexico under the protection of the Department of Public Education ever since this department has been under the Direction of Lic. Gonzalo Vela. He drew pay from this department for occasional art work which he was called upon to do and he also received remuneration from the Syndicate of Railroad Electricians.

It has been persistently reported that Sano is a rabid and radical Communist and it is believed that the intensive study which he carries on at home has a definite object. It is further believed that he has received letters written in the German language from Ludwig Renn, Mariano Eliceaga #19, Morelia Michoacan, another prominent Communist in Mexico. He received this mail through Post Office Box 1006, Mexico City, which is a known mail drop used by German undercover organizations. It has also been reported that he made frequent journeys to the United

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States and had close contact with Captain K. Hamanaka of the Japanese Legation in Mexico.

The most recent information concerning the above individual indicates that he is no longer employed by the Ministry of Education, but that he does occasional work for the Department of Fine Arts. It is believed that he is still employed by the Sindicato Mexicano de Electricistas as Director of the Teatro de las Artes. He is reported to be married or to be living with an American girl who is a dancer and who uses the professional name of Waldeen. She and the above are reported as rabid Communists. No further information is presently available concerning her.

SUTTON, J. BENJAMIN

Information regarding the above individual indicates that he is possibly a Japanese espionage agent. It has been ascertained that Sutton graduated from West Point in the class of 1913 but left the United States Army soon after graduation because of "an embezzlement." A close acquaintance of the above individual characterized him as being a man of little honor and integrity and "an awfully big liar." It is reported that Sutton made a trip to Japan and the Philippines during 1940 for the alleged purpose of "building a mercury plant somewhere in the Philippines," but for some reason this enterprise did not materialize.

Other sources of information reflect that Sutton is regarded as "A plausible crook," who has spent some time in the Sing Sing Penitentiary. He departed from Manzanillo, Mexico, for Kobe, Japan, via Yokohama, Japan on board the Japanese "Heiyo Maru" on July 22, 1940. It has been reported that Sutton is connected with the activities of Axel Wenner-Gren, whose background is well known.

Further information reflects that Sutton arrived in Mexico January 28, 1942, and was in possession of Mexican Immigration Form #11, #456260. This form reflects that he is an American citizen, 52 years of age, born at Los Angeles, California, 1890, an engineer by profession, and his last place of residence was at the Hotel Fairmount in San Francisco, California. His present address in Mexico City is the Edificio Victoria Calle Lopez #44, Apartment 108, where he has a private and unlisted Mexican telephone J-9941. More recent information reflects that Sutton is confining his interest to the State of Sinaloa, where he is reported to be quite friendly with Governor Loaliza of that state. It has been reported that during the latter part of May and the early part of June, 1942, Sutton was in Durango, where he asked Senor Francisco Acevedo, who is president of the local Committee of Civilian Defense, to introduce him to the governor of the state, General Elpidio G. Velazquez, which he did. It has been ascertained that most of Sutton's conversation was devoted to trying to convince the governor that the Allies were losing the war and explaining why and how this was being about. The arguments, however, had no effect upon the governor, who was

not impressed with Sutton's statements.

It is also reported that Sutton has two or three "well-dressed and smooth" Mexican girls who are believed gathering information of an intelligence nature for him. It is alleged that Sutton pays each of these girls 25 pesos a day for their services. It has also been ascertained from a reliable informant that one of these girls, Maria Luz Castanedo, who resides at Calle Nicaragua #15, approached informant on or about April 15, 1942, and advised him to apply for a job with Sutton, whom the Castanedo girl described as being a Japanese spy. Informant stated that he told the Castanedo girl that he was in favor of the democracies and could not work for Sutton, and that he immediately reported the matter to an unidentified detective in the Mexican Department of Gobernacion, who succeeded in "shaking Sutton down" for 1,000 pesos, but never took any other action.

TSURU, DR. KISSO aliases: Tsuro, Tzuro, Tsuru, Turo, and Turu

The above individual maintains offices in Mexico City located at Isabel la Catolica #85. He has been reported as being the head of all Japanese activities in Mexico, and it has also been reported that he receives more respect from visiting Japanese than did any of the Japanese diplomats, or the Japanese Minister.

Tsuru has directly or indirectly organized and directed all important Japanese commercial enterprises in Mexico for the past 12 or 15 years. Some of the more important companies which he has directed are: The Turo Mining Company, the Laguna Petroleum Company, the Veracruzana Petroleum Company, Compania Internacional de Comercio, Compania Internacional de Drogas, and Nippon Suisan Kaisha Company. It is also reported that he was to have handled all of the money for the Isthmus Pipe Line which was proposed to have been built by the Japanese.

In a report dated October 3, 1941, a brief resume of Tsuru's activities in Mexico was set out which reflects the following data:

Japanese interest in all investments began in Mexico about 1934. The first organization work was started by Dr. Kisso Tsuru and an associate named Yukio Nagamatsu under the auspices of the Japanese Legation. At the same time Mitsui and Company in Japan became interested in the matter which resulted in a struggle between the Tsuru and Mitsui Company to gain the favor of the Japanese Government.

Tsuru then organized the Laguna, purchased drilling equipment through A. Z. Phillips and began operation. The Laguna company was unsuccessful in locating oil deposits and Tsuru had to reorganize it. The Japanese Government and especially the Navy Department were very much interested in the question of oil in Mexico and backed Tsuru to the extent of forcing important Japanese industrial concerns including Mitsui to back Tsuru's oil enterprises.

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Tsuru did not confine his activities to oil and began organizing and operating other commercial enterprises. He was closely connected with Carlos Almazan, a Mexican citizen who is an engineer by profession.

There are numerous reports contained in the Bureau files which tend to indicate that Tsuru and his commercial enterprises have been used also as espionage organizations by the Japanese Government, although no positive evidence is available which would substantiate these claims.

Following the repatriation of the Japanese diplomats from Mexico, certain documents were found in the house formerly occupied by the Japanese Naval Attache, Captain Kyoho Hamanaka, which revealed Dr. Tsuru's importance especially his dealings with Mexican officials.

One document was stamped "extremely confidential" and was addressed to Katsuo Abe, Commanding Officer, Naval Affairs Bureau, as well as to Konomu Onjaku, Commanding Officer, Munitions Bureau and Takazumi Oka, Commanding Officer, Division 3, Navy General Staff. The report itself reviews in detail the efforts of the Taiheiyo Sekiyu Kaisha (Pacific Petroleum Company) and the Laguna Corporation (headed by Dr. Tsuru) to secure oil in Mexico together with the failure of all drillings to produce as expected. The report was dated August 29, 1940, and was prepared by Captain Katsuya Sato, who was the Japanese Naval Attache in Mexico at that time.

The Laguna Company according to Sato was organized principally for negotiations with the Mexican Government. From the start, there was friction between it and the Taiheiyo Company and members of the latter company denounced Tsuru as being dishonest. Sato in his report recommended that all oil purchases be placed in the hands of the Taiheiyo Company. He further stated that "from the time of establishment Tsuru has been a problem." He labeled Tsuru as typifying "the so called business man" and as "attempting to gain too much personal profit."

It appears that the importance placed on Tsuru was due to his ability to deal with Mexican officials. He has on numerous occasions been known to associate freely and intimately with many high government officials. On April 24, 1942, a local daily newspaper carried a decree for formal imprisonment against Dr. Kisso Tsuru. The judge of the Third Penal Court stated that the decree was based on the fact that proof had been secured to the effect that Tsuru had employed deceitful methods in order to become the sole operator of mines owned by the Tsuru Mining Company. The newspaper accounts further stated that Tsuru had appealed.

Information is also available which shows that Tsuru was connected with the A. Z. Phillips Mercury Smuggling Incident which is dealt with fully in another section.

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WACHI, Captain TUNEZO Alias Captain Tunezo Wati

The above individual was assistant Japanese Naval Attache to Mexico and was, until he was repatriated along with other Japanese diplomats, extremely active in behalf of the Japanese Government. While connected with the Japanese Embassy in Mexico, he did extensive travelling throughout Central America, the purpose of which is not known to this Bureau. Reports were received on December 16, 1941, relative to the finding of a radio receiver and several typewriters with Asiatic characters buried on the outskirts of the city. The articles were identified as having belonged to the above individual and when questioned regarding them, he admitted ownership of the radio, but denied any knowledge of the typewriters. He stated that his reason for disposing of the radio was that he feared that if it were found in his possession it might place him in a difficult position. He later told conflicting stories regarding the radio, but would not admit at any time ever having owned the typewriters. It has been reported that individuals living near the spot where the articles were buried had frequently seen Wachi's car visiting that particular locality. The above individual was on the list of Japanese diplomats who were repatriated from Mexico.

WAKI, Colonel TADAFUMI

The above individual arrived at the port of Manzanillo, Mexico on October 4, 1941 via the Japanese S S "Azuma Maru." It appears that the Japanese placed the above individual in an important position within their intelligence network in Mexico. He was originally designated as the Assistant Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington; however, no information is available which indicates he has ever entered the United States. It is further reported that he has in his possession maps of strategic areas in the Hawaiian Islands similar to the maps used by Japanese Naval aviators in the attack on Pearl Harbor. It is believed that most of his time since his arrival has been spent in Mexico City, where he is considered a dangerous individual.

YAMASHITA, FRANCISCO

On March 4, 1942, the Mexican Military authorities raided a restaurant belonging to the above individual in Agujita, Coahuila, and seized a nine-tube Halicrafter Skybot transmitting and receiving set. The radio set is presently being held at the Mexican military barracks at Muzquiz and the above individual is being held for further investigation by the court. It appears that the raid was based upon information to the effect that meetings were held in the above restaurant attended by eight to sixteen Japanese who met nightly. The meetings would start about 1 A. M. and would end at approximately 5 A. M. The exact nature of what took place at the meeting has not been ascertained, but it has been reported that war news was received directly from Japan and that this was later disseminated to Mexicans in the vicinity. No information is presently available regarding the disposition of the charges against Yamashita.

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YANOME, ERNESTO M.

The above individual formerly resided in Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico, but has been evacuated inland since the Mexican Government ordered all enemy nationals to be removed from coastal areas. It has been reported that the above was the most active Japanese in the vicinity and was the owner of two dry goods stores, one in Manzanillo and the other in Armeria, a small town about forty kilometers from Manzanillo. He was a member of the Mexican Rotary International and spent a great deal of his time ingratiating himself with the local Mexican authorities and businessmen. He is alleged to have been in constant contact with Jesus Minakata in Guadalajara, Mexico. On December 17, 1941, Mexicans of the Rotary Club held a banquet in honor of the outgoing and incoming Mayors of Manzanillo. At this banquet, Yanome was seated at the speakers table, even though the Rotarians had been warned that it would not create a very good impression. It is also reported that he was an active disseminator of Japanese propaganda and did considerable traveling, the nature of which is unknown.

YMURA, MASAO

The above individual is a Japanese who entered Mexico through the port of Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico on January 28, 1941 as a tourist. He was given a four-month's tourist privilege and was due to depart from Mexico on July 27, 1941. However, on April 10, 1941, he married a Mexican girl in Tuxpan, Michoacan, and his status in Mexico was accordingly changed from that of a tourist to that of an immigrant. The girl's name was Ofelia Villacana Avila. Upon being questioned, Ymura stated that he gave the above girl 1,500 pesos to marry him, in order that he could remain in Mexico. He also stated that he had never lived with the girl as husband and wife. He showed letters dated 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946, written by this girl, certifying to the effect that he was her lawfully-wedded husband. The object of these letters was to assure subject's being able to remain in Mexico at least until 1946. Shortly afterward, Ymura entered the employ of the firm of Jiro Oikawa, Republica del Salvador #60, Box 1084, Mexico City, D. F. This firm represented several Japanese commercial houses and Ymura was employed as a traveling salesman. On November 5, 1941, he wrote a letter to Goro Goto, Nagoya, Japan, which contained the following statements:

"I am aware, from reading the newspapers, that two Mexican newspaper men visited Japan. The magazine 'Hoy' is the largest weekly publication here. They printed some wonderful things regarding Japan. Beat those two to death! It is the most anti-Japanese publication here. Its editor, reporters, et cetera all print news concerning the situation but provoke anti-Nazi movements. The two newspaper men are regarded here as a couple of 'pups.' If they return to Japan, beat them to death. In order that I can do something worth while in Mexico, I shall leave in a few days to shoot Roosevelt to death. I shall then go and destroy the Panama Canal. As this will be a sure thing,

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I implore you to wait. It is difficult to secure a pistol and dynamite here."

Subsequent to writing the above letter, Ymura wrote a letter to Narumi Kimura, Kyoto, Japan. Excerpts of this letter as translated from the Japanese are as follows:

"The President came into power with the aid of the United States and is therefore an enemy of Japan. The people here have engraved in their minds the injustices suffered at the hands of the American and British some one hundred years ago. Notwithstanding, now nowhere in the Republic does one see hostile acts proper to wartime as one would see in Japan."

Ymura was arrested by Mexican officials on May 26, 1942 and was sent to the Islas Marias Penal Colony on the west coast of Mexico on the night of June 10, 1942. It is anticipated that he will be interned for at least the duration of the war.

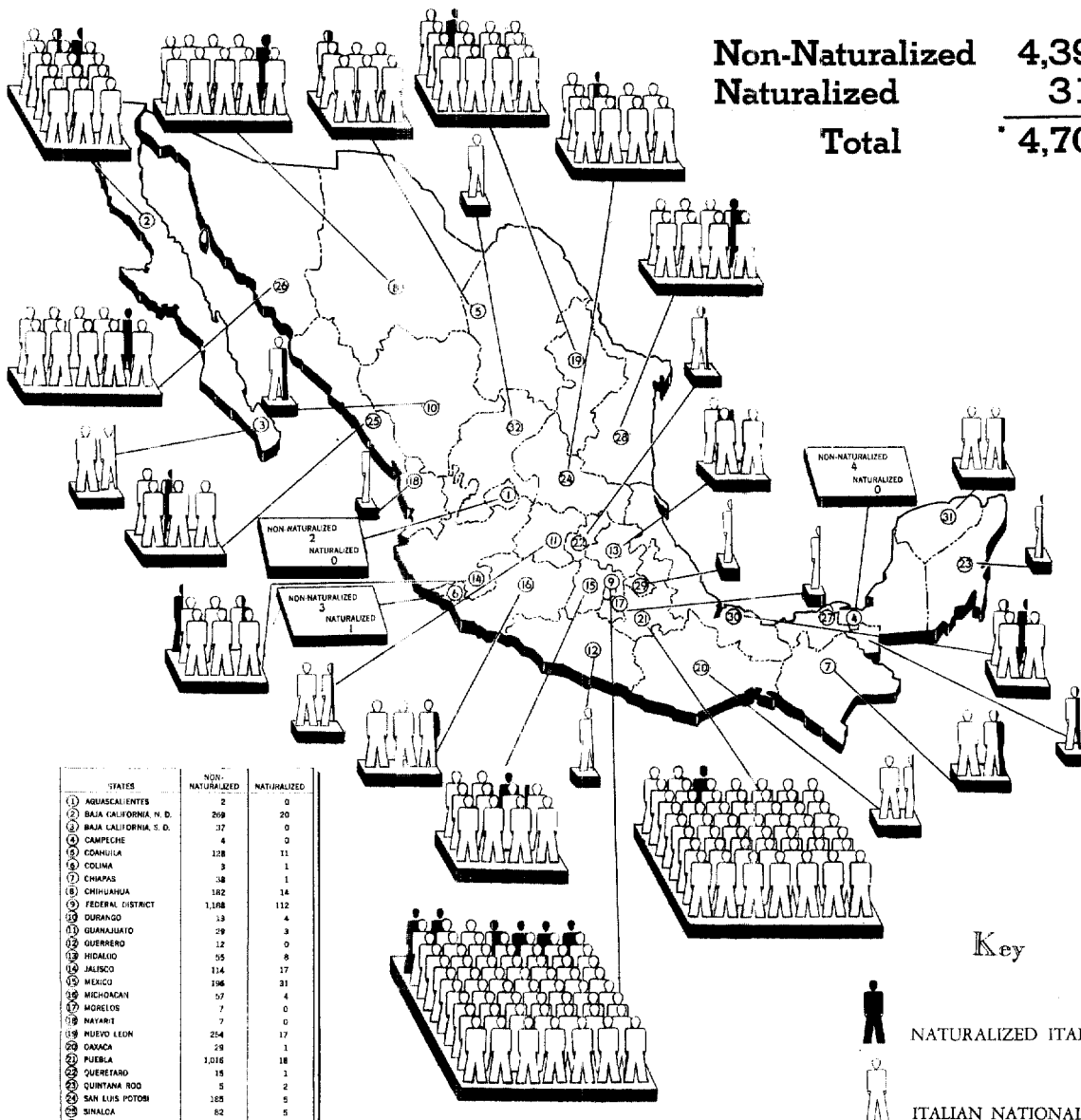
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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

ITALIAN POPULATION

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 20 PERSONS

Non-Naturalized 4,390
 Naturalized 312
 Total 4,702



STATES	NON-NATURALIZED	NATURALIZED
(1) AGUASCALIENTES	2	0
(2) BAJA CALIFORNIA, N. D.	269	20
(3) BAJA CALIFORNIA, S. D.	37	0
(4) CAMPECHE	4	0
(5) COAHUILA	128	11
(6) COLIMA	3	1
(7) CHIAPAS	38	1
(8) CHIHUAHUA	182	14
(9) FEDERAL DISTRICT	1,168	112
(10) DURANGO	13	4
(11) GUANAJUATO	29	3
(12) GUERRERO	12	0
(13) HIDALGO	95	6
(14) JALISCO	114	17
(15) MEXICO	196	31
(16) MICHOACAN	57	4
(17) MORELOS	7	0
(18) NAYARIT	7	0
(19) NUEVO LEON	254	17
(20) OAXACA	29	1
(21) PUEBLA	1,016	18
(22) QUERETARO	15	1
(23) QUINTANA ROO	5	2
(24) SAN LUIS POTOSI	185	5
(25) SINALOA	82	5
(26) SONORA	184	8
(27) TABASCO	10	3
(28) TAMAULIPAS	147	15
(29) TLAXCALA	8	0
(30) VERACRUZ	58	8
(31) YUCATAN	38	3
(32) ZACATECAS	18	0
TOTAL	4,390	312

Key



NATURALIZED ITALIANS



ITALIAN NATIONALS

TOTAL NUMBER OF ITALIANS INCLUDING PERSONS OF
 ITALIAN EXTRACTION IN MEXICO IS 15,412

*Figures compiled recent to July, 1942 with 2 per cent margin for error



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ITALIAN SECTIONPopulation

It has been reported that the Italian population in Mexico can be classified into two groups. One group criticizes the actions and policies of the present Italian Government and is concerned about the implications and results of Italy's alliance with Germany. The other group believes implicitly in the action of the Italian Government in the present war.

There are said to be 15,412 Italians, including persons of Italian extraction in Mexico. Of this number 4,702 are said to be persons of Italian nationality or citizenship.

The following statistics reflect the number of naturalized and non-naturalized Italians resident in the various states of Mexico as of June 1942.

	Non-Naturalized		Naturalized	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Aguascalientes	2	-	-	-
Baja California, N. D.	138	131	16	4
Baja California, S. D.	25	12	-	-
Campeche	1	3	-	-
Coahuila	66	62	6	5
Colima	2	1	-	1
Chiapas	22	16	1	-
Chihuahua	107	75	9	5
Federal District	636	552	40	72
Durango	7	6	2	2
Guanajuato	15	14	2	1
Guerrero	7	5	-	-
Hidalgo	33	22	2	5
Jalisco	67	47	1	16
Mexico	105	91	15	16
Michoacan	35	22	2	2
Morelos	6	1	-	-
Nayarit	3	4	-	-
Nuevo Leon	148	106	11	6
Oaxaca	19	10	-	1
Puebla	529	487	8	10
Queretaro	10	5	1	-

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	Non-Naturalized		Naturalized	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Quintana Roo	2	3	1	1
San Luis Potosi	111	74	3	2
Sinaloa	48	34	3	2
Sonora	117	67	7	1
Tabasco	6	4	3	-
Tamaulipas	92	55	9	6
Tlaxcala	3	5	-	-
Veracruz	38	20	3	5
Yucatan	28	10	3	-
Zacatecas	12	6	-	-
	2440	1950	148	164
Sub-Totals	4390		312	
Grand Total	4702			

Italian Diplomatic Service:

As of October 25, 1941, the Italian Government Legation at Mexico and its consular offices at Tampico, Veracruz and Monterrey, and consular agencies at Tijuana, Puebla, Mazatlan, San Luis Potosi and Guadalajara, Mexico, were considered, by a source reported to be reliable, as centers for espionage, propaganda and other subversive activities.

It was reported in October 1941, from a source said to be reliable, that the Italian Government encountered difficulty in transmitting instructions to its agents operating in the Western Hemisphere. It was further alleged that the Italian Government cloaked the methods of the operation of its agents so well that very few people, not even the Italian Consuls, knew the real identity of these agents.

At that time, in order to circumvent difficulties in communicating with its agents, the Italian Government operated from Cuba and Mexico, employing trusted Italian captains of ocean-going fishing vessels, operating in the Gulf of Mexico and off the southeast coast of Florida, in a liaison service. Tampa, Florida was said to have been chosen as the headquarters for Italian operations in an attempt to divert suspicion. Aid was said to have been obtained from Falange agents operating in Cuba and Mexico and certain minor officials of the two aforementioned countries, to permit the landing of trusted Italian agents. These agents were said to have been well versed in the English language and to have a good knowledge of the United States.

On January 3, 1942, the local press of Mexico City announced that the Argentine Embassy would take over Italian interests in Mexico, apparently with the sanction of the Italian, Argentine and Mexican Governments.

Italian Fascist Organization in Mexico:

Prior to Mexico's action in closing the Italian consulates and the expulsion of Italian diplomats, there was said to be a well integrated Fascist organization in Mexico which operated under instructions directly from Rome, Italy.

The heart of the foreign Fascist organizations is the office of the General Secretary of the Italian Fasci in Foreign Countries whose address is Via Bon Compagni #30, Rome. The Fasci in foreign countries, as well as in Italy, demanded that the norm of the private and civic life of Italians be unquestioning obedience to Mussolini and the laws of Fascism.

The General Secretary of the Italian Fasci in Foreign Countries is the person designated to name the Zone Inspectors and Fasci Secretaries. The office of the General Secretary receives information and directs party affairs.

The Supreme Chief of the Fascist in Mexico, according to information received in August 1940, was Dr. Franco Baldi. He was named Zone Inspector with authority over all the Fasci in Mexico at the beginning of 1939. His address was last reported as being Barcelona #27, Mexico, D. F. and the address of the Fascist headquarters was reported to be Calle Ramon Guzman #69, Mexico, D. F.

The Fascist headquarters bore the name "House of Italy." Baldi exercised authority over the five Fasci branches said to be located in Tampico, Tamaulipas; Monterrey, Nuevo Leon; Puebla, Puebla; Mazatlan, Sinaloa and Merida, Yucatan. Members of the Mexican Fasci were active in various propaganda fields and they sponsored frequent lectures, motion pictures, sports meetings and night courses devoted to the Italian language and culture. The "House of Italy" was known to have had an extensive library which it used for propaganda purposes. The Italian services were reported to be cooperating with the German intelligence organization. However, available sources advised that the espionage activities entered into by the Italian population were local in aspect and probably not directed against the United States. In general, the Italians were said to be out of accord with the Nazi persecution of the Jews and were interested in combating anti-Fascist government propaganda.

Numerous groups existed, all of which were reportedly sponsored and controlled by the official Fasci in Mexico. Among these groups were the following:

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The Fasci of Mexico - This is the parent organization through which Dr. Baldi, Zone Inspector, directed the control of the five branches of the Fascist organization.

The Danti Alighieri Society. This organization was active in the propaganda field under the pretext of teaching the Italian language and fostering Italian culture.

The Society of Italian Beneficents. This club was apparently formed for the purpose of selling insurance but was unable to openly cooperate with the Fascist party because of Mexican laws.

The Dopolavora. This group devoted itself to the supervision of the recreational activities of the Italians and had the same directors as did the "House of Italy."

The Association of Combatants. This group was said to be a military organization under the leadership of Guglielmo Perina.

The Italian Youth of the Lictor in Mexico. This is an organization which operated extensively among the Italian youth in Mexico and was active and participated actively in Fascist celebrations. It was subdivided into the following groups:

- Daughters of the She-Wolf
- Little Italian Girls
- Young Italian Girls
- Sons of the She-Wolf
- Vanguardists
- Young Fascists

The following is a list of individuals who in 1940 were known to be Fascist party officials of Mexico:

Dr. Franco Baldi - Zone Inspector of the Mexican Fasci and director of all Italian activities in Mexico.

Guiseppe Puopa - Administrative secretary and Dr. Baldi's first assistant.

Lorenzo Armand - Vice Commander of the Fascist Youth.

A. de Cicco - Head of the Fascist Youth.

Ernesto Ricardi - Ricardi headed Italian propaganda and operated from the "House of Italy."

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Guglielmo Perina - President of the Association of Combatants which was also known as the Italian Veterans Association.

Mrs. Maria Fantanot Ferluno - Head of the feminine Fasci, an auxiliary organization founded in 1932 which was closely allied with the regular Fasci party.

Fantanot - Treasurer of the "House of Italy."

Pasquale Manzi - Manzi was reported as being the secretary of the local Fasci at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon which was known as the Mario Mina branch and was headquartered at Galeana Sur #724.

Blas Brandi - Brandi was last reported as being the secretary of the Fasci at Tampico, Tamaulipas, known as the "Alcida Borghini."

Carlo Mastretta - Mastretta founded the Chipelo branch of the Fascist party at Puebla, Puebla in 1927.

Cardeno Bresso and Oriani (possibly Carlos or Mario Oriani) - Chiefs of the Fascist militia in Mexico.

August Massa - Fascist Secretary at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

A. Ricossa - Counsellor

F. Martiniani - Counsellor

Fascist Agents, Contacts and Collaborators:

The following is a list of the more important individuals who have been reported as Fascist agents or contacts and collaborators of these agents:

BALDI, DR. FRANCO

Dr. Baldi was reported to hold the position of Zone Inspector of the Mexican Fasci and also to have served as director of all Italian activities in Mexico. He assumed this office during the early part of January, 1939 and carried on extensive communications with the known Fascist agents and organizations. Baldi was known to reside at Barcelona #27, Mexico, D. F. A report dated March, 1942 advised Baldi was head of the Fascist party in Central America and would continue to carry on his duties as such.

BOMBACCI, ALESSANDRO

Bombacci is a reported Italian agent in the employ of the Siemens Company in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. He was known to have had contact with other Axis agents.

BRANDINI, ANDRES

Brandini is a well-known merchant in Tampico, Tamaulipas, and an Italian who has not been naturalized in Mexico. He reportedly furnished all the supplies to the Axis vessels that were in Tampico, prior to their seizure by the Mexican Government. He is reported to be an admitted Fascist and to be well known in Tampico, where he has valuable contacts.

CAPANI, EMILIO

Capani is believed to be an Italian agent and an active associate with other known Italian agents in the vicinity of Monterrey. He is known to have had contact with Dr. Yoshizawa, alleged Japanese agent in Puebla.

CASTELLI, NANNI LEONO

Castelli came to Montreal, Canada in 1923 or 1924. He returned to Italy about the beginning of April, 1925. While in Montreal he had published a weekly entitled, "The Flames of Italy" and was affiliated with the Italian War Veterans Association in the position of secretary. He attempted to form a group of revolutionary action from this association and was editor of the Italian newspaper "L'Italia." He collaborated with Camillo Vetere in publishing this newspaper.

Castelli was reported to be an ardent supporter of the Fascist movement; however, as a member of the Scottish Rite of the Order of Freemasons, he publicly defended that organization with articles appearing in his newspaper, despite the fact that the Fascist Government had abolished secret societies in Italy.

Castelli was said to have been sympathetic with the Ku Klux Klan in the United States and it appeared, according to reports, that he had had contacts with this organization. Castelli was heard to boast that he had participated with the Legionnaires of D'Annunzio during the Fiume Expedition and that he had also joined the Fascist revolutionary movement, at the time of its beginning.

Castelli's friends were said to include criminal and violent characters. He is said to have had numerous contacts with the Italian consular authorities and to have corresponded with ranking members of the Fascist party of Italy. He arrived in Mexico shortly after 1925 and established himself with the anti-Communist elements.

According to reports, Castelli's activities marked him as an

audacious and dangerous character capable of accomplishing the most hazardous tasks. This person's last reported address was Apartado 1065, Mexico, D. F.

DE STEFANI, JOSE

De Stefani came to Mexico many years ago and engaged in mining activities which enriched him considerably, although he is reported to have lost a great deal of it during the course of the Mexican Revolution. He is an Italian citizen, married to an Italian woman and formerly served as Italian Consul in Chihuahua City. He discontinued his activities at this post in 1939. De Stefani resides at Calle Octava #2206, Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

LAURO, GIOACCHINO

Lauro is the son of a shipbuilder in Naples, Italy and is reputed to be a member of the Grand Union of Fascists.

MARCONI,

Marconi is clerk at the Hotel Coro de Norte, Tijuana, B.C., Mexico, and is said to distribute subversive literature to any and all persons interested. He has been reported as a former employee of the Italian Foreign Office in Rome, Italy.

MARTELINI, CONDE RODOLFO, AND DETURCIO MARTELINI

These individuals are brothers and reside at the Calle Obregon #24, Tampico, Mexico. Deturcio is the owner of the Solex Paint Manufacturing Company and his brother is the acting manager of the concern. Both are reported to be active in disseminating Axis propaganda and to have considerable influence in Tampico circles.

MASTRETTA, CARLOS

Mastretta founded the branch of Fasci at Puebla with 108 members on December 18, 1927. According to his own statements, he is "one of the most constant and faithful fighters for Fascism and his beloved Il Duce." He arrived in Mexico in 1902, where he has lived since that time. Mastretta was the secretary of the Fascist party in the Puebla District, and was the Consular Agent for the Italian Government.

POLETTI, DR. ALFONSO

This individual was the Consular Agent for the Italian Government in Guadalajara, Jalisco.

PUPPO, DR. GUISEPPI, alias Dr. Guiseppi Puopa

Dr. Puppo was administrative secretary of the Fasci of Mexico and served as one of Dr. Baldi's first assistants. Puppo was reportedly given permission to remain in Mexico by the Mexican Foreign Office, subsequent to the break in diplomatic relations between Mexico and Italy. Puppo was last reported to be in Mexico City.

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VILLA, CIAN FRANCO

Villa was reportedly the liaison man with the German Legation on behalf of the Fascist movement in Mexico. He came to Mexico ostensibly as a representative of the Ensaldo Works, but in addition, was reputed to be the personal representative of Mussolini in Mexico. He was believed to be in Mexico for the specific purpose of checking up on the Italian Minister, Count Marchetti and the Chief Secretary, Count Roberti and to organize and coordinate Fascist activities with the Nazis. He is now reported to be in Japan.

VILLA, FRANCESCO ORESTES

This person was the Italian Commercial Attache in Mexico City. He is a middle-aged man who had been engaged in business in Mexico City for a number of years, as well as discharging his official duties at the Embassy. He is alleged to be an active collaborator in the Nazi-Fascist activities in the Capital. Because Villa severed his connections with the Italian Legation prior to the breaking of relations between Mexico and Italy, it has been reported that he has been allowed to remain in Mexico.

American Center of Operations - (CAO)

The Italian espionage service is reported to be of some importance in the ramification of Axis espionage in the Western Hemisphere. Although factual evidence is lacking as to its existence, reports have been received from different sources stating it to be an operating unit under the name "CAO."

The American Center of Operations, usually designated by the letters CAO was said to have been organized in 1940 and headed at that time by a Robert Suder who was connected with the Stefani News Agency. It was planned to have this organization operate on both American continents where two separate headquarters were to have been set up. For work in the Americas the Italian CAO was chosen and it was decided that it would be directed by the agents of the German Government.

Its subversive functions are said to be primarily of a conspiratory nature relative to sabotage, propaganda, group agitation and terrorism. Its efforts are said to be aimed at the United States and in that regard Mexico has become important as a center of transmission.

Two points of secret entry into the United States for agents of the CAO are allegedly located in the Mexican border town of Naco, Arizona where the organization's activities are directed by one Luigi Rossi and the town of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, where passage is said to be effected to Brownsville, Texas. Prior to the expulsion of the Italian diplomats, one Moschetta, Italian consul in the town of Puebla, was said to have actively aided the "CAO." Liaison agents of this organization are said to stay at the Hotel Magloire, 206 Noxts, Puebla, Puebla.

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Carlo Prattini, a worker in a spaghetti factory who resides at 719-4 Poliente, Puebla, is said to be a stationary agent of the CAO.

In addition to the above mentioned towns the CAO is said to be organized possibly in the town of Marquez, Puebla. The agent located there was said to be Emilio Capiri. He was reported to be in contact with another agent named Dafarnis and a doctor named Yoshizawa, evidently a Japanese, who worked in collaboration with the Italians. The Italian agents were reported to usually stay at the Hotel Hidalgo Escobedo in Marterex.

Another reported Italian agent is Alessandro Bombacci who is said to be employed in the office of the Siemens Company.

In Mexico City, the important CAO agent is said to be one Ponzanelli who resides at 45 Nogas.

A liaison agent operating in Mexico is said to be Vittorio Bozzo who has an account in the Banco Espanol Capucinas.

Two alleged CAO centers of importance are said to be located in Mexico City at 16 Avenida de Mayo, a steamship agency and the offices of patent attorneys at Isabel la Catolica #45. Bozzo is said to be instrumental in the delivery of the funds for the organization's operations in Mexico and to meet with local agents at San Juan de Letran # and Suarez #66 in Mexico City.

Italian Firms:

Cia Constructora y Pavimentadora, S. A.
(Oriani Brothers)

Carlos Oskar Oriani, together with his brother, Mario, came to Mexico in July or August of 1937. They were active as commercial and financial advisers to the Italian Legation in Mexico until the arrival of Franco Villa in January 1940, who came to Mexico City as commercial attache to the Italian Legation and who has since returned to Italy via Japan. Carlos Oskar Oriani is very active in Mexican Fascist circles.

Due to the activities of the Oriani brothers, commercial relations between Mexico and Italy were greatly enhanced until the beginning of the present war. The Oriani brothers originated the barter arrangement between Mexico and Italy whereby oil was to be exchanged for rayon and other Italian goods. After they first arrived in Mexico they represented the Olivetti Typewriter Company, the Fiat Automobile Agency, the Ansaldo Arms and Aviation Company, as well as chemical firms in Italy.

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Due to the inability to receive goods from Europe after the start of the war, they closed their agencies and formed a construction company known as the Cia. Constructora y Pavimentadora, S. A., in Mexico City and immediately began manipulating to obtain road building contracts both in Mexico and Central and South America. It is understood that they now have road construction contracts and some irrigation control projects in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia and that they are negotiating for contracts in Argentina and Venezuela.

The Oriani brothers have been very successful in obtaining road building contracts in Mexico and as of October 9, 1941 had contracts in the Mexican states of Sonora and Coahuila. Their contract in Sonora was to build a highway from Sonoyta to Punta Penasco located on the west coast of Mexico. Their contract in Coahuila concerned a highway from Piedras Negras to Saltillo and also to Torreon.

It is interesting to note that the guarantors of some of the Oriani brothers road building contracts in Mexico were A. Z. Phillips and General Enrique Estrada. Phillips is connected with the American Export Company and is a well known Japanese collaborator. General Estrada is at present the general manager of the Mexican National Railways and was also an associate of Phillips' in the American Export Company.

During December of 1941, information reflecting the activities of the Oriani brothers, their highway construction company and their operation of radio stations was brought to the personal attention of General Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of the President of Mexico and Minister of Communications.

General Camacho advised that since he has taken office as Minister of Communications he has reviewed the highway construction contracts held by the Compania Constructora y Pavimentadora, S. A. and cancelled the contracts.

On January 6, 1942, it was ascertained that the Director General of Communications, General Fernando Ramirez, had cancelled the radio licenses held by the Compania Constructora y Pavimentadora, S. A. and had used as a pretext the fact that four of the radio stations operated by the company were portable stations and that he, the Director General, had never been advised as to the location of said stations.

It was further ascertained that General Ramirez assigned an inspector of the Department of Communications to monitor the stations formerly owned by the Oriani brothers and that the first time the company tried to send something over the air, that act would serve as a valid reason for confiscating all of the Oriani brothers' radio equipment.

On February 5, 1941, the Compania Constructora y Pavimentadora made application to install a radio station service between their headquarters in Mexico City and their various construction camps. This application was granted on June 3, 1941 and they had in operation the following stations:

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X2BHC	Portable	250 watts	10.305 KC
XBHB1	Portable	250 watts	10.265 KC
XBHB2	Portable	250 watts	10.265 KC
XBHB3	Portable	250 watts	10.265 KC
XBHB4	Portable	250 watts	10.265 KC

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The equipment contained in their headquarters in Mexico City,

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Count Alberto Marchetti de Muriaglio, Minister
Count Guerino Roberti, First Secretary
Countess Mary Roberti

In February, 1942, it was pointed out that Oresto Villa, the commercial attache of the Italian legation and his wife and daughter were said to have gained permission to remain in Mexico because Villa had severed his connections with the Italian legation prior to the discontinuance of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Italy.

Dr. Guiseppi Puzpo, chancellor of the Italian legation, was likewise said to have been given permission by the Mexican Foreign Office to remain in Mexico, in order that he might assist the Mission which had been charged with Italian interests in the Republic of Mexico. Further advice was received to the effect that the Foreign Office had granted permission to the following to remain in Mexico, inasmuch as prior to being employed by the Italian legation, they had been admitted into Mexico as residents:

Floridi di Prate
Elisa Andreani
Maria Spolidoro

Maria Paglici
Maria Martiniani

The following Italian nationals were voluntarily repatriated from Mexico on May 26, 1942 via the United States:

Dr. Giancarlo Solza.....	age 35
Cristiana Anna Caretti de Solza.....	age 31
Mario Solza.....	age 7
Maria Grazia Solza.....	age 5
Pier Luigi Solza.....	age 3
Emma Spadoni, widow of Acquati.....	age 56
Conde Ernesto Riccardi.....	age 47
Condessa Vittoria Emmanuel de Riccardi.....	age 42
Pier Georgio Riccardi.....	age 8
Ernestina Lanza.....	age 29

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

SPANISH POPULATION

EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 100 PERSONS

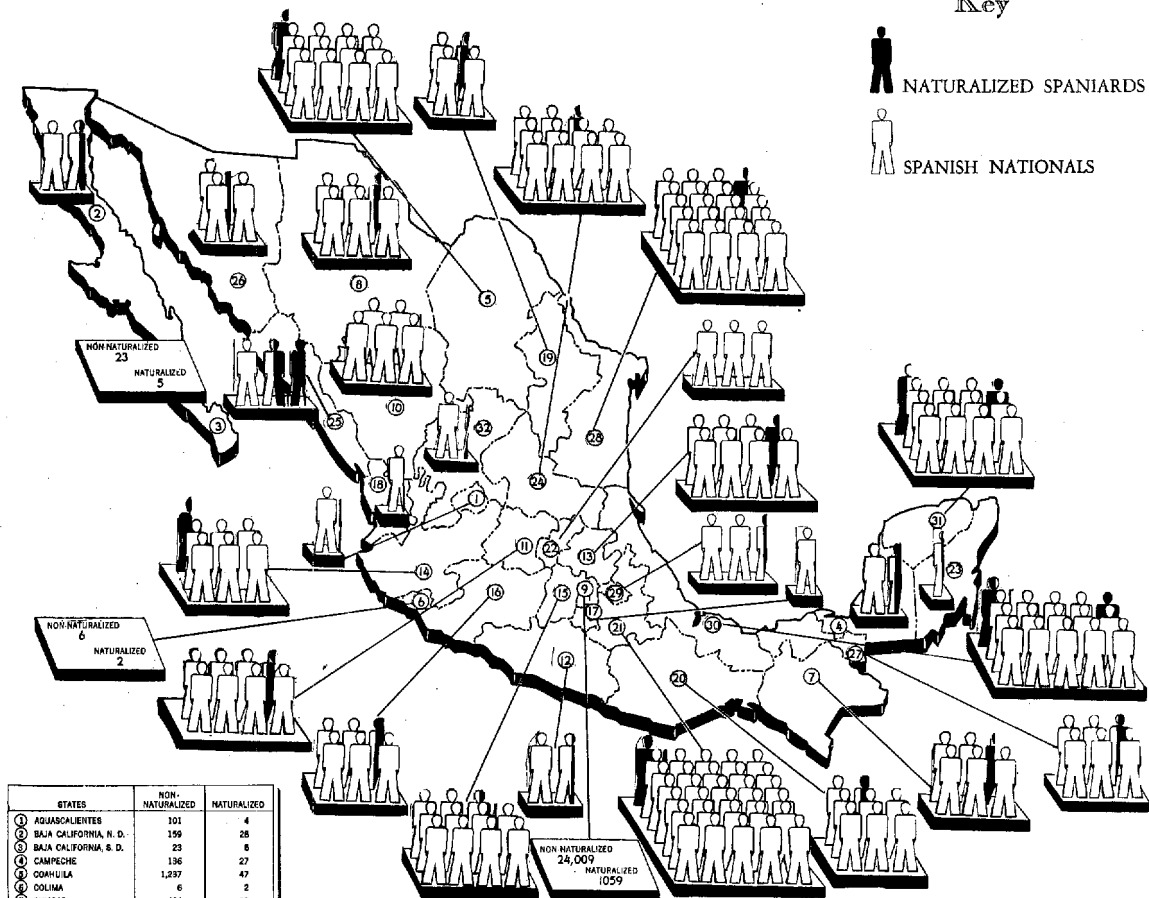
Key



NATURALIZED SPANIARDS



SPANISH NATIONALS



STATES	NON-NATURALIZED	NATURALIZED
1 AGUASCALIENTES	101	4
2 BAJA CALIFORNIA, N. D.	199	28
3 BAJA CALIFORNIA, S. D.	23	8
4 CAMPECHE	136	27
5 COAHUILA	1,237	47
6 COLIMA	6	2
7 CHIAPAS	484	58
8 CHIHUAHUA	523	32
9 FEDERAL DISTRICT	24,009	1,059
10 DURANGO	498	11
11 GUANAJUATO	721	48
12 GUERRERO	161	18
13 HIDALGO	696	68
14 JALISCO	549	68
15 MEXICO	1,048	57
16 MICHOACAN	635	41
17 MORELOS	90	8
18 NAYARIT	69	4
19 NUEVO LEON	311	34
20 OAXACA	703	28
21 PUEBLA	2,598	127
22 QUERETARO	300	1
23 QUINTANA ROO	43	8
24 SAN LUIS POTOSI	1,011	31
25 SINALOA	148	141
26 SONORA	297	22
27 TABASCO	546	40
28 TAMAULIPAS	1,878	80
29 TLAXCALA	230	17
30 VERACRUZ	1,447	168
31 YUCATAN	1,147	129
32 ZACATECAS	104	10
TOTAL	42,189	2,383

Total Non-Naturalized 42,189
Total Naturalized 2,383
Grand Total *44,572

*Figures compiled recent to July, 1942 with 2 per cent margin for error

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPANIARDS INCLUDING PERSONS OF SPANISH EXTRACTION IN MEXICO IS 50,800



SPANISH SECTIONPopulation

There exists in Mexico a definite Spanish racial group. This group is composed of Spanish immigrants and their descendants who have retained their identity by reason of their blood extraction and their failure to intermarry with the native Mexican populace.

The total number of Spaniards in Mexico, including those born in the country, is said to be about 50,800.

The Spanish racial group residing in Mexico is divided into two general political groups. One of these groups is comprised of the supporters of Franco and his movement. The other general group is composed of those opposed to the Franco government and comprises the different Spanish political factions, including the Spanish Republicans, Spanish Monarchists, Spanish Socialists, and Spanish Communists. In each city and state of the Republic, which has sufficient Spanish inhabitants to constitute an integrated group or unit, the Spanish colony will be divided into the two general political groups previously mentioned. The former group is generally composed of Spanish immigrants who came to Mexico many years ago, whereas the latter group is generally composed of the recent political refugees and emigrants.

The following chart containing the most reliable figure available reflects the distribution of naturalized and non-naturalized Spaniards in the several Mexican states:

	Non-Naturalized		Naturalized	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Aguascalientes	57	44	2	2
Baja California, N. D.	108	51	22	6
Baja California, S. D.	15	8	3	2
Campeche	70	66	18	9
Coahuila	720	517	21	26
Colima	5	1	1	1
Chiapas	286	198	35	—
Chihuahua	327	196	25	7
Federal District	14137	9872	572	487
Durango	314	181	8	3
Guanajuato	430	291	31	17
Guerrero	121	40	11	4
Hidalgo	433	263	53	12
Jalisco	303	246	5	64
Mexico	631	417	40	17

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Michoacan	311	224	24	17
Morelos	65	25	2	1
Nayarit	49	20	4	-
Nuevo Leon	186	125	21	13
Oaxaca	462	241	23	5
Puebla	1750	1238	80	47
Queretaro	147	153	1	-
Quintana Roo	29	14	7	1
San Luis Potosi	561	450	17	14
Sinaloa	134	11	134	7
Sonora	171	126	20	2
Tabasco	306	240	25	15
Tamaulipas	1155	720	59	21
Tlaxcala	150	80	12	5
Veracruz	834	613	120	43
Yucatan	627	520	86	43
Zacatecas	60	44	7	3

	24954	17235	1489	894
Sub-Totals	42189		2383	
Grand Total	44572			

The "Franco Service" in Mexico

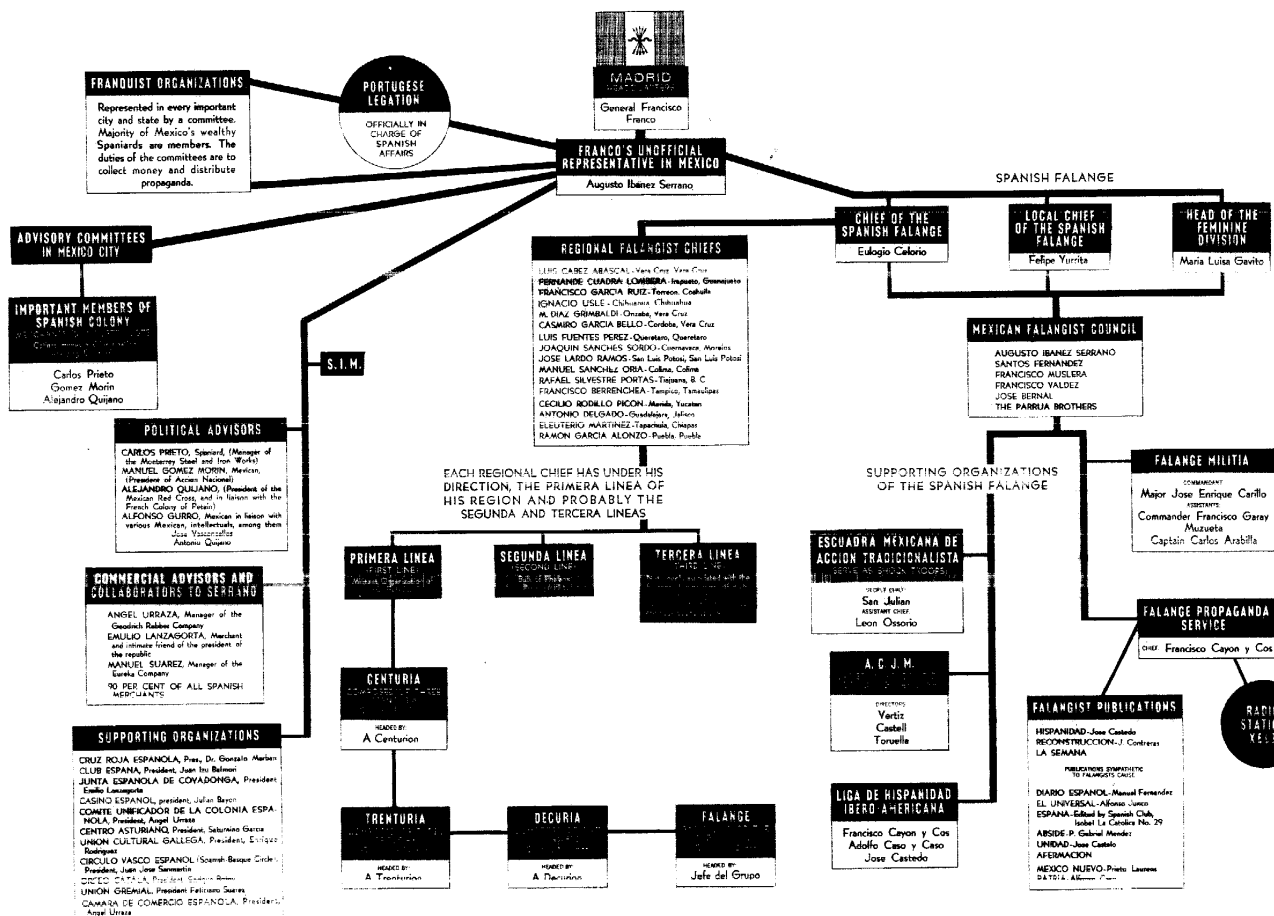
The active organizations in Mexico supporting Franco include the SIM (Servicio Informaciones Militares), Falange, and Franquist organizations. These will be referred to generally as Franco service organizations.

The Franco service organizations work closely together and each organization is kept advised of the operations of the other. These organizations are known to have an effective liaison with the German and Japanese services to such an extent that when one service is involved, the others will cooperatively supply all available information and then withdraw from the case in order to prevent a duplication of effort. For example, all work pertaining to the Mexican Army is under the direction of the German service; therefore, any work done in this connection by either the Japanese or the Falangists is under German supervision. The SIM has full jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the Spaniards.

Spanish Falange

The Spanish Falange organization in Mexico, as well as in other Latin American countries, has the fundamental duty of unifying and organizing all Spanish and Latin American people. The method of uniting the Spanish and Latin Americans is based upon the employment of coercion and propaganda. Thus the more or less democratically inclined Spaniards are obligated to

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO THE FRANCO SERVICE IN MEXICO



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contribute financially to the Falange and to follow the dictates of the Falange leaders.

Many resident Spaniards and even some of the Spanish refugees are thus in a position to present a serious "Fifth Column" threat. The Falange becomes more dangerous as the membership of the long time residents of Mexico increases due to their vinculum to the country regarding economic and social affairs.

Through the increase in Falange membership, Falangist activity and influence has spread and has materially aided the success of the work undertaken in the interests of the totalitarian government. Although not officially recognized the Falange is active in Mexico and its members are said to be affiliated with the most secret orders. Though the Mexican government ordered the dissolution of the Falange on July 2, 1942, it is reported that this move will not seriously impair Falange operations unless supplemented with relentless investigation and prosecutive action. Such action must be directed not only at the Falange and its members, but also at those elements which are sympathetic and capable of giving aid to the Falange. Mexican governmental officials who are susceptible to bribery, whatever their political beliefs may be, should be closely observed.

Falange influence extends to a good number of Spanish casinos, clubs and commercial houses where generally the directorships are in the hands of active Falangists.

Membership

Many members of the Mexican Falange seem to be ignorant of the purposes of the organization and consider it a kind of private representation from Spain. Most of the Mexican members fall into three groups: the Nationalist, anti-Communist and Catholic. They believe that the Falange will aid them in the realization of their ideals.

A survey of the Mexican Falange members reveals that many of them are actually pro-English and pro-French and dislike Nazism. They are disposed to believe that the Falange is entirely independent of the Nazis and is in no way linked with Nazi activity. This latter condition serves to indicate the degree of effectiveness attained by Nazi-Falangist propaganda.

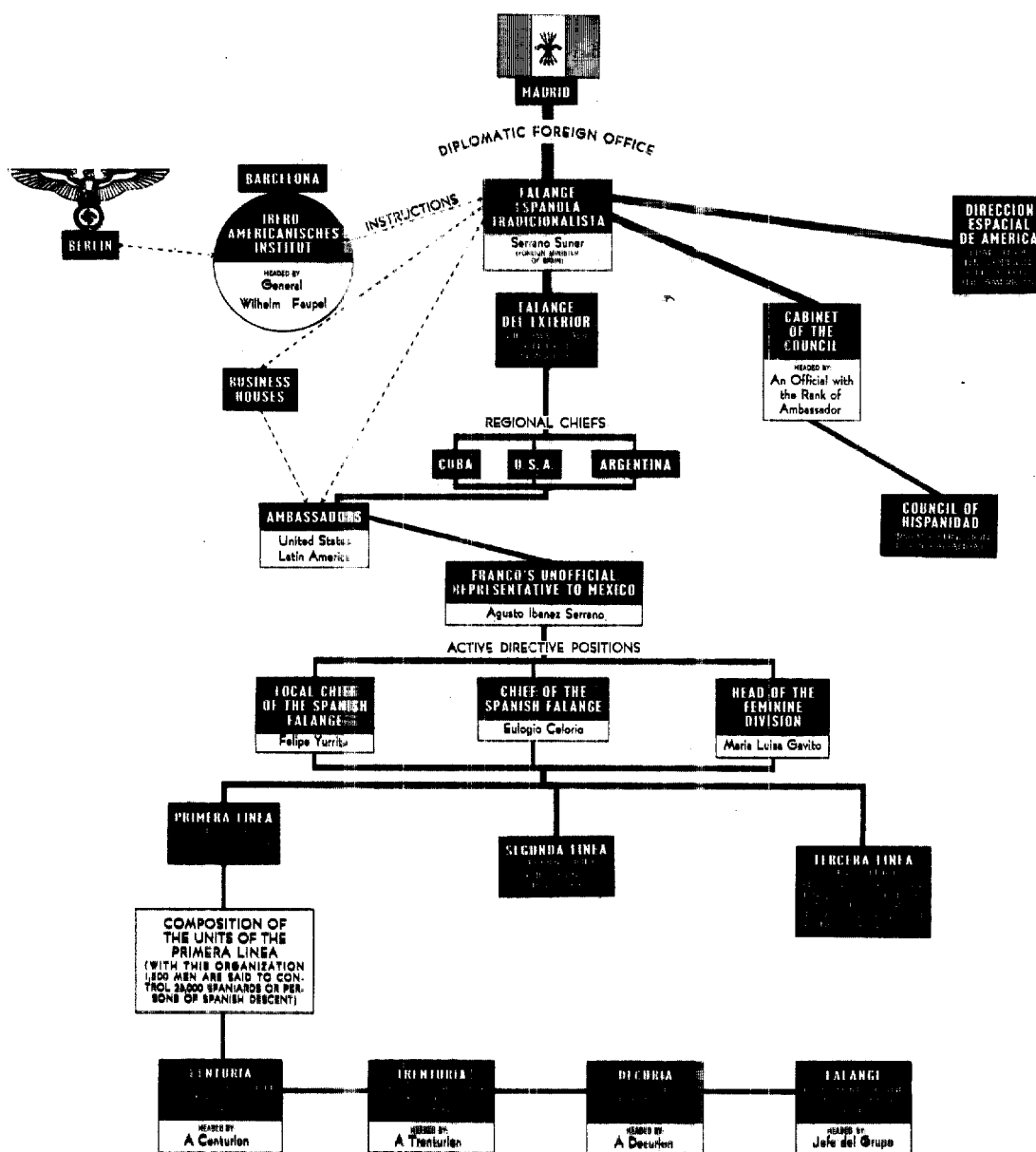
Pledge of the Spanish Falange

"I swear by God to give myself always to the service of Spain and to its leader.

"I swear not to have pride other than that of the country and to live under the Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las JONS with obedience and joy, impulse and patience, bravery and silence.

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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO Functional Organization of THE FALANGE PARTY IN MEXICO



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"I swear loyalty and submission to our Chiefs, honor to the memory of our dead, utmost perseverance in vicissitudes.

"I swear wherever I might be, obeying or commanding, to respect our hierarchy from the beginning to the end.

"I swear to repulse and to give no ear to any voice of friend or of enemy which works against the spirit of our Falange.

"I swear to maintain over all the idea of Unity; Unity between the lands of Spain, Unity among the classes of Spain, Unity in the man and between the men of Spain.

"I swear to live in saintly brotherhood with all those of the Falange and to lend all aid and to do away with all differences, as long as I am a brother of this saintly brotherhood."

General Purposes

Since the early part of 1941, the Spanish Falange (Falange Espanola Tradicionalista de las JONS) has by virtue of Spanish neutrality served as an important factor for the furtherance of Axis designs in Mexico.

The Falange is basically a Spanish Imperialist organization. Forty years after the final defeat of Spain in the loss of Cuba, the more rabid members of the Falange Espanola Tradicionalista began thinking of a resurrection of the old Empire. Their aim is expressed in the 23rd article of the Falange creed:

"We have the will to Empire. We affirm that Spain's historical destiny is Empire. We stand for the unification of culture, of power and of economic interests in Latin American countries. Spain maintains that her position as a spiritual center of the Spanish world is her claim to preeminence in world affairs."

Organization of the Spanish Falange

The Falange had done little to accomplish its purposes until Serrano Suner, leader of the Falange in Spain became Spain's Foreign Minister. To circumvent embarrassment and diplomatic complications, the Falange concealed its activities under the guise of furthering "Hispanidad" (Pride in Spanish culture).

Suner brought the diplomatic consular services under Falangist control and enrolled them into the "Falange del Exterior" whose members were ardent missionaries. To prevent alarm at home and abroad, an efficient propaganda system was set up under the subterfuge of furthering cultural relations. He then founded a new branch of the Spanish Foreign Office, the "Direccion Especial de America" which was to study problems effecting

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Hispano-American relations. He then formed the "Consejo de la Hispanidad" to aid the Ministry of Spain relative to matters of Latin American character. This "Consejo" or council was superseded by a "Cabinet of the Council" which actually controlled the "council." The "cabinet" is made up of ardent devotees of General Francisco Franco and the Falange.

The President of the "Consejo de la Hispanidad" holds the rank of Ambassador.

The primary function of the "consejo" or "council" is propaganda.

It is said that the "Ibero Amerikanische Institut", reportedly located in Barcelona, Spain and supervised by General Wilhelm Faupel, transmits instructions to Spanish Falange ambassadors and diplomatic representatives in Mexico and the rest of Latin America through the Foreign Relations Department of the Spanish Government, through the "Falange Exterior", or Falange Foreign Section, which in turn transmits the instructions to the Regional Chiefs of whom there are said to be three located in the Western Hemisphere; one in the United States; one in Cuba and one in Argentina. These instructions may be also transmitted through numerous Spanish commercial houses employing direct representatives of the Falange.

The Falange chief in Mexico is reported to be Augusto Ibanez Serrano who is also General Francisco Franco's representative in Mexico. Serrano is in all probability the head of the Falange despite the presence of Eulogio Celorio who carries the title of "Jefe Provincial" or Chief of the Spanish Falange in Mexico. Ibanez is said to head the Mexican Falangist Council.

The following persons are said to be members of this council:

Santos Fernandez	Jose Bernal
Francisco Muslera	Parrua Brothers
Francisco Valdez	

The principal centers of the Falange in Mexico are located in the following cities:

Puebla, Puebla	Mazatlan, Sinaloa
Veracruz, Veracruz	Guanajuato, Guanajuato
Merida, Yucatan	Tampico, Tamaulipas
Comitan, Chiapas	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon
Guadalajara, Jalisco	Torreon, Coahuila
Morelia, Michoacan	Guaymas, Sonora
Chihuahua, Chihuahua	

Basic Organization

To implement the plans and activities of the Falange and to maintain control of its constituents, the Falange organization is based

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upon three lines or "lineas" as follows:

I. Primera Linea

Selected for courage, loyalty and readiness to fight for the Falangist organization. With this organization 1,500 men are said to control 25,000 Spaniards or persons of Spanish descent.

The Primera Linea is organized as follows:

A Falange constitutes five members and is headed by a Jefe del Grupo. Two Falanges form a Decuria consisting of 11 men headed by a Decurion. Three Decurias, having a total of 34 members, form a Trenturia headed by a Trenturion. Three Trenturias form a Centuria led by a Centurion and consist of 102 men including its leader and two or three assistants.

The Centurions are responsible to a local chief who serves under a regional or district chief who is, in all probability, under the direction of the Local Chief of the Spanish Falange.

II. Segunda Linea

Contains the majority of the members, who generally are engaged in propaganda.

III. Tercera Linea

Composed of members who take no active part in Falange work, but who are obligated to pay dues and provide money for current expenses. These members remain in the background and are not actively associated with the Falange.

In order to understand clearly the operation of the Falange organization in Mexico and its subsidiary units it is necessary to divide the Falange into the following groups:

The Falange, or leading party, which is composed of persons nominated by the Falange headquarters in Spain to act as Falange chiefs in Mexico. This group is small in number and exclusive.

The Falange, or leading party's Supreme Chief is called the Jefe Provincial in Mexico, that is, the person who ostensibly heads the Falange. At the present time, Eulogio Celorio occupies this post. The "Local Chief" of the Spanish Falange is Felipe Yurrita.

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The third important chief from Spain is Miss Maria Luisa Gavito who is the Jefe Femenina de Falange (Woman Chief of Falange). Miss Gavito takes orders from Celorio as far as they concern general Falange activities, but orders pertaining to the women's section alone emanate from the head of the Central Falange in Spain, Senora Viuda de Redondo of Madrid. Miss Gavito also directs the activities of the Auxilio Social which is ostensibly a charitable organization but which actually collects money and distributes food and money to persons who can be enrolled in the Falange scheme of things.

The Spanish Falange, which is composed of Spanish Falangists who work in conjunction with the members of the Mexican Falange.

The Mexican Falange, which is composed of Mexicans who work with the Spanish group and are subservient to the dictates of the Spanish Falange.

This division is set forth for the purpose of clarity but actually these groups act as a closely knit unit.

The Spanish Falange in Mexico

Franco's Representative in Mexico

Augusto Ibanez Serrano is the de facto head of the Falange for the Republic of Mexico, with offices in the Normandie Building, Mexico, D. F. The reunions of members of the Falange organization are held in the old Spanish Embassy. The files of the Falange are kept in the old Spanish Embassy also. Ibanez is said to be a man of poor moral background. He is active, fearless, and absolutely without scruples.

Political Advisors to Augusto Ibanez Serrano

Lic. Carlos Prieto, Spaniard, (Manager of the Monterrey Steel and Iron Works).
Manuel Gomez Morin, Mexican, (President of Accion Nacional).
Alejandro Quijano, (President of the Mexican Red Cross, and in Liaison with the French Colony of Petain).
Alfonso Ourro, Mexican, (in Liaison with various Mexican intellectuals, among them Jose Vasconcellos and Antonio Quijano).

Commercial Advisors to Ibanez

Angel Urraza, Manager of the Goodrich Rubber Company.
Emilio Lanzagorta, merchant and intimate friend of the

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President of the Republic.
Manuel Suarez, Manager of the Eureka Company.

Organizations supporting Ibanez

Cruz Roja Espanola, President, Dr. Gonzalo Marban
Club Espana, President, Juan Izu Balmori.
Junta Espanola de Covadonga, President, Emilio Lanzagorta.
Casino Espanol, President, Julian Bayon.
Comite Unificador de la Colonia Espanola, President, Angel Urraza.
Centro Asturiano, President, Saturnino Garcia.
Union Cultural Gallega, President, Enrique Rodriguez.
Circulo Vasco Espanol (Spanish-Basque Circle), President, Juan Jose Sanmartin.
Orfeo Catala, President, Enrique Botey.
Union Gremial, President, Feliciano Suarez.
Camara de Comercio Espanola, President, Angel Urraza.

Spanish Colony support

The members of the Spanish colony in Mexico who possess considerable material wealth and constitute a powerful commercial hierarchy, are reported to unconditionally support General Francisco Franco and the Falange.

This hierarchy exerts considerable influence not only on the lower and middle classes, but also on the aristocracy of Mexico. A great variety and number of businesses in Mexico are controlled by the Spaniards. Some of these firms yield to the direct control of the Falange while the rest find themselves coerced by commercial pressure applied by those controlling Spanish elements in Mexico's commercial life. Important members of this commercial organization are Angel Urraza, Emilio Lanzagorta and Manuel Suarez.

Regional or District chiefs

The regional chiefs of the Falange Primera Linea are said to be as follows:

Luis Cabezas Abascal	-	Veracruz, Veracruz
Fernande Cuadra Lombra	-	Irapuato, Guanajuato
Francisco Garcia Ruiz	-	Torreón, Coahuila
Ignacio Usle	-	Chihuahua, Chihuahua
M. Diaz Grimbaldi	-	Orizaba, Veracruz
Casimiro Garcia Bello	-	Cordoba, Veracruz
Luis Fuentes Perez	-	Queretaro, Queretaro
Joaquin Sanchez Sordo	-	Cuernavaca, Morelos
Jose Lardo Ramos	-	San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi

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Manuel Sanchez Oria	-	Colima, Colima
Rafael Silvestre Portas	-	Tijuana, Baja California
Francisco Berrenchez	-	Tampico, Tamaulipas
Cecilio Rodillo Picon	-	Merida, Yucatan
Antonio Delgado	-	Guadalajara, Jalisco
Eleuterio Martinez	-	Tapachula, Chiapas
Ramon Garcia Alonzo	-	Puebla, Puebla

Propaganda service

Falangist propaganda in Mexico may be classified into two categories:

Press propaganda, which concentrates efforts mainly upon cultural and political themes dealing with the virtues of the Hispanic culture and the Totalitarian governmental form.

Verbal propaganda which resolves itself to whispering campaigns that follow the topic line of the press type.

Falangist publications

"Hispanidad" (published weekly)

Editor - Jose Castedo

Offices - Calle del Articulo 123, #97, Mexico, D. F.

"La Semana"

"Reconstruccion"

Editor - J. Contreras.

Publications sympathetic to the Falangist cause

"Abside"

Director - P. Gabriel Mendez, Mexico, D. F.

"Afirmacion"

The organ of the Spanish Falange movement started by the sons of Spaniards in Mexico.

"Diario Espanol"

Editor - Manuel Fernandez

Offices - Banco de Comercio, Mexico, D. F.

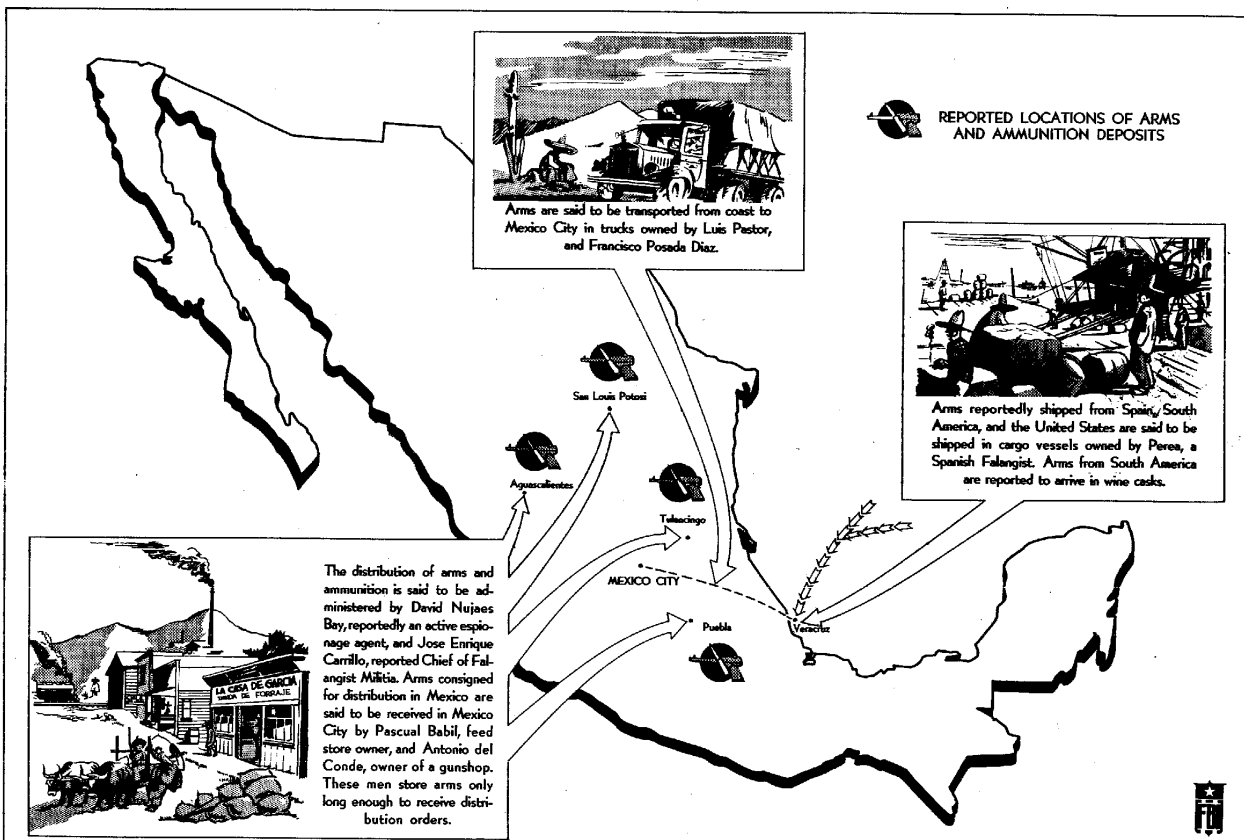
"El Universal"

Director - Alfonso Junco, Mexico, D. F.

"Espana"

Edited by Spanish Club, Isabel la Catolica #29.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS BY MEXICAN FALANGE



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"Mexico Nuevo"

Editor - Prieto Laurens, a discredited Mexican politician who is very anti-Pan American.

"Patria"

A weekly which is published under the direction of Alfonso Caso who is considered one of the real intellectuals in the Falange party.

"Unidad"

Editor - Jose Costalo, Uruguay #41-B.

The Armed Militia

The most dangerous groups in the Spanish Falange are those formed by the Falangists who were and are being sent on special missions from Spain to the Latin American countries. These men are chiefs or trainers for shock troops, for the information services or advisers for direct military action. In the main, these men serve as officers in the military Falange inasmuch as nearly all of these Falange special officers are acting as military instructors of military units since they were reportedly selected on the basis of having held commissions in the Spanish Falange state militia and as having served as soldiers in the Spanish Civil War.

From among the youth movements fostered by the Spanish Falange are recruited the most enthusiastic young Falangists, the Falangist militia. It has been reported that the militia is used at the present time in services which require violence or coercion. The commandant of the Spanish Falange militia is Major Jose Enrique Carrillo who came from Spain to Havana in January 1941 and departed from Cuba in May, 1941, for Mexico. His assistants are Commander Francisco Garay Muzueta and Captain Carlos Arabilla.

Falange Fire-Arms

It has been reported that the Spanish Falange in Mexico possesses large quantities of firearms which had been and are being distributed to Falange members throughout the Republic of Mexico. These arms are said to reach Mexico from different places, the most important of which is Spain. After the Spanish Civil War, a great quantity of arms and ammunition was retired from the use of the armies of Franco and these arms are now said to be sent by this method in a constant stream to Mexico. Other shipments of arms were said to be received from Central and South America and even from the United States.

It is reported that a large part of these arms and ammunition shipments arrive in Mexico from Spain and Chile in wine casks. It is further reported that a Spanish Falange member named Perea who resides at Calle Benito Juarez 41, Veracruz, Veracruz utilized cargo vessels which he owns to transport arms from Chile to Mexico.

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A source believed to be reliable stated that arms and ammunition consigned to Mexico are received by Pascual Babil, owner of a large feed company in Mexico, D. F. and by Antonio del Conde, who is a bona fide arms dealer in Mexico City. The transportation of these arms and ammunition from the coast to Mexico City is said to be administered by Luis Pastor, owner of the New York Garage in Mexico City and by Francisco Posada Diaz who owns the "La Nacional" dairy products company. The distribution of these arms is said to be administered by David Mujaes Bay who is reported to be an active espionage agent and by Jose Enrique Carrillo, reported chief of the Falangist militia.

According to a reliable source, deposits of arms and ammunition are said to be located in San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, at the homes of Tomas Urrutia and a Spaniard named Villar in Tulancingo, Hidalgo; at the home of a representative of the Remington Rand Company in Puebla, Puebla, and in Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes at the home of Cosio Salazar.

The following information has been received from a reliable source pertaining to the persons mentioned above:

"Pascual Babil is a feed and grain merchant who owns a warehouse in the yards adjacent to the Desague Railroad Station on the outskirts of Mexico City. This warehouse is closely guarded at all times and arms and ammunition which are received here are held only long enough for distribution to other places in Mexico.

"Antonio del Conde. This man has an arms store located at Calle Revillagigedo #67. It is a simple matter for this individual to receive and store arms without danger of being molested. His mission is comparable to that of Babil, i.e., he stores arms only long enough to receive instructions as to their distribution.

"Luis Pastor. Owner of the Garage New York, Peralvillo #63, Mexico, D. F., who uses the trucking facilities of this garage for distributing arms to different parts of the Republic. He is a well-known and dangerous Falangist.

"Francisco Posada Diaz. Owner of the "La Nacional" Dairy Products Company, who utilizes his trucks for the distribution of arms and ammunition.

"David Mujaes Bay. Owner of a large Chilean wine importing company, Calle Revillagigedo #53. This individual is reported to have the final say regarding the ultimate distribution of arms and ammunition.

"Jose Enrique Carrillo. Chief of the Falange militia, who resides in Puebla at Calle Oriente #2. This man is in charge of distribution of arms to the Falangists in that section of Mexico."

Funds

There is listed below a chart with explanations showing the funds

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being utilized by the Franco Service Organizations in September of 1941.

In connection with the amount and administration of funds expired by these organizations, the following symbols, to be found hereinafter, are explained:

G-S -- amount of money fixed by mutual accord between German and Spanish chiefs.

G-S-F -- amount fixed between Spanish and German chiefs, but method of expenditure free of German control.

G-S-C -- German Spanish control both as to amount and method of expenditure.

Fr -- funds expended by Franquist organizations.

Fa -- funds expended through Falange

Sim -- funds expended through the SIM.

Approximate monthly Nazi - Spanish Budget

I. Franquist Organizations:

A. Headquarters (G-S and G-S-F)

Funds allowed to Augusto Ibanez Serrano for Franquist headquarters and offices. From this amount comes payment of his staff, employees, and advisors. Balance is expended by him as secret funds, and if not spent belongs to him -----\$30.000.00

B. Propaganda (G-S, G-S-C, and Fr)

These funds are principally distributed through Ibanez's office. The money is principally given to radio stations press, magazines, libraries, etc. It is expended according to direction of German chief and therefore a lot of German press propaganda is handled by the Spaniards. In this expenditure it included funds for subsidizing, censoring, etc. -----\$40.000.00

C. Action

1. Action with Religious Groups

(G-S, G-S-F, and Fr)

Funds for religious propaganda and for help for Catholic Social Organizations -----\$25.000.00

2. National and Nationalistic Action

(G-S, G-S-C, and Fr)

Nearly all given to accion Nacionalista, but some goes to other little groups and to Alianza

Hispanidad -----\$30.000.00

3. Various

(G-S, G-S-C, and Fr)

Funds expended for help of small groups -----\$10.000.00

Total Monthly outlay -----\$135.000.00

The total amount shown is in pesos.

SIM Organizations

(G-S, G-S-C, and SIM)

The large expenditures are controlled, but for smaller expenditures ranking SIM agents have a certain amount of discretionary power -----\$60.000.00

Falange Organizations

A. Direct Party Fund

(G-S, G-S-F, and Fa)

Amount given monthly by the main office in Madrid to Ibanez for party requirements -----\$10.000.00

B. Direct amounts collected by Falange under different cloaks which are free of any control -----\$35.000.00

(With funds A and B Falange pays for offices, staffs, charities, etc.)

C. Catholic Groups

(G-S, G-S-F, and Fa)

These funds are delivered all over the Republic and are used for aid to Catholic organizations directly and indirectly -----\$25.000.00

D. Falangist Organizations and Shock Troops

(G-S, G-S-F, and Fa)

Funds utilized for the maintainance of militia and shock troops, etc., and the Escuadra Tradicionalista -----\$40.000.00

E. Mexican Nationalist Groups

(G-S, G-S-C, and Fa)

Used for Falange support of Nationalist or anti-Communist groups -----\$15.000.00

F. Sinarquista Movement Fund

(G-S, G-S-C, and Fa)

This fund is divided and distributed to Local Chiefs all over the Republic -----\$40.000.00

Total Falange Fund -----\$165.000.00

Summary of Monthly Budget of the Spanish - Nazi Organizations

Franquist Organizations	---\$135.000.00
SIM Organizations	---\$ 60.000.00
Falange Organizations	---\$165.000.00

Total Amount	---\$360.000.00
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"Juntas de Hispanidad" (Committees of Hispanidad)

On July 25, 1942, the Falangist Agent from Mexico City, Miguel Valverde, a personal envoy of Augusto Ibanez Serrano, had a conference with the following Falange leaders at Chihuahua City: Ignacio Usle, Sanchez-Muslera, Pedro Vega, Pedro Alzaga and Felipe Gomez. Valverde stated that the Falange had a perfect organization in all Latin America by means of "Hispanidad" and the "Juntas de Hispanidad." He pointed out that these "Juntas" had been organized in the capitals of all countries in Latin America and in most of the important cities. He related that such "Juntas" were very well organized in the countries of Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Panama, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Santa Domingo, Cuba and the Republic of Salvador. He stated that in the Republic of Salvador the Falange now had the most perfect organization. He also stated that in most of the previously mentioned countries the Falange had taken in some of the local natives as members of the organization and as members of the "Juntas de Hispanidad." The natives were usually taken from the professional classes and usually were professors, doctors or governmental officials. This practice had been successful in that by this means they were able to keep a close watch on the local politics of each country, and to always know what steps were being taken in each country against the Nazi and Fascist elements.

Valverde stated that the Spaniards in Latin America should always say, upon inquiry, that they had never been Falangists or members of the Falange organization; that on the contrary, they merely wanted to combine all the things they had brought from their Mother Country, Spain, such as the language, customs, religion, etc., with the elements already found in the Latin American countries. The Latin Americans should always be reminded that they have received their greatest favors from the Mother Country, Spain, and not from any foreign country.

Valverde stated that all the Falangists would have to work unceasingly in order to definitely make the Latin Americans realize that the Anglo-Saxons are the ones who want to seize their lands, and to exploit the Latin American race; that the Latin Americans should not place any confidence or trust in the Americans because all they want is to take possession of the Latin American riches and to have complete control of the Americas.

He reiterated that the Falangists must always work in the name

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of "Hispanidad" and never as Falangists or members of the Falange. He also stated that all Falangists who are married to local Native Latin Americans should seize upon this opportunity to convert their relatives to the idea of a great Spain again; that only in case of a great Spain would they continue to get favors from her as they had in the past, such as the language, culture, and customs taken from Spain.

Valverde concluded by saying that General Fulgencio Batista, the President of Cuba, is now Public Enemy Number One of Spain, and that he confidentially believed that the Spanish Republicans had "bought Batista off" and that Batista and Cuba would pay for their actions in time.

In connection with the official name for the newly-organized directive heads of the Falange, which is "Juntas de Hispanidad," it is to be noted that the Falangists at times also call these directive heads or councils, "Consejos de Hispanidad" or "Comite's de Hispanidad."

On July 29, 1942, Valverde again had a meeting with the Falange members in Chihuahua City. Valverde again recommended to all members that if they were ever accused of being members of the Falange to deny it; that they could answer that they belonged to the organization "Hispanidad," which organization is a very nice and pleasant one, and which organization has as its purpose the stimulation and formation of closer relations between all of Latin America and the Mother Country, Spain.

Valverde exhorted the members to work tenaciously for "Hispanidad"; that above all the members should make the Latin Americans see that "Hispanidad" is only considering the good of Mexico; "that 'Hispanidad' wants to take off Mexico the yoke of the 'Gringos' because at the present time Mexico is bound hand and foot by the United States."

He continued by saying that the war was going very well for the Axis Powers; that within a few weeks the Germans will conquer the Caucasus; that thereafter they will continue to advance and within a month will have conquered Iraq, Iran, Persia, Trans-Jordan, and will have arrived at the Suez Canal; that General Erwin Von Rommel will also begin an offensive in Egypt, and that before the winter comes the English will be completely defeated by him also; that German domination in this area will be complete.

Valverde pointed out that General Franco of Spain is cooperating more and more each day with the Axis powers; but that his geographical situation will not permit him to enter directly into the conflict; that if he openly declared war against the Allies at the present time that it would do more harm to the Axis than his present position of collaboration. He pointed out that when the opportune moment comes, General Franco will openly take a military offensive and that he would take Gibraltar from England at that time. He pointed out to the members that the Falangista Regime in Spain could exist and continue to live only if the Axis Powers triumph, and that we (the Falangists) have to risk and gamble

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everything on an Axis victory.

It appears from the above that the Falange members are trying to avoid the Mexican Governmental dissolution of the Falange, as ordered by the Mexican Government on July 2, 1942, by the assumption of the new name of "Hispanidad".

Organizations supporting the Spanish Falange

There are various Mexican organizations acting in conjunction with the Spanish Falange. The most important include the A.C.J.M., (Christian Association of Young Mexicans), Escuadra de Accion Tradicionalista, and the Liga de Hispanidad Ibero Americana.

"A. C. J. M." (Christian Association of Young Mexicans)

This organization has a large membership which is directed by the Catholic priests Vertiz, Castelli, and Torruella.

Escuadra de Accion Tradicionalista

This group constitutes one of the most dangerous in Mexico and has a membership composed of selected Falangists who are in reality shock troops who are trained and selected to do all the unpleasant and coercive work for the Falange and the Nazis.

This organization has two chiefs, one a secret chief named San Julian who is unknown to almost all of the members. San Julian is an old Falangist member who fought in the Spanish Civil War and attained the rank of a commandant. He has had military training, the bulk of which has been in the organization of shock troops and "storm squads."

The other chief is Leon Ossorio. This man has been admitted to membership in the Nazi party. Despite the fact that he is not a Mexican citizen, it is known that he has valuable political connections among high Mexican officials and is never bothered politically or otherwise. Ossorio is reported to be incapable of working and directing an organization of this type and, therefore, he acts under direct orders from San Julian. This organization is fully supported by the Falange.

Liga de Hispanidad Ibero Americana

Unlike the Escuadra de Accion Tradicionalista, which is a secret organization, the Liga de Hispanidad Ibero Americana is a public one. The organization is found in all of Central America, and believed to be headquartered in Mexico City. It is purported to be a civic and cultural organization, with offices at the corner of Bolivar and Venustiano Carranza in Mexico City. Its aims are the defense of the Mexican Hispanic culture and the promotion of the union of the Spanish-American peoples to effect this defense.

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The former leader was Octavio Elizalde, a well known Catholic leader, who resigned when the true significance of the Falange and its work became apparent. This organization is now headed by Francisco Cayon y Cos, an intimate friend of Ibanez; Jose Castedo, a Falangist and director of the Falangist reviews and Adolfo Caso y Caso, an attorney with offices at Calle Isabel la Catolica #33. This organization is financially supported by the office of Ibanez.

Franquist Organizations in Mexico

The chief of the Franquist organizations, acting as Franco's unofficial representative in Mexico, is Augusto Ibanez Serrano. The official address of the Franco representation is in the Normandie Building, Calle Articulo 123, Mexico, D. F.

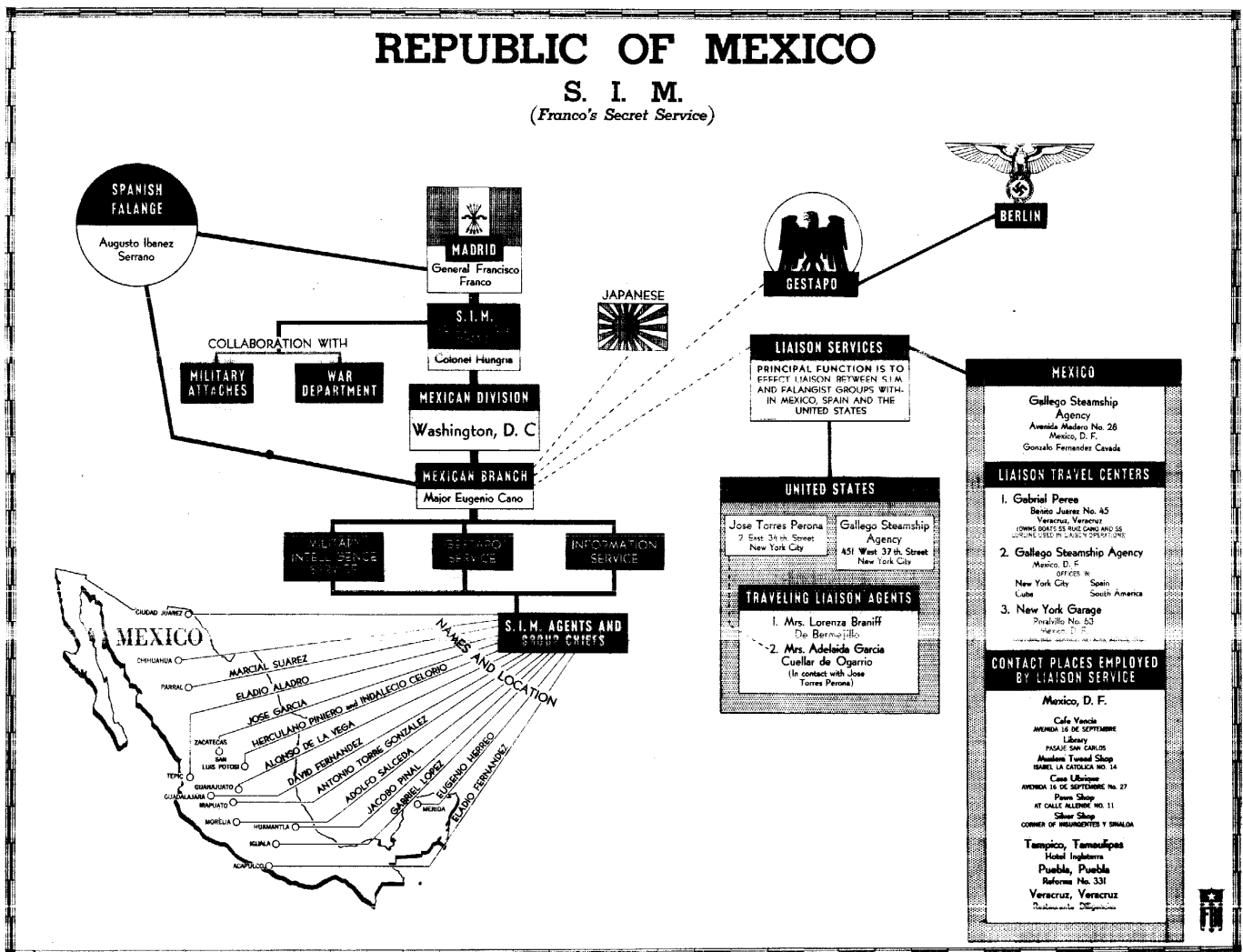
The economic control over the Spanish colony in Mexico is an absolute one. The Spanish colony in all the Mexican republic contributes an average of two hundred fifty thousand pesos monthly, but with extra donations they are called on to give, it can be figured that they donate about three hundred thousand pesos monthly. All the Spanish centers such as the Casino Espanol, Centro Asturiano, Centro Gallego, Centro Basque, Pena Montanosa, Sanatorio Espanol, etc., are under Franquist domination. Last year and up to February of this year the largest part of the contributions were spent and nothing saved, but from February on Ibanez has been allowed by the Germans to keep thirty thousand pesos monthly to pay his personal staff and for secret funds. The biggest part of this amount it retained by Ibanez himself.

Ibanez' official paper in Mexico City is the "Diario Espanol." His directors are the brothers Manuel and Mario Fernandez, both of whom are very pro-Nazi.

Centers of Franquist Influence

The City of Mexico is undoubtedly the most important Franquist center in the Republic. Some of the other important centers in Mexico are Puebla, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Veracruz, Tampico, and Torreon. It is impossible to guess at the membership of the Franquistas as this is not exactly a party but more of an economic influence.

Ibanez maintains representation in every important State and City. This representation differs from that of the Germans or the Falange in that instead of being a single individual, it is a committee whose function it is to collect money and put out a form of propaganda designed to bring fame and prestige to Franco, the Madrid Government, and the actual Spanish regime. In Mexico City Ibanez has two very important committees which serve as his advisors. The first is made up of important members of the Spanish Colony principally industrialists and merchants. These men collect the money on the basis of knowing exactly how much each individual and firm can pay. They resort to violent



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measures when the money is not forthcoming. The second committee is composed of three lawyers; Carlos Prieto, a Spaniard, Gomez Morin (president of the Mexican Party Accion Nacional) and Alejandro Quijano (Mexican Red Cross and other important posts). These three lawyers do not work together and it is possible that they are ignorant of the fact that they are all advisors to Ibanez. Quijano does not know all the inner workings of the group and is used more than anything to spread the doctrines. Gomez Morin is important in that he shares with Ibanez the work of increasing cooperation between the Franquistas and the Accion Mexicana and other Mexican groups. Prieto is used mainly to settle conflicts between Ibanez and the Spanish colony. These three men all know something of the inner workings of the Franquist movement, but Ibanez and the German chief are the only ones who know all about the Franquist movement.

Franquist Supporting Organizations

The following is a list of the more important Spanish organizations controlled by Ibanez:

Spanish Red Cross - Representative: Dr. Gonzalo Martinez,
Avenida Cinco de Mayo #46, Mexico, D.F.

Camara Espanola de Comercio - Offices: Isabel la Catolica
#29. Representative: Antonio Guardiola

Sociedad de Beneficencia Espanola - The main office is the
Spanish Hospital. Angel Urraza Saracho, one of the
wealthiest Spaniards in Mexico, is the head of this
organization.

Casino Espanol - Representative: Julian Bayon, Isabel la
Catolica #29.

Junta Espanola de Covadonga - Representative: Emilio Lanzagorta,
Isabel la Catolica #29.

Club Espana - Representative: Juan Izu Balmori, Isabel la
Catolica #29.

Comite Unificador de la Colonia Espanola - Representative:
Angel Urraza Saracho

Ibanez has formed many departments, working independent one from the other and not always related. Among these is an information service which is not very important because the important information service is controlled by the SIM.

SIM (Servicio Informaciones Militares)

Organization

The SIM, before the Spanish Civil War, was primarily the military intelligence service. During the civil war and at the present time, it is a special secret service. The headquarters are in Madrid and Salamanca, Spain. This service is directly controlled by General Francisco Franco and the important chiefs are nominated by Franco

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for work in America in collaboration with Colonel Hungria, the most important member of the service. The SIM still maintains its military intelligence service and in this connection works closely with the War Department and the Spanish military attaches.

The SIM now has two important divisions: the Information Section and the "Vigilancia and Control" Section which operates on the same principal as the Gestapo.

Mexico was to be one of the most important centers of the SIM in America but the failure to arrange diplomatic relations between Spain and Mexico has prevented that establishment. The chief of the Mexican SIM division is reported to be a Spaniard living in Washington and all instructions pertaining to the Mexican SIM are said to emanate from him.

The Mexican SIM center consists of three branches: one for the United States, one for Mexico and one for Cuba and Central America. The Central America center is working in Guatemala and has its offices in the Spanish Legation. It is headed by Colonel Sans Agero, Franco representative. The fusion of these three centers is being prepared.

The SIM center in Mexico is directed by Major Eugenio Alvarez Cano who resides at the corner of Calle Lopez and Calle Independencia, Mexico, D. F. Cano went to New York in March or April of 1941, where he received orders to start his activities. At this time he was given the order to direct the Cuban SIM but this order was later rescinded and Cuba was placed within the jurisdiction of the Guatemalan SIM. Cano works in close touch with Augusto Ibanez Serrano, head of the Spanish Falange in Mexico, and most of the work of the SIM is done by the Falangists. He has now established a very strong information chain which operates all over the Republic in close cooperation with the "Gestapo" and Japanese agents. The principal centers of the SIM are located in Monterrey, Torreon, Mazatlan, Tampico, Veracruz, Guadalajara, Puebla, Jalapa, Merida, Tapachula and Comitán.

The SIM has three principal operating functions or services which are as follows:

Military Intelligence Service:

This service was, and may be, merely conducted in Mexico by the Germans from whom the SIM was known to take its orders. Ibanez Serrano is kept posted of the details of the Nazi-Falange preparations in Mexico.

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"Gestapo" Service

The problem of controlling the Spanish colony and meting out punishment is directed by the SIM but the Falange is reported to take care of coercion and unpleasantness when the demand for such arises.

Information Service

This is the principal function of the SIM and in this connection it can be stated that even the Germans accept the fact that the SIM Information Service is more accurate than their own. There are SIM agents in every town and city in Mexico. It was believed that the main office had been maintained in the German Legation at Mexico City, but the majority of the important papers are reported to be in the former Spanish Legation in Mexico City.

This service is effective because it counts upon thousands of Spaniards to furnish accurate information concerning questions vital to the Spanish interests. The SIM has succeeded in placing its agents in all the police centers, important governmental departments and close to high officers in the Mexican Government.

The organization of the SIM has undoubtedly been altered by the war and the information as given above constitutes the latest available.

The following is a list of SIM Agents and group chiefs working for the Falangists in Mexico:

Herculano Piniero	San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi
Indalecio Celorio	San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi
Alonso de la Vega	Guanajuato, Guanajuato
Marcial Suarez	Parral, Chihuahua
Eugenio Herreo	Merida, Yucatan
David Fernandez	Guadalajara, Jalisco
Jacobo Pinal	Huamantla, Veracruz
Adolfo Salceda	Morelia, Michoacan
Antonio Torre Gonzalez	Irapuato, Guanajuato
Eladio Aladro	Tepic, Nayarit
Eladio Fernandez	Acapulco, Guerrero
Gabriel Lopez	Iguala, Guerrero
Jose Garcia	Zacatecas, Zacatecas

Liaison Services

The liaison services are not constituted in a special organization but are important enough to merit separate consideration. Their principal

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function is to maintain contact between the Falangist and SIM groups within the Republic of Mexico and with their contacts in Spain and the United States.

For communication within the Republic the liaison service has private and public radio stations at their disposal, mail service with private boxes and a good automobile service. The principal public radio station used by the liaison service is the Mexican station XELZ operating on 1440 kilocycles and located at Calle Artes 170, Mexico City. Instructions in code are transmitted as commercial Spanish propaganda. The principal mail box in use now and which is used by Eulogio Celorio for communication with Calle Lepanto #4 in Madrid, Spain is Box 1196 in the central post office in Mexico City.

The liaison service with the United States is efficient. One principal liaison service with the United States is carried on through the Gallego Steamship Agency at 451 West 37th Street, New York, N. Y., which has offices also at Avenida Madero #28, Mexico City, with telephones J 24-98 and 12-05-78. Gonzalo Fernandez Cavada is the representative in Mexico City of the J. Gallego Steamship Company of New York. Cavada's offices in Mexico City are located at Calle Madero #28, office 306, which office is registered under the name of Pedro Montano. One of the principal Falangist agents in New York City is Jose Torres Perona, East 34th Street, New York, New York, who is registered with the State Department as a press representative.

Two persons reported as serving in liaison capacity are Mrs. Lorenza Braniff de Bermejillo, widow of the Spanish Marquis de Mohernando, and Mrs. Adelaida Cuellar de Ogarrio who is said to be in contact with Jose Torres Perona.

The following is a list of contact places employed by the liaison service of the Falangist organizations in Mexico, D. F. for receiving and passing information:

Casa Ubrique - Avenida 16th de Septiembre #27. This place of business is owned by Santos Fernandez.

Cafe Venecia - Avenida 16th de Septiembre

Pawn Shop at Calle Allende #11

The Library in the Pasaje San Carlos

Silver Shop - Corner Insurgentes & Sinaloa

Muslera Tweed Shop - Isabel la Catolica #14, owned by Francisco Muslera.

In Tampico, Tamaulipas, the principal contact place used is the Hotel Inglaterra. In Puebla, Puebla, Reforma #331. In Veracruz, Veracruz, the Diligencias Restaurant.

The liaison services have three important centers that attend

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to the arrangement of all travel problems which the Falange organizations might encounter. These are as follows:

Gabriel Perea, Benito Juarez #45, Veracruz, Mexico, who represents a boat service operating in the Gulf of Mexico. Two boats known to be used for liaison operations are the S/S "Ruiz Cano" and the "Lurline."

The Gallego Steamship Company which has four main offices: La Coruna in Spain, New York, Mexico and Cuba and maintains connections through other offices throughout South America.

The "Garage New York", Peralvillo #63, Mexico City, is the main link in a system of garages throughout Mexico. This service takes care of all the automobiles belonging to the Falange and SIM organizations.

Falange Meeting Places

The following are reported meeting places of the Spanish Falange in Mexico.

16th de Septiembre #27, Mexico, D. F. (Owned by Santos Fernandez)

Centro Vasco Espanol, Isabel la Catolica #29, Mexico, D. F.

Casino Espanol, Isabel La Catolica #29, Mexico, D. F.

Cantina la Madrilene, 16th de Septiembre #50, Mexico, D. F.

Cafe Venecia, 16th de Septiembre #18, Mexico, D. F.

Agents, Collaborators, Contacts and Sympathizers

The persons presented in the following list are identified as Franco Service agents, individuals who have collaborated with Falangist agents and the more important contacts of these agents who have assisted in the furtherance of Axis activities in the Republic of Mexico.

ALONSO, RAMON GARCIA

Alonso is regional head of one of the subsidiaries of the Spanish Falange located at Puebla, State of Puebla, and has been active in this vicinity since the latter part of 1941.

ARABILLA, CARLOS

This individual given rank of a Captain, is an assistant to Commander Enrique Carrillo, head of the armed militia of the Spanish Falange. Arabilla himself is located in Puebla, state of Puebla.

ARREGUI, JOSE MANUEL

Arregui is of Spanish descent, age 38, and officially is the Spanish Military Attache in Peru although in reality his chief function is that of supervisory head of the entire Falange in Latin America. In the latter part of 1941 he came to Mexico accompanied by his assistant, Pablo Bercoechea, allegedly to make an inspection of the workings of the Spanish Falange of Mexico proper.

BALMORI, JUAN IZU

Balmori is president of the Club Espana in Mexico City, D. F., which organization is a front or supporting group for Augusto Ibanez Serrano, Franco's representative in Mexico.

BARQUERO, FRANCISCO MARTIN

Barquero is of Spanish descent and is known to have endeavored to enter the United States after having entered Mexico via Veracruz as a political refugee on the S/S "De Grasse." In attempting to enter the United States he obtained a fraudulent passport from the Portuguese Consulate in Mexico City but failed to cross the border on it. He has taken out Mexican citizenship papers and it is reliably reported that he is an agent of the S. A. R. E. and employed by the Centro Ibero Mexicano in Mexico City, D. F.

BELLO, CASIMIRO GARCIA

This individual is regional head or representative of the Falange with his headquarters at Veracruz, having functioned in this capacity since the latter part of 1941.

CANO, COMMANDER EUGENIO ALVAREZ

Cano is director of the SIM (Military Information Service) of the Spanish Falange. In this capacity as Commander of the SIM he has jurisdiction over the branches of the Military Information Service located at Monterrey, Torreon, Mazatlan, Guadalajara, Puebla, Merida, and Tapachula. His work is comparable to that of the Gestapo or the German Intelligence Service and it is reliably reported that he has functioned well in this office. The headquarters of the SIM is reportedly located in Mexico City with offices on the corner of Calles Lopez and Independencia. As head of the SIM, Cano is in close contact with Colonel Von Veerkamp, Chief of the Nazi Military activities in Mexico.

CASTEDO, D. JOSE

This individual is a resident of Mexico City and former Director of the "Hispanidad," preparatory organization of the Spanish Falange. It is reliably reported that Castedo is anti-United States and that he has also shown considerable disappointment in the present Mexican

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Government, blaming its failure on the influence and pressure exerted on it by the Government of the United States. Castedo is reported as gloating over the fact that the "Hispanidad" was a source of trouble to the United States.

CAVADA, GONZALO FERNANDEZ

Gonzalo Fernandez Cavada is the representative in Mexico City for the J. Gallego Steamship Company of New York City. It has been ascertained that Cavada's residence in Mexico is Articulo 123 #21, Apartment #204, where he lives with his wife, Pilar Gonzalez Casas and that he is preparing to return to Spain and has made application at the Portuguese Legation in Mexico City for the necessary papers for himself and his wife to cross that country into Spain. The purpose of his trip is to return to Spain so that he can render an ample report concerning his activities in Mexico as well as to take back to Spain ample documentation relative to these activities.

The following is a description of Cavada: Height, 5' 8"; age, 39; nationality, Spanish, although he has Guatemalan papers at the present time. He is clean shaven, fair complexioned, has dark brown hair, light brown eyes, a straight, slender nose, and is married to Pilar Gonzalez Casas.

On May 30, 1940, Cavada made application from New York City to the Mexican Department of Gobernacion for entry into Mexico as a tourist in transit to Venezuela. Joseph W. Rowe, Vice President of the Irving Trust Company of New York recommended this man as did Ignacio Amdor Tamborell, Avenida Michoacan #39, and Carlos Santacruz, Avenida del Rosal #26, both of Mexico City. His application, however, was not approved by the Gobernacion department.

On November 2, 1940, Cavada entered Mexico from Guatemala as a Guatemalan tourist and on August 15, 1941, he made application to remain in Mexico as a resident stating that he had been named legal representative of the Franzl Laboratories, 5 de Febrero #490, which are owned by Jaime Franzl Novell, a Spaniard, who is now a naturalized Italian subject.

Cavada holds P. O. Box #7575, a sub-station #12, Mexico City, and has been seen frequently in the company of the well-known Nazi, George Nicolaus, and one Juffros.

According to one report, subject is high up in Falange circles and has been working in cooperation with the Nazis to obtain information pertaining to local politics, military matters, agricultural production, industrial affairs, communications, and other information of an intelligence nature.

CAYON Y COS, FRANCISCO

Cayon y Cos is Chief of the Propaganda Service of the Spanish Falange

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and an intimate and close friend of Ibanez Serrano. This individual is also the head officer of the Liga de Hispanidad Ibero Americana with headquarters located in Mexico City on the corner of Carranza and Bolivar.

CELORIO, EULOGIO

Celorio is the Provincial Chief of the Spanish Falange and in charge of all its activities in Mexico. He arrived in Mexico from Spain in July of 1941 to take over the control of the Falange Party. He is a cousin of Jose Celorio who was previously head of the Party and has been expelled from Mexico. Not only is he head of the Falange in Mexico but he is also reliably reported as being one of the counselors of the Central Committee of the Falange in Madrid and came to Mexico with the intention of reorganizing the Falange inasmuch as the German Nazi Service had evidently complained that the Spanish colonies were not cooperating with them as well as could be expected.

When Celorio took over the leadership of the Spanish Falange in Mexico, Karl Cords was named German chief of the Falange and Celorio is in close contact with this individual and to a certain extent takes his orders from him. Celorio is reported as being at odds with Felipe Yurrita local chief of the Falange in Mexico City, the disagreement probably being no more than personal jealousy.

CUE, JESUS CORO

Cue is a Spanish citizen who formerly resided at Ojinaga #315, Chihuahua, Chihuahua. He was employed by Cia. Mayorea de Chihuahua, as well as by Cia. Alzaga y Usie. He has been suspected as being a liaison between the Germans and Falangistas in Chihuahua City and is known to be a regular attendant at meetings of the local Falange. In addition to his suspected liaison activity, he is believed to be actively engaged in the dissemination of propaganda in the state of Chihuahua.

On April 16, 1942, Cue attended a secret meeting of Falangists at the Cia. Harinera Rio Florido, S. A.

During May, 1942, Augusto Ibanez of Mexico City requested that an individual be selected to be sent to Mexico City to work exclusively for the Falange. Cue was selected for this position and left Chihuahua City on May 20, and reportedly has been working for the Falange in Veracruz and Mexico City since that time.

DIAZ, PASCUAL

This individual was born in Spain and presently lives at Motolina #25, Mexico City. It is reliably reported that Diaz is actively engaged in German propaganda work in Mexico City.

FAUPEL, WILHELM (GENERAL)

General Wilhelm Faupel is the director of the Latin American Institute in Berlin, Germany, and the chief of German intellectual economic and

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military espionage.

Faupel replaced Dr. Otto Boelitz and took command of the organization showing extraordinary action and efficiency. He was designated as the Ambassador to Spain in 1936 and was replaced at the Institute by General Reinecke. Shortly after, Faupel was again elected to serve as head of the Ibero Amerikanische Institut and was assisted by his wife, Dr. Edith Faupel.

It has been reported that Faupel is the head of the military espionage and information service of Spain. He organized the German-Latin American Medical Academy, an organization which plays an important part in the Nazi propaganda scheme. He is said to be the editor of "Ensayos y Estudios" a fortnightly Spanish paper devoted to culture and philosophy. Faupel is said to speak Spanish, Russian, English and French. He took part in the East African-German War from 1904-1907; was professor of the Military School at Buenos, Argentina from 1911-1913; served with the German Army during the first World War on the Western Front. From 1921-1926, he served as adviser to the General Inspector of the Argentine Army after which he went to Peru to serve in a military capacity.

FERNANDEZ, RAMON

Sr. Fernandez is the owner of the "Casa Ramon Fernandez" located on the Plaza de Armas in Parral, Chihuahua. This firm is the representative of the beer, "XX," and "Nortena." Sr. Fernandez is about thirty years of age, a Spanish citizen and married to a native Mexican. He has one son about three years of age. He is very active in the Falange and is considered as the leader of the Falange in Parral, Chihuahua.

GURRO, ALFONSO

Gurro acts as liaison between Ibanez and numerous Mexican intellectuals and functions well as a political adviser of Serrano.

IBANEZ, AUGUSTO (See Serrano, Augusto Ibanez)

JULIAN, SAN

This individual is the Commander of the "Escuadra de Accion Tradicionalista," an organized militia comparable to the Shock Troops of the Nazi Government. San Julian is an old Falangist, having served in the Spanish Civil War where he attained rank of Commandant. He is well known in Spain and is accredited with having committed numerous murders in that country. San Julian is reportedly assisted in his activities relative to the "Escuadra de Accion Tradicionalista" by Leon Ossorio.

MAMBRILLO, ESTEBAN

Mambrillo is reliably reported as being one of the higher officials of the Spanish Falange party in Mexico and as recent as April, 1942,

made a tour of Mexico with a view to the more effective working of the Falange. Previous to his connection with the Falange, he was active in the "Hispanidad" movement. It is reliably stated that Mambrillo revealed that all subversive activities for the Nazi Government would be carried out through the Spanish Falange in Mexico subsequent to the Mexican declaration of war on Germany.

MARCOS, SR.

Sr. Marcos was the leader of the Falange and the representative of General Franco of Spain prior to 1940. He had some violent quarrels with Augusto Ibanez and Ibanez reported him very unfavorably to the Franco Government with the result that Marcos was replaced by Ibanez. Sr. Marcos is a bachelor and a businessman in Mexico City.

MARTINEZ, ELEUTERIO

This individual is regional head and representative of the Falange at Tapachula, Chiapas.

MIER, MANUEL RIVERO

Mier was the representative of the Falange Party in Chihuahua City, Mexico. This individual died on June 6, 1942 at Chihuahua City. He was an extremely wealthy banker and engaged in various industrial activities in the State of Chihuahua and was in close contact with Augusto Ibanez Serrano. He made a trip to Spain in 1938 during the Spanish Civil War at which time it is alleged he took along funds to be donated to the Franco cause.

MORIN, MANUEL GOMEZ

This individual, a Mexican citizen, is President of the "Accion Nacional," a supporting organization of the Spanish Falange and he is also a political adviser of Ibanez Serrano. Morin is constantly in close contact with Leon Ossorio and Julio Pedrero, active Falangists. Morin has also been a member of the Council of the Hispanidad Movement.

MUNOZ, LUIS

This individual is a Spanish national and is an attorney in Mexico City. He is a close friend of Santiago Garces, former Chief of the SIM in Spain. In Mexico his chief connection is with the S. A. R. E. and his activities take on a more Communistic aspect with his relations with the "Espana" popular weekly Communist Journal. No further information has been received to clarify the apparent contradiction by which Munoz is said to be allied with both the Communists and the Falange.

MURGA, FRANCISCO

This individual refers to himself as Marquez de Murga and came to Mexico directly from Spain in June of 1941 as a Special envoy of the Falange to make a tour of Central and South America with a view to intensifying and coordinating the work of the Spanish Falange. Murga remained in Mexico for six months during which time he stayed at the

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Majestic Hotel in Mexico City and was in close contact with Elisco Lagos, local attorney for the Beick-Felix Company.

MUZUETA, FRANCISCO GARAY

Muzueta is second in command to Jose Enrique Carrillo of the armed Militia of the Spanish Falange.

OSSORIO, ADOLFO LEON

Ossorio is principally important in his connection with Commander San Julian and is an assistant director of the "Escuadra Mexicana de Accion Tradicionalista." Ossorio is also head of the Vanguardia Nacionalista, a pro-neutrality organization which has comparatively few active members. His principal function in this group seems to be the organizing of anti-American and anti-Jewish propaganda for the German Government. He has been on the pay roll of the German Legation in Mexico City as a propaganda agent and "general manager." He has been long known in Mexico as a provocateur and agitator who will sell his services to the highest bidder. Ossorio is known also as being an active backer of the Sinarquista Movement.

It is reliably reported that Ossorio was actively assisting Otto (probably Arthur) Dietrich in transporting Nazi agents into the United States through Monterrey, Mexico before the expulsion of Dietrich from Mexico, and was taking his orders relative to the dissemination of anti-Jewish propaganda from Dietrich.

PEREZ, LUIS FUENTES

This individual is regional head or representative of the Falange at Queretaro, Mexico.

PORTAS, RAFAEL SILVESTRE

Portas is regional head or representative of the Falange at Tijuana, Mexico.

PRIETO, CARLOS

Prieto is chiefly important as a political adviser of Augusto Ibanez Serrano, and maintains an important position in the country as manager of the Monterrey Steel and Iron Works. Prieto is also known as being the representative lawyer of Ibanez and he goes as far as to resort to violent steps when members of the Spanish colony fail to contribute their designated amount of money.

QUIJANO, ALEJANDRO

Quijano is reliably reported as being a member of the "Council of Hispanidad." He is also known to be a lawyer for Ibanez and is extremely active in furthering the program of Franco's Government in Mexico.

RUIZ, FRANCISCO GARCIA

Ruiz is regional head of the Spanish Falange with his headquarters

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located at Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

SERRANO, AUGUSTO IBANEZ

Augusto Ibanez Serrano, a Spaniard by birth, has lived in Mexico for a number of years and his activities have been well observed by the Mexican authorities. Persons who know him state that he is cunning, audacious and capable of acting without moral restraint.

Ibanez is known as the personal representative of General Franco in Mexico. Officially he is not listed as the head of the Spanish Falange Party, in reality, however, practically all of its activities come under his supervision. His activities are carried on from Mexico City where his offices are located in the Normandie Building, Calle Articulo #123. He has lived in Mexico for some time and is known to have been connected with various revolutions under the regime of President Madero.

In his activity of coordinating the Falangist work in Mexico, it has been indicated that he has the tacit approval of the Mexican Government and his activities have been extremely thorough and productive.

It is reliably reported that he has so subjugated the members of the Spanish colony in Mexico that they are afraid to evidence any un-Spanish or anti-Franco sympathies. Ibanez is in close contact with Hans Hellermann who is reported as being in charge of German liaison and cooperation with the Falangist Movement. Hellermann is known to give military instructions to the Spanish Militia and from this it is conclusively determined that the Spanish Falange and the Nazi Party in Mexico are cooperating and acting in conjunction with each other. It is reliably revealed that all donations and subscriptions taken up for the Falange Party in Mexico is handled through the office of Ibanez in Mexico City and supervised in turn by Hans Hellermann.

A report dated June 4, 1941, received from a confidential source regarded to be reliable, advised that Augusto Ibanez Serrano was engaged in espionage and propaganda activities in open collaboration with the Nazis. According to the information received, a post office box that had belonged to the official Spanish Chamber of Commerce was being used by Frederick Carl von Schlebrugge, known Nazi agent, and Schlebrugge's automobile bearing Mexican license # E-05-34, presumably a 1941 license, was used by the Falangists to distribute propaganda during demonstrations which were held in front of the office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations sometime during May, 1941.

SUAREZ, FELICIANO

Suarez is President of the Union Gremial and is chiefly important in connection with the Spanish Falange, likewise in the fact that his association is one of the "front" organizations of the Falange.

SUAREZ, MANUEL

Suarez is manager of the Eureka Company in Mexico City, D. F. and is

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important as a commercial adviser and a consultant of Augusto Ibanez Serrano.

URRAZA, ANGEL

Urraza has resided in Mexico for some 40 years and is head of the Goodrich Rubber Company and Canada Dry Company in Mexico. He is an outstanding member of the Spanish colony and one of the most wealthy men in Mexico. It has been reported that his ambition is to be named Ambassador of Spain in Mexico. In his connection with the Falangist Party he is reliably reported as having been a member of the Council of Hispanidad and is at the present time one of the outstanding commercial advisers and assistants of Ibanez.

USLE, IGNACIO

Ignacio Usle who officially succeeded Rivero Mier, is regarded as the chieftain for the Falange in Chihuahua. He resides in Chihuahua and in conjunction with Pedro Alzaga, operates the business of the Cia. Harinera Rio Florido, S. A., owned by Tomas F. Blanco under the firm name of Alzaga y Usle, S. A. This company is located at Ojinaga #403, Chihuahua City. Usle is known to have made several trips to Mexico City for the express purpose of contacting Augusto Ibanez Serrano.

VALVERDE, MIGUEL

In 1939 at the "Fiestas de Covadonga" of Mexico City, Mexico, D. F., Valverde carried the Falangista Flag in the procession and was dressed in the typical Falange navy blue shirt. Subsequently, Valverde became a traveling representative for the firm of "Casa Ubrique," Calle 16 de Septiembre Street, Mexico, D. F., which is owned by the Falangist Santos.

It is believed that at the present time Valverde is devoting his time exclusively to the work of the Falange. He is about forty years of age, having been born in the Province of Santander in Spain.

On August 4, 1942, Valverde, Felipe Gomez and Ignacio Usle left Chihuahua City, intending to drive to Jimenez, Chihuahua, where they were to have a meeting with the Falangists in that city. Thereafter, Valverde was to go back to Mexico, D. F. The purpose of the meeting at Jimenez, Chihuahua was to collect funds for the Falange as had been done in Ciudad Juarez and in Chihuahua City. Usle and Gomez intended to drive to Parral, Chihuahua from Jimenez and attempt to collect additional funds for the Falange. Valverde's mailing address in Mexico City is said to be: c/o "Casa Ubrique," Calle #16 de Septiembre.

YURRITA, FELIPE

Yurrita is chief of the local Falange in Mexico City and is located at 5 de Mayo #14, Mexico City, where he owns and operates the Perfumeria Urania. He was appointed to his position in the Falange by Ibanez upon his arrival in Mexico to take over the direction of the Falangist Party and still maintains this position although there is said

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to be a certain amount of jealousy existing between Yurrita and Ibanez. Yurrita is also chief of the Ayuda Mutua Espanola for the entire republic of Mexico. It is reliably reported that Falange meetings are held at his place of business at the Perfumeria, Yurrita's store in Mexico City. It is reliably revealed that the son of one E. Schaeffer, known to have been a member of the SS in Germany, has recently married the daughter of Felipe Yurrita.

ZUNZUNEGUI, HENRIQUE

This individual is the General Secretary of the Falangist Party in the northern section of Mexico and is known to be a wealthy, capable member of the Falangist Party. He is in close contact with the well-known Franquist supporter, Angel Urraza.

Spanish Monarchists Association

The Spanish Monarchist organization found in Mexico and throughout Latin America is in direct opposition to the activities of the Nazis and the Spanish Falange. It is reported to operate in Spain and to have agents in other European countries.

In Mexico the Marques Luis de Castellon, who arrived there during 1941, is the head of this organization. The Marques de Arguiar is a registered representative of the Spanish Nationalists Union and this association.

Primarily the Spanish Monarchists are engaged in counter Axis investigations and propaganda activity especially with regard to the Spanish Falange and Nazis.

Spanish Republicans

The Republican government was openly supported by the Mexican government during the Spanish Civil War and at the end of that war, facilitating arrangements were made for the emigration of Spanish Republican refugees to Mexico. Some sources estimate that from 7,000 - 9,000 such persons came to Mexico as a result of the above arrangement. The majority of the emigrants have become acclimated to the life of Mexico and have settled in established communities.

Despite the fact that the nationality laws of Mexico have been amended to facilitate the obtaining of Mexican citizenship, few Spaniards have taken advantage of the amendment since they entertain hopes of returning to Spain some day.

There are current reports to the effect that the "leftist" Spanish refugees have joined the ranks of the Communists and are engaging in subversive activities. The Department of Gobernacion is said to have 1500 of the emigrants under observation. The people of Mexico are showing signs of dissatisfaction with certain Spanish elements in the Republic as

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can be witnessed by the regular appearance of press articles which reflect this sentiment.

The leadership of the Spanish Republicans seems to be divided into two groups, one favoring Juan Negrin and representing the more radical elements of the Republicans, the other headed by Indalecio Prieto, who heads the more conservative group which is reported to be anti-Communistic and pro-Democratic.

Indalecio Prieto is presently living in exile in Mexico, having been a Spanish Republican chief in Spain and a member of the Negrin cabinet. He was born on April 30, 1883, in Oviedo, Spain; is married and has a daughter, Constanca Cerezo. Prieto resides at Avenida de Nuevo Leon #103.

As head of the La Hunta de Auxilios Refugiados Espanoles JARE, Prieto is actively engaged in evacuating refugees from Spain to Mexico. It is Prieto's claim that his committee does not help known Communists but confines it's work to assisting members or adherents to the Left Republican party, Socialist Workers Party, Left Republican party of Catalonia and several other organizations of like political ideology.

The JARE is financed in part by money obtained from the sale of jewels taken out of Spain by Prieto and is regarded as an important organization. The Mexican Government looks to it for all financing of refugees including transportation to Mexico, food, clothing and shelter, which is made available to these persons during the period of acclimation.

It has been concluded from a reliable source that President Manuel Avila Camacho will continue the policy of his predecessor, General Lazaro Cardenas, in aiding the Prieto (JARE) faction as against the Negrin (SARE) group. Although the new administration has required the JARE to organize as a legal entity in accordance with the laws of Mexico, the JARE does not seem to have interpreted this as an unfriendly move. Along with this recognition of the Prieto group is a recognition by the Mexican Government of the rightful custodian of the above mentioned firms transported to Mexico from Spain.

Prieto is regarded with suspicion by many due to contacts with the Spanish Falange, some known Nazi agents and important Communists. His contacts may indicate indifference to the democratic elements or serve to identify him as a political opportunist.

He has been reported as having made anti-Democratic statements and to have warned refugees in Spain and elsewhere to remain aloof from the present world conflict. However, the pro-Democratic elements within Prieto's group are said to be gaining control.

Prieto has traveled frequently between the United States and Mexico on business relative to the evacuation of Spanish refugees and holds a Mexican passport #10206 and a diplomatic passport which he carried on December 30, 1941, bearing the number A-831.

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Dr. Negrin, a suspected Communist and war-time Premier of Republican Spain is presently in exile in Mexico. Negrin is opposed by Indalecio Prieto and is reported to be a political adventurer who would embrace any cause which might help him to gain his political aims. He is regarded as being an unscrupulous individual.

Negrin is said to be actively engaged in the interests of Communism in Mexico and is reportedly connected with the Second Bureau of the Third International and as such actively participates in that Bureau's revolutionary movement which is intended to influence all of the Americas.

The Spanish Socialists

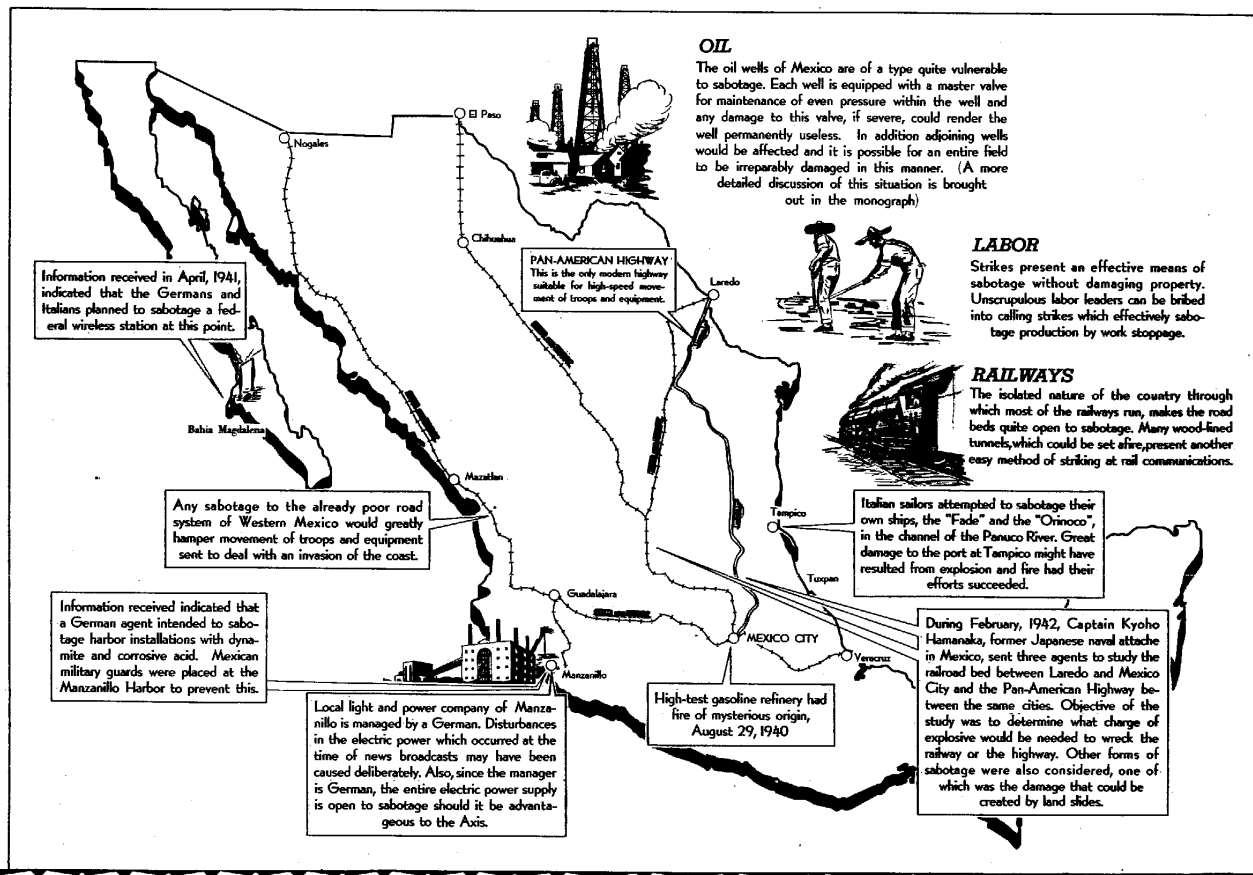
There is in existence in Mexico, an organization known as the Spanish Socialist Labor Party, which works in conjunction with the General Union Workers of Spain.

The executive committee of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party is composed of the following persons: Alejandro Otero, Indalecio Prieto, Manuel Alvar, Lucio Martinez, Juan Simeon Vidarte.

Representing the Spanish Socialist Parliamentary group are Armador Fernandez, president and Crescenciano Bilbao, secretary. In the Cultural Circle of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party is Anastasio de Gracia, president and Pedro Longueira, Secretary.

The General Union Workers of Spain is represented by Belmarnino Tomas who is president and Rafael Mira who serves as secretary. The Spanish Socialist and adherent organizations have proclaimed their aims in the name of thousands of its members who are imprisoned in Spain and territories contiguous to it: that it has placed itself on the side of the democracies for in them they see the need for a just and lasting peace; that it hopes that the victorious democratic nations will include Spain among the countries which desire sovereignty rights and self government; that it recognize "Nazi tyranny" as the destructor of Spain and finally that Spain should be included on the list of oppressed nations for whose cause the democracies are presently engaged in war.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO SABOTAGE



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SABOTAGE

Though actual occurrences of proven sabotage are few in Mexico, the situation in general does not warrant the assumption that Mexico's production, communication and transportation facilities so necessary to the country's security and cooperation with the war effort of the United States, are safe, or reasonably so, from extensive enemy sabotage operations.

There are many specific points and general areas that may be considered as possible objectives of the saboteur.

There follows a discussion of potential points of sabotage and occurrences of damage which may or may not be attributable to sabotage.

Petroleum Industry

Concerning the actual production of oil it has been stated that the oil wells of Mexico have a peculiarity which would facilitate sabotage. The peculiar characteristic lies in the fact that practically all of Mexico's oil wells are "stripping" wells; that is, the oil must be skimmed off its salt water and mud base. Since this is the case, the pressure of the natural gas employed to force the oil to the surface must be carefully regulated to prevent the churning of the salt water and mud and mixing it with the oil. It is said that oil from these wells bearing as much as 3% sediment is uneconomical to produce and once the salt water and mud have been mixed sufficiently with the oil to form an emulsion, the well can no longer be utilized. Hence, the valve governing the amount of pressure allowed into the well is of prime importance. If the valve should be sufficiently disabled to allow the well to run wild, the wells adjacent to the particular well would also be affected and thus it is possible for an entire field to be irreparably damaged.

It has been stated that the possibility of fire at any one of the master valves governing pressure is very great.

Most of the oil fields in Mexico are said to have watchmen present to guard against fire and to challenge persons unauthorized to enter the vital areas and plants. At the present time, there are said to be contingents of troops at the several important Mexican oil fields to prevent sabotage. However, a reliable source indicates that the troops are there to enforce labor laws and prevent conflicts among the labor syndicates.

Following a tour of the State of Veracruz, Deputy Cesar Garizurieta is reported as having stated that the producing territories in Veracruz are not adequately protected. He stated that the Poza Rica district and the Bar de Tuzpan where tankers are loaded are receiving no protection whatsoever and that considerable damage could be caused with but a small group of determined men or an enemy submarine attacking at the latter port.

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Labor

In the field of labor, Mexico's strikes present probably the most effective means of sabotage although most strikes are not based upon any intent to commit sabotage. Strikes in Mexico do not generally result in violence since according to Mexican law, violence renders a strike illegal. Also, Mexican workers, as a rule, according to a report, realize that the destruction of property would mean an extension of the period of unemployment over and above the time contemplated by the strikers. Most strikes in Mexico are called in an effort to force payment of wages accrued prior to the time of the strike but based upon a new wage scale. It is possible that the offering of an attractive sum of money to an unscrupulous labor syndicate leader by any person interested in the sabotaging of an industry or factory would accomplish sabotage of the country's war effort by supporting a strike.

Railways

The railways in Mexico present an inviting field for the saboteur due to the isolated nature of some of the country through which road beds are run. The fact that many railroad tunnels in Mexico are wood lined and could easily be fired, thus effectively blocking communication is also conducive of sabotage.

There is a stretch of road bed some 100 miles in length between Guadalajara, Jalisco and Tepic, Nayarit, which if effectively sabotaged would impair railway communications with points along the west coast of Mexico and the connection of that entire area with the United States. This railway section is composed of numerous viaducts and tunnels and the surrounding country is completely isolated. Another point of potential importance relative to sabotage is the railroad running from Laredo, Texas to Mexico City. This road-bed traverses fairly mountainous country, necessitating numerous tunnels and steep grades. The road supports a good part of the freight traffic between the United States and Mexico.

With reference to railroads in connection with sabotage it is to be noted that the railway line running from Mexico City via Aguascalientes, Durango, and Chihuahua to El Paso, Texas, supports a great proportion of the mineral and livestock freight traffic going to the United States. For the most part the areas through which this line runs are isolated and therefore sabotage preparations of sufficient detail and extent could probably be carried on unnoticed.

Harbors and Installations

In addition to the above mentioned possible objectives of saboteurs, the harbor installations and dock facilities of the Mexican Gulf ports of Tampico and Veracruz should also be considered inasmuch as appreciable maritime traffic is carried on with the United States through these ports.

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In addition to the possible objectives of saboteurs at the oil refineries and dock facilities at Tampico, Tamaulipas, there is also the possibility of blocking the main channel of the Panuco River by sinking boats in the channel and thus sabotaging maritime traffic. This possibility is borne out by the fact that in the latter part of 1941, dynamite caps set to explode were found on the Italian steamer "Fade." Since this ship was loaded with oil it would have produced a fire of great consequence and the subsequent settling of the ship would have interfered with the movement of vessels in this port.

It was reported that later a bomb containing 18 dynamite sticks was found on the former Italian tanker "Orinoco." It was charged that this bomb had been made by the sailors of the "Orinoco" and had it exploded and destroyed the ship, it would have blocked the main channel of the river.

It has been reported that Carlos Zuber Lesse, a German living in Manzanillo, has been regarded with suspicion. He is the manager of the local light and power company, which company is financed by local capital and is a private concern. Its stockholders are said to be composed of Germans and Mexicans, with the Germans in the majority.

It is alleged that the electric power at Manzanillo appears to have been manipulated during the period of time when news broadcasts were heard in that port as though someone were deliberately trying to interfere with radio reception during the news broadcast. It has not been ascertained whether or not such electrical disturbances were intentional, but an informant advised that Lesse, being a German, might have had a motive for doing so and is in a position to plunge the entire town and harbor of Manzanillo into total darkness by disrupting the electric power supply in the event this situation would be advantageous to foreign interests.

It has been reported that the principal ports of Mexico are particularly vulnerable to sabotage attempts. Due to the lack of adequate preventative measures and the difficulty in safeguarding those ports, the situation regarding sabotage merits vigilant attention.

Highways

Following a similar route to that of the railroad from Nuevo Leon to Mexico City is the Pan-American Highway, likewise traversing mountainous country. It is the only modern highway in Mexico of sufficient length and importance to permit the expeditious transportation of troops. Landslides, pavement and bridge destruction could accomplish disastrous results inasmuch as by-passing of sabotaged sections of the highway would be almost impossible, due to the mountainous topography which does not allow the construction of a practical secondary road system.

Relative to highway communications from the United States to the west coast of Mexico and communications connecting that area with the interior of Mexico, it is to be noted that the roads are few and in poor

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condition. For military purposes any appreciable damage to them would render them practically useless.

Japanese Sabotage Survey

During the period from February 8 to February 13, 1942, Captain Kyoho Hamanaka, former Japanese Naval Attache in Mexico, D. F., sent three unidentified individuals on a trip "to study the load limits and resistance" of various sections of the Mexico City-Laredo Highway. It was reported that this group made a study relative to the damage which could be done by specified charges of high explosives at certain designated locations, and made calculations as to the time necessary to clear the highway of the debris caused by these explosions. It was stated that apparently the explosive to be used was dynamite. The group made a study of the Mexico City-Laredo Highway running between the cities of Jacala, Hidalgo and Tamazunchale, Hidalgo, as well as between Ciudad del Maiz, San Luis Potosi and Antiguo Morelos, Tamaulipas.

Similar studies were made on the Mexico City-Laredo Railroad bed between Valles, San Luis Potosi and Cuesta del Diablo, Tamaulipas. It was further reported that in May, 1941, initial surveys relative to the above work were carried out and at that time these individuals took into consideration the damage that could be done as a result of landslides caused by the excess rainfall which is prevalent during the late spring of the year.

It was stated that a similar survey was made covering unidentified sections of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Mexico. This railroad connects Mexico City with Guadalajara, Jalisco and proceeds up the West Coast of Mexico to Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

General Sabotage Plot

German agents were reportedly ordered about April 19, 1941 to complete sabotage plans for the blocking of air and rail transportation in Mexico, especially on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in the ports of Tampico, Tuxpan and Veracruz. According to the source that supplied the above information, railroads, arms factories, oil refineries, automobile plants, smelters, light and power plants were ordered to be destroyed if possible. The direction of German sabotage seems to have been aimed at causing friction between the governments of the United States and Mexico.

Sabotage Plots

At Bahia Magdalena, Baja California

Information was received in April, 1941, to the effect that the Germans and Italians, through their Naval Intelligence Services, had planned to sabotage the Federal Wireless Station at Bahia Magdalena, Baja California. This station is the sole means of communication with the bay. The object of this sabotage is stated to have been the interruption of communications between

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islands forming part of the bay, any naval units located in the bay, and the station on the mainland.

At Manzanillo, Colima

Information was received during July, 1941, that F. H. Sieber, suspected resident German agent in Manzanillo, Mexico, had been appointed to sabotage the harbor of Manzanillo and its installations by the use of dynamite and corrosive acid. Sieber was said to have had Johan Stepping, a naturalized American of German descent, appointed to assist him. According to later information, it was reported that General Armando Escobar, Chief of the Military Garrison in Manzanillo, had placed guards on twenty-four hour duty to protect the harbor installations.

Oil Tanker Blast at Tampico, Tamaulipas

On May 31, 1942, the American tanker, "Cacalilao" while in the waters adjacent to the port of Tampico, incurred heavy damage due to alleged bomb explosions. The blast aboard the tanker which was lying near the "El Aguila" refinery was believed to have been occasioned by sabotage. It was reported that the Mexican police had arrested five Germans who had been seen in the vicinity of the refinery. According to the latest reports, the matter is being investigated by the Mexican military police.

Refinery Fire at Arbol Grande

In April, 1942, a refinery of the old Pierce Oil Corporation in Tampico, which is now owned by Petroleos Mexicanos located at Arbol Grande, was damaged by fire. The fire which caused damage of about \$1,000.00 to the instant property and injured seventeen of the workers in the plant, was considered to be caused by accident according to Ing. Bernardo Fernandez Grajales, manager of the north zone of Petroleos Mexicanos.

Pemex Refinery Fire

The Pemex Refinery at Atzacapotzaltongo, located on the outskirts of Mexico City, is a large petroleum refinery that had finished experiments for the production of high quality gasoline in August, 1940. A fire of mysterious origin occurred at the Pemex refinery on August 29, 1940.

TNT Plant Explosion at Tacubaya, D. F.

During February, 1942, information was received reflecting that two attempts had been made to sabotage the Mexican Government Explosive Factory. No information concerning the two alleged attempts to blow up the factory was available. Contact with appropriate authorities revealed that during the month of November, 1941, there were rumors indicating that an attempt would be made to sabotage the government-owned TNT plant. However, investigation of this matter failed to disclose any further

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information relative to the rumors.

In April, 1942, a Mexican Government official advised that at 9:05 a.m., on April 17, 1942, an explosion had occurred in one of the black powder grinding rooms located in the Mexican Government-owned powder and TNT plant at Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City. It was stated that the explosion had consumed some two tons of black powder, demolished the building wherein the explosion occurred, took the lives of an army sergeant and an enlisted man and seriously burned two other enlisted men.

One of the officials stated that he arrived at the scene of the explosion within thirty minutes after it had taken place but that his investigation revealed no indication of sabotage. The official further stated that the explosion may have been an accident which could be attributed directly to negligence on the part of the workmen in the grinding room. He stated that at the time of the explosion there were three enlisted men and a sergeant, the operator of the powder grinding machine, working in the room. The possibility was suggested that the man had violated a rule of the plant that all employees must wear felt shoes in order to minimize the danger of friction which might cause an explosion.

It was further stated that one of the men carrying out a sack of powder weighing approximately 150 pounds, stepped off the wooden floor of the room in which he was working on to the concrete walk outside, apparently struck the concrete with his heavy shoes and the explosion resulted.

It is extremely likely that the absence of any evidence of sabotage in this instance was due to the fact that if sabotage was the cause, the means employed would have been consumed in the resultant explosion.

It is interesting to note that within 500 yards of the area where the explosion occurred there was stored approximately 400 tons of TNT, which fortunately did not explode.

Sabotage of the Italian Ship "Atlas"

Relative to sabotage actually committed on Italian ships sequestered by the Mexican Government during April of 1941 the following documentary evidence dated February 27, 1942, implicating one Dino Orsolino, is set forth. The letter was addressed to Oscar Venesiani, First Machinist of the S/S "Valdarno" Agencia Transatlantica, Buenos Aires, Argentina by the aforementioned Orsolino.

"Dear Oscar:

As you may know I find myself in Mexico since the beginning of the war, where we found refuge with the "Atlas." We have been doing well up to April of last year when nine of our ships were taken. The Captain and I were arrested because at the moment of seizure, I opened the seacocks, flooding the machinery and boilers. The ship settled and in three days was

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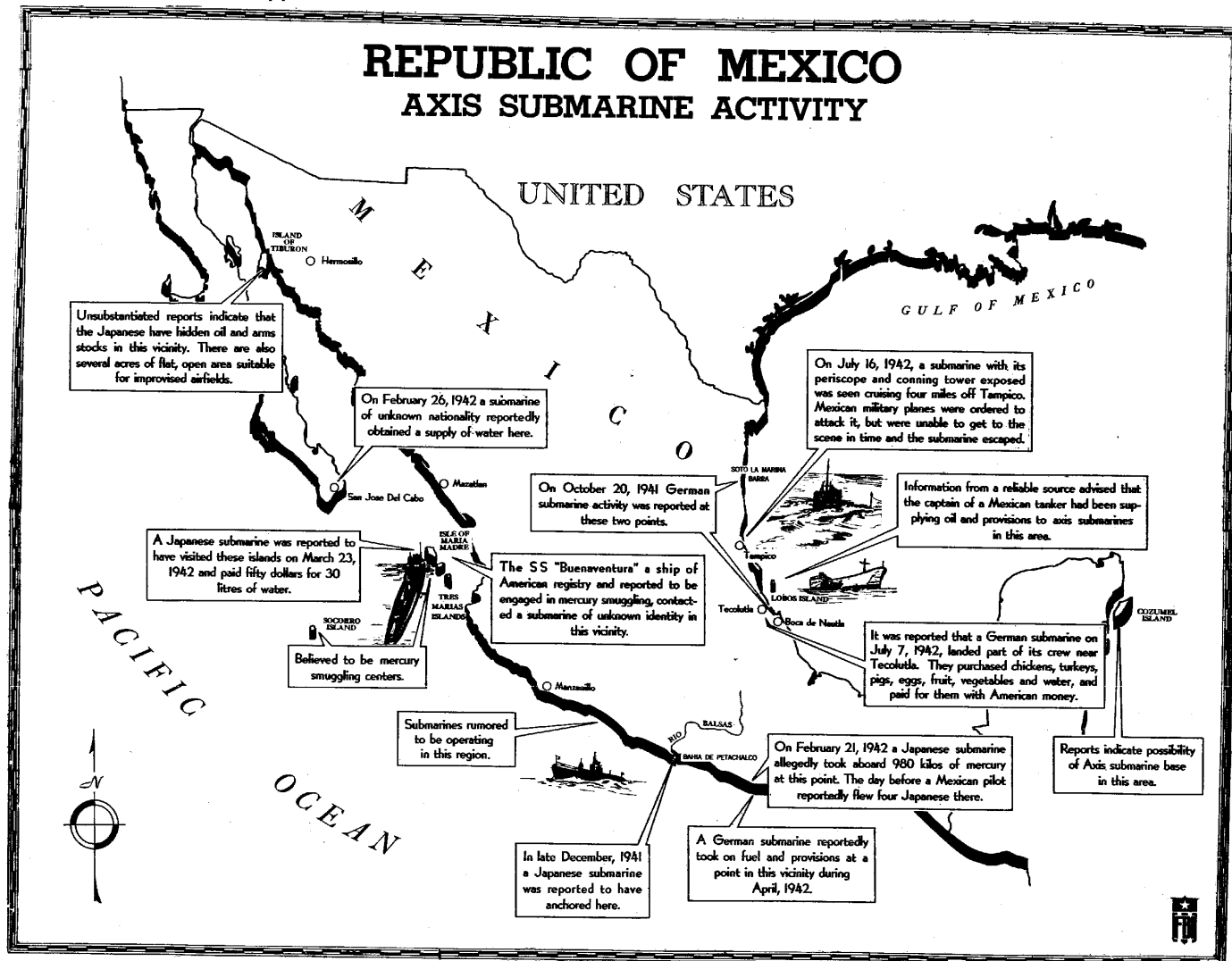
pumped out, but they had the surprise of finding the machinery and boilers badly damaged. For this we were prosecuted. After three days in jail, we (Captain and writer), were released on bail and in December 1941, we were sentenced to one year and nine months with conditional liberty. The public prosecutor appealed for a more severe sentence. We are now waiting for the result of the appeal.

After two months the other prisoners were sent to Guadalajara, a pretty city in the interior, where they were free to come and go and well treated, but about twenty days ago they were interned in an old fort in the state of Veracruz where it is "no bed of roses."

My object in writing this is that you will see that my wife receives the enclosed letter as it is months since they refused to accept letters and telegrams and it is terrible not hearing from one's family. When you write home include mine and Fernanda can deliver it to Ernesta. If you wish to forward it direct, her address is Via Paoli #30.

Thanks for this great favor, with an embrace and regards, I am

Dino Orsolino
Agencia Comercial y Maritima
Tampico, Mexico " "



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SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

East Coast

Barra de Tenixtepec, Mexico

Information has been received from a reliable, confidential source to the effect that an official of the Mexican Government-owned oil company, Petroleos Mexicanos, recently stated that on July 7, 1942, at the Barra de Tenixtepec between Tecolutla and Cazes, a German submarine came in and landed part of its crew. It was stated that the crew bought chickens, turkeys, pigs, eggs, fresh fruit, vegetables and water from the natives and paid for the articles with American money. Investigation has failed to corroborate this report and all information to date indicates the matter to be merely rumor.

The Mexico City newspaper "Novedades" of July 17, 1942, printed a story to the effect that General Anacleto Guerrero disclosed at Tampico, Tamaulipas, that a submarine with its periscope and conning tower fully exposed had been seen cruising only four miles off Tampico and that Mexican military planes stationed there had been ordered to attack it immediately. However, he stated that before the patrol planes could get into attack position above the U-boat, it managed to submerge and get away.

General Guerrero stated that he personally observed the submarine on July 16, 1942, through binoculars from the porch of a beach hotel while entertaining a group of Federal senators who had come to Tampico to address a rally. The senators and other official guests present also reported seeing the submarine but it was stated that patrol planes were unable to locate and bomb the submersible.

Chachamitzla, Oaxaca

Rumors in Mexico, D.F., are to the effect that during the first week of April, 1942, a German submarine refueled and took on provisions near Chachamitzla, Oaxaca. There has been no substantiation of this rumor and it is noted that rumors of similar submarine activities off the coast have been current. It was reported that the above vicinity was visited by an enemy submarine on or about February 21, 1942.

Island of Cozumel

Information was received on March 21, 1942, that Axis submarine bases were possibly in existence on the coast of Isla Cozumel, an island located off the coast of Quintana Roo.

Lobos Island

Information received from a reliable and confidential source on April 23, 1942, advised that the Captain of the Mexican tanker, "Posa

Rica" made the statement that his vessel had been furnishing oil and provisions to Axis submarines in the vicinity of Lobos Island, off the coast of Mexico. It was stated that the "Posa Rica" is one of the Italian tankers taken over by the Mexican Government and that this vessel has been carrying cargoes of oil to southern ports of Mexico. It was during these voyages that the ship allegedly furnished oil and provisions to the Axis submarines.

Playa de Catemaco, Veracruz

Information was reported in July 1942, to the effect that fuel oil was being furnished to German submarines at two points off the east coast of Mexico. It was reported that the first point was Playa de Catemaco, Veracruz. The oil is said to be originally consigned to a sugar cane mill known as "Paraiso Novillero," which has a large number of oil tanks. However, the shipments of oil are transferred to cans at Station Rodriguez Clara and addressed to Miss Gloria Santos at San Andres Tuxtla. (It was indicated that "Miss Gloria Santos was a fictitious name).

A source indicated that from San Andres Tuxtla the oil went to a Spaniard at Santiago Tuxtla who transported the cans by burro to the shore at Catemaco, Veracruz. The cans were said to be hidden in a dense forest which made up the shore line at Catemaco, from whence submarines would take the oil aboard at night by means of a small boat after having exchanged flare signals.

The second point of refueling was said to be an island located approximately 10 kilometers from Coatzacoalcos. It was stated that the oil comes from El Carmen on the Coatzacoalcos River and is taken to sea for German submarines at night. From Coatzacoalcos (formerly known as Puerto Mexico) the oil is carried approximately 10 kilometers to sea to a small island where the submarines pick it up. It is reported that an individual by the name of Gabino Reyes of Minatitlan has made purchases of oil and taken it to El Carmen. Other individuals in Mexico reported to be involved in these refueling operations are a Spaniard who operates a general merchandise store in Santiago Tuxtla, a half-breed Indian named Sabas at the village of Santecomapa and individuals as yet unidentified who are employed by the Mexican Government-owned oil company, "Pemex" (Petroleos Mexicanos).

Soto La Marina and Bar of Nautla

The local press of Mexico City, on October 20, 1941, carried the report that two German submarines were in the Gulf of Mexico where they loaded antimony and mercury and, after submerging, departed for the Atlantic Ocean without the knowledge of the Mexican naval patrols.

It is alleged that in connection with the operation of these submarines, one of them surfaced near Soto la Marina, Tamaulipas and the other in the Bar of Nautla, state of Veracruz, where it was loaded with strategic materials.

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It is noted that Soto la Marina is located midway between Tampico and Monterrey (east of Ciudad Victoria) and is famed for its fishing grounds.

Nautla is located close to the mining section and is situated at the north end of 1,000,000 acres said to be controlled by the Veracruzana Oil Company, has its own airport and is reportedly well situated for contraband loading of supplies for submarines, possibly by the use of the hundreds of fishing boats said to operate in that vicinity.

Tampico, Veracruz

Information was received on March 30, 1942, to the effect that the Tampico, Mexico newspaper, "El Mundo," recently stated that the French tanker, "Merope," alleged to be owned by Vichy France, was brought into the port of Tampico on March 23, 1942, by the Mexican coast guard cutter, "G-25," for investigation of allegations that it had been refueling Axis submarines in the Atlantic.

According to the newspaper, the "Merope" was located off the island of Lobos and was taking soundings when encountered by the "G-25," which had orders to bring the "Merope" into port. Conflicting stories have been received relative to the incident. The newspaper stated that the "Merope" was taking soundings when encountered, which aroused the suspicion of the Commander of the "G-25." This account was said to be inconsistent with the statement that the "G-25" was ordered to bring the "Merope" into port before it encountered the latter ship.

The Captain of the "Merope" scoffed at the newspaper report and stated that the "G-25" was merely acting as a convoy for the "Merope," but, according to the newspaper, the "Merope" carries two 90-millimeter guns which are said to be much larger than the guns on the "G-25." Captain Henry Flourie of the "Merope" stated that he had left Coatzacoalcos, State of Veracruz, with a load of crude oil for Petroleos Mexicanos and that the "G-25" was accompanying him to Tampico when a strong wind compelled him to put into Port Lobos. He stated that on Monday, March 23rd the weather having changed, the "Merope" continued on its route accompanied by the "G-25" and arrived at Tampico to unload the cargo for its charterers, Petroleos Mexicanos. Captain Flourie stated that during the entire distance the "Merope" had not lost contact with the "G-25."

It was stated that as a result of the above incident, Petroleos Mexicanos has terminated further use of the "Merope" and will not again charter that vessel for transporting its oil. It has been reported that the Mexican Government is presently negotiating for the purchase of the "Merope."

West Coast

Agua Verde

The visit of a Japanese submarine to Agua Verde, located south
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of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, during the middle of February, 1942, has been verified through a confidential and reliable source.

Balsas River

It was reported that late in December, 1941, a Japanese submarine had anchored off the mouth of the Balsas River, located 150 miles south of the port of Manzanillo. The River runs near the Las Fraguas mine, owned by Colonel Bolivar Sierra, who is known to engage in smuggling activities.

Bay of Chacahua

A Japanese submarine was reported to have visited Bahia Chacahua, Oaxaca on February 21, 1942, and to have taken aboard 980 kilos of mercury. It was reported that on February 20th, four Japanese were flown to the place by Santiago Sarabia, brother of the famous Mexican pilot, Francisco Sarabia. Sarabia was reported to have left the place for Chiapas on February 22, 1942.

Investigation of the reported submarine activity at this point failed to verify the above information. However, due to the remote location of this area, the possibility of Axis submarines operating in this vicinity is possible and hence this area remains an object of attention.

Isabel Island

The SS "Buenaventura" which arrived at the port of Mazatlan on October 17, 1941, is operated by Walter Roy and Robert B. Hoffman. According to a confidential reliable source these individuals are definitely implicated in mercury smuggling along the west coast of Mexico, under the guise of engaging in shark fishing. Since the fall of 1941, Roy and Hoffman have been employed by the California Packing Corporation of Monterrey, California.

A confidential source advises that in October, 1941, contraband mercury was smuggled aboard the SS "Lottie Carson", a schooner operated by Roy and Hoffman.

The SS "Buenaventura", which is under American registry, was reported to be in contact with a submarine of unknown identity somewhere between Isla Isabel and the Maria Madre Island. Information received by a shark fisherman reported the visit of a Japanese submarine to the Isla Isabel on March 23, 1942. The Commander of the submarine was said to have paid \$50.00 in American currency for thirty litres of water. This report has not been confirmed.

Roy and Hoffman are said to be pro-Axis and to have visited Japan in 1940. Both of these individuals are American citizens. Hoffman's foster mother, Mrs. T. H. Jeffry (Jeffery), lives at Santa Cruz, California.

Mazatlan, Sinaloa

A confidential and reliable source advised that on May 13, 1942, at 3:00 P.M., a submarine was sighted fifteen miles south of the Mazatlan lighthouse. Its periscope was visible on the surface of the water for twenty minutes, after which it submerged. This report is said to have been confirmed by six crew members of the Mexican fishing boat "Dos Amigos."

Punta Palmilla

It was reported on March 6, 1942, that a submarine obtained a supply of water on the evening of February 26, 1942, at Punta Palmilla near San Jose del Cabo, Baja California, Mexico. No information was available concerning the nationality of the submarine, nor was the report confirmed or corroborated.

Tiburon Island

According to information received on December 13, 1941, it was reported that the Japanese have sunken oil stores hidden in the Gulf of California in the vicinity of the Island of Tiburon. The informant stated that these hidden oil stores are not near Tiburon itself but near one of the other islands in the vicinity. It appears that the Japanese had talked about this base and it is understood that Japanese fishing boats, on the pretense of taking on fuel for long cruises, were merely sailing out into the Gulf and storing the fuel at this alleged secret base. The source of this information further stated that there have been reports to the effect that Japanese caches of arms exist in Tiburon Island.

The same source of information indicated that the Japanese are very well acquainted with this area and added that in this region there are many acres of flat land, surfaced with white packed sand, which might afford suitable landing facilities for enemy planes.

Investigations have failed to substantiate these reports to date.

Tres Marias and Socorro Islands

According to information received, the Tres Marias Islands, located 180 miles southwest of Mazatlan, and Socorro Island, located west of the Tres Marias Islands, are believed to be centers for smuggling operations, primarily in mercury. Unconfirmed rumors are said to be circulating that submarines operate off San Blas, Nayarit and the Santiago River, located 100 miles south of Mazatlan. Though the rumors are unconfirmed, they would seem to indicate that there is activity suspicious enough to cause comment among the natives of these areas.

Alleged Caribbean Submarine Refueling "Ring"

The Caribbean area is said to be infested with smugglers who

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know no loyalty but money, and who would not hesitate to refuel Axis submarines.

The Gough brothers, with George Gough as the leader, have for years been smuggling in the Caribbean Sea and operating boats plying between Belize, British Honduras, Panama, the Canal Zone, Mexican ports and Tampa, Florida.

Rosendo Taylor has been Gough's agent in Colon, Panama, and Cristobal, Canal Zone, and because of his connections he has access to all shipping information in that area. No evidence has been reported to show that Taylor has made such information available to Gough. On May 7, 1942, one of Gough's ships, the "La Plata", was searched and 33 persons were arrested for evading the censorship, 9 of whom were held. One of these persons possessed blueprints of military value to the enemy.

On May 10, 1942, papers belonging to Gough were seized in Belize, British Honduras. Among the papers found was a complete code for open word messages, which were devised by Gough and his agents in Mexico in 1939 to be used in smuggling activities.

In July, 1941, there was found in the possession of Captain Dwight Hunter, an associate of Gough's, a short wave radio transmitter which had been used to send code messages to Axis vessels. Gough and his associates are said to send code messages to Axis vessels. Gough and his associates are said to aid the enemy by carrying documents, lengthy reports and supplies as well as refueling submarines.

When Rosendo Taylor was arrested on June 2, 1942, in Cristobal there were found in his possession typing exercises which may have been code material.

It has been reported that the above is a very extensive organization engaged in supplying enemy submarines, and operates principally in the Caribbean, the Bay of Campeche, and the Gulf of Mexico. The organization is said to be controlled by German agents who have under their control fuel distributors, boat owners, radio operators, couriers and contacts. As a typical example of operation, oil is said to be procured by Jose C. Aquilas or his agents at Chetumal, Mexico. The fuel is concentrated in small lots in Minatitlan where it is picked up and delivered to boats belonging to Dwight Hunter and George Gough. The oil is then delivered to the submarines either directly by these boats or by being placed on quays where it is picked up by smaller boats and delivered to submarines, or by dropping the oil drums overboard in specified locations marked by a float.

It is reported by a reliable source that these operations are of an "enormous extent in complexity" and that they appear to have been initiated in the early part of 1939 and to have continued unmolested throughout the Caribbean area and throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

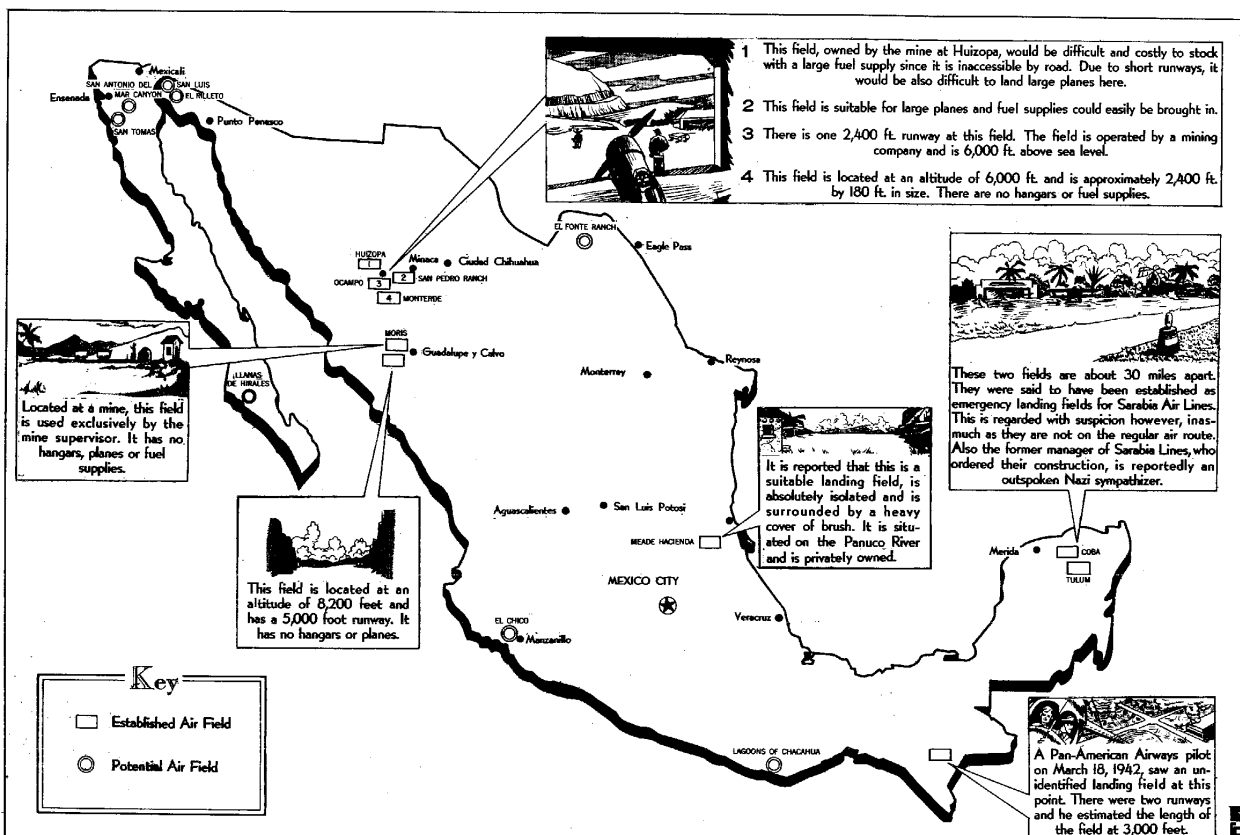
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A specific place of refueling operations is said to be a cay just off the coast and out of sight of land near Puerto, Mexico, which is the only uninhabited place on the coast and which is covered by low bushes. The water is 30 feet deep up to the beach. The fuel is put ashore and is hidden in a position near the beach head.

The entire activity seems to be handled on a regional basis, each region being controlled by a German agent. Details of operation are said to vary with the particular locality and the processes that must be employed to make the oil available to these submarines. For example, drums of oil have been found in one of Gough's boats concealed below sacks of beans and rice consigned to Haiti. In another case the oil was put ashore and the latter picked up by small Mexican fishermen and carried to the submarines. It is said that at Cozumel, Mexico, the submarines can come alongside the wharf and pump oil from two unguarded 500 gallon oil tanks.

The submarines are contacted apparently by means of radio and when close to shore they are directed by light signals. In this connection it is stated that Edward von Maltzahn was principally employed in this latter operation. It will be remembered that he was arrested by British authorities in British Honduras after he was seen signaling toward the sea by means of lights.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO POTENTIAL ENEMY AIRFIELDS



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AIR FIELDS

There is presented in this section of the monograph available information relative to potential air fields; established air fields, other than those maintained by the large and reputable air lines established in Mexico; and landing fields whose use for legitimate purposes has been subject to question according to reports received.

Potential Air Fields

Chacahua Lagoons

The Lagoons of Chacahua are located west of the town of Zapote, Oaxaca. The lagoons and the adjoining seashore are reported to constitute a perfect landing place for aircraft, inasmuch as the beach at that point is hard and sandy and approximately a mile wide, while the lagoons themselves would make an excellent landing place for seaplanes. In addition, it was stated that the water off shore was of sufficient depth to permit seagoing vessels to come within one-half mile of the shore. The source of this information advised that he had learned of a visit to this spot by Japanese officers sometime ago.

El Rilleto

It was reported on August 4, 1941 that a German, name unknown, had cleared and leveled 800 acres of land located six kilometers south of El Rilleto, a small station located on the railroad running from Lo Punto Penasco to Mexicali, Baja California, on the east side of the Colorado River. This acreage is approximately nine miles from the gulf and eight miles east of the river. It is reported that the area is sparsely settled due to the lack of arable land and water, and hence smuggling operations or airplane activity could be carried on with secrecy.

Magdalena Bay

Nine miles east of Magdalena Bay there is an area of approximately 60 square miles known as the Llanas de Hiraes which is said to offer perfect natural air field facilities. The surface of this area is said to consist of hard-packed sand and to be well suited to aviation operations.

Meade Hacienda, Tampico

It was ascertained from a report received June 7, 1941, that a hacienda located 50 air miles from Tampico, Mexico, along the Panuco River zone has a good air field, is absolutely isolated, and has a good cover of heavy brush that could easily hide an unlimited number of men and amounts of material. This hacienda is owned by Mrs. G. Meade of Tampico, Mexico. According to the report, Mrs. Meade was supposed to have been approached by a Mr. Edwin Buckley of San Antonio and Houston, Texas and Mexico City relative to the purchase of this plantation. The report further reflected that

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Buckley was acting as a cover for a German group as he has desired to purchase the property for a long time.

San Antonio del Mar Canyon

It was reported in January, 1942 that a tract of land suitable for a landing field was located northeast of San Antonio del Mar Canyon, about sixty miles south of Ensenada, Baja California. The canyon is said to form a natural exit from this field.

San Luis, Sonora

In January, 1942, it was reported that a colony of Japanese aliens had cleared approximately 250,000 acres of land in this area. The source of information indicated that this land was leased to the Japanese by the Mexican Government for cultivation purposes. It is said to be potentially valuable as an airport or air base, since it is located in a rather remote and inaccessible region of Mexico, seldom visited by strangers.

Established Air Fields

Guadalupe y Calvo Airport

This airport is located about 185 air miles south southwest of Ciudad Chihuahua. The altitude is about 8,200 feet above sea level. The runway extends from east to west, and is about 240 feet in width and about 5,000 feet in length. It is believed that this airport was originally constructed several years ago by the West Mexican Mining Company. This company is now defunct and the mines here are being operated by a cooperative company, "Cooperativa de Guadalupe y Calvo," and the airport is used for hauling supplies and ore in connection with the operation of the mines, since the only other means is by muleback. There are no hangars at this mine, no planes, and it is ordinarily used by Leo Lopez of Ciudad Chihuahua, a charter pilot. There is no known radio sending set at this landing field, and no known fuel supply.

Monterde Landing Field

This landing field is located about 150 miles west southwest of Ciudad Chihuahua. The altitude is about 6,000 feet above sea level. The landing field extends from east to west and is about 2,400 feet in length, and about 180 feet in width. It is used in connection with the hauling of ore from the Monterdo mine owned by Mineras Guazapares, S. A., Chihuahua City, Chihuahua, to Chihuahua City for shipment. Most of the supplies for this mine are hauled in by muleback. Desiderio Varelia, a charter pilot of Ciudad Chihuahua, ordinarily makes all the flights in and out of this landing field. There are no known radio sending sets, hangars or fuel supplies at this landing field.

Moris Landing Field

This landing field is located about 155 air miles west southwest of Ciudad Chihuahua and about 10 miles southwest of the landing field at Ocampo (Ocampo Mineral). The only other means of reaching the mines at Moris from Ocampo is by muleback, and accordingly the airport (landing field) at Moris is used for the supervision of the mines there. The landing field appears to be used exclusively by David Cocornel (phonetic) in connection with the supervision of the mine "Minas de Santa Maria de Moris". The altitude is believed to be about 3,000 feet and the runway extends from east to west. It is about 1,900 feet in length, and about 150 feet in width. There are no known radio sending sets, hangars, planes, or fuel supplies at this field. David Cocornel resides at Ciudad Chihuahua and uses his private plane to supervise the mine. He is a pilot and a United States citizen.

Ocampo, or Ocampo Mineral Landing Field

This landing field is located about 145 miles west southwest of Ciudad Chihuahua. It is owned and operated in connection with the mine at this city, believed to be the mine "Minas de Chihuahua", which company has as its manager William Hill of Ciudad Chihuahua. This mine is accessible by a poor mountain truck road and the supplies and ore are ordinarily hauled by truck. The landing field has been used solely for the transportation of employees and supervisors from Ciudad Chihuahua to the mine. William Hill ordinarily employs Desiderio Varelia of Chihuahua City to pilot him to this mine. The altitude is about 6,000 feet above sea level. There is one hangar at the landing field. There is one runway extending from east to west about 2,400 feet in length and about 180 feet in width. There is no known short wave radio sending set at this landing field, and it is believed that only enough fuel is maintained for the use of the plane owned by William Hill. No planes are ordinarily kept at this landing field.

Suspected Air Fields

Chiapas

A Pan-American Airways pilot reported that while flying from Guatemala to Mexico, D. F. on March 18, 1942, saw an unidentified landing field, located 16 degrees and 3 minutes north and 92 degrees and 22 minutes west, in the State of Chiapas. The pilot was flying at 1,000 feet and estimated the runways on the field to be 3,000 feet in length. There was one southeast northwest runway and one eastwest runway. A large building resembling a hangar was located on the runway, in addition to what appeared to be three airplanes. This report has not been corroborated.

Coba and Tulum, Yucatan

It was ascertained from a confidential source regarded as reliable that two airfields had been established in the State of Yucatan, probably

for future use by the German Government. These fields were constructed by the Sarabia Air Lines. Oscar F. Francke, manager of the air line, succeeded Francisco Sarabia, the founder of the company. The latter was killed in a crash about June, 1939, after having directed the establishment of the fields.

The air field at Coba, Yucatan is located directly east of Merida, Yucatan about 120 air miles and about 20 miles west of the Yucatan coast line. This landing field is about 40 miles west of the Isla Cozumel. The landing field itself is about 2,500 feet in length, 250 feet in width, and runs from east to west. It is located about 400 feet above sea level. As far as is known, this landing field has never been used by the Sarabia Air Lines except for test landings. At the time of its construction, Francke stated that the field was being made for the purpose of taking tourists to the Coba ruins which are in the immediate vicinity of the field. This landing field is not on the regular flight route of the Sarabia Air Lines and thus could not logically be used as an emergency field.

Information was received to the effect that the construction of this field was regarded with suspicion and in all probability construction was motivated with the possibility in mind that it might be used by the German Government.

The Coba field was constructed in 1939 and its condition is unknown at this time. It is located in the vicinity of heavy tropical jungle growth and it is possible that unless properly taken care of its existence may no longer be important.

The landing field at Tulum, Yucatan, Mexico, near the Castillo de Tulum ruins, is located about 14.5 miles east southeast of Merida, Yucatan. It is about 30 miles south southeast of the field at Coba, about 2500 feet in length and about 250 feet wide and runs in a southwest to northwest direction. This field appears suspicious inasmuch as no known landings have been made on it; it is not on the regular flying route of the Sarabia Air Lines and thus could not be logically used as an emergency field. The reason for its construction, given by Francke, was to the effect that it could probably be used to transport tourists to the ruins at Tulum. Since this field is located on the coast line it probably is in as good a condition as it was at the time of its construction sometime in 1939 inasmuch as the jungle growth along the coast line is slight.

Relative to Oscar F. Francke, the information is to the effect that he is probably a Mexican citizen of German parentage and may have been born at Torreon, Coahuila. He was reportedly educated in Germany and then returned to Torreon, Mexico and worked for his father. The Francke family, having lost most of its land, moved from Torreon and Francke subsequently obtained a job as a traveling salesman for the Electric Generating Units and Hardware Company at Tapachula where he worked for a few months and then obtained a position with Sarabia Air Lines and began working at Merida, Yucatan. The aforementioned fields were built during Francke's management.

In June, 1941 Francke was discharged from the Sarabia company. He is alleged to be an outspoken Nazi and is continually defending Germany. Francke is reported to be very familiar with the location of all the landing fields belonging to the Sarabia company in the States of Yucatan, Campeche, and Quintano Roo.

According to the information received, the two landing fields at Coba and Tulum, Yucatan are the only two such fields that could be considered as suspicious in nature.

"El Chico" Lumber Camp

Located about twenty miles northeast of Bahia Navidad at a lumber camp called "El Chico" on the Pacific Coast about twenty miles from Manzanillo, in the State of Colima, there is a clearing of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, suitable for an aviation field. The ground is smooth and clear of all rocks and can be traversed by automobile at speeds of forty to fifty miles per hour. Between the field and the coast thick coquito palms extend for about seven kilometers along the road to Bahia Navidad. The area of this ground is about 24 square kilometers and the ground under the palms is dry and firm and well hidden from observation, both from the air and land. The bay affords an excellent place for landing. The surf is usually not high and the tides not excessive.

This area can be considered potentially strategic; the bay itself, the grove of coquito palms, the sparse population located in a small settlement, the single road leading to the main highway to Guadalajara, the total absence of communications (telephone and telegraph), all lend themselves to the consideration of this area relative to its use as a submarine or air base.

A reliable source advises that a force commanding the road leading to the Guadalajara highway and the highway itself could cut the Republic in half, sever communications, and divide Guadalajara from the southern half of the Republic. This area is far enough south of the border to render immediate effective defense measures almost impossible. During the abortive revolution of 1926, the Japanese are said to have landed materials at Chamela Bay, a few miles north of Navidad and sent them inland to the revolutionists.

"El Fonte" Ranch

Reliable sources reported on January 21, 1942 the existence of a landing field about five miles west of the Pecos River (in Texas and Mexico). In the same report the informant advised of the existence of a landing field at the headquarters of a ranch owned by Max von Knoop. This ranch is called "El Fonte" and is located about 150 miles west of Eagle Pass, Texas. There are said to be about 250,000 acres available for landing fields around the Knoop ranch.

Knoop is about 55 years of age, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, and served as a captain of cavalry in the German Army during the first

World War. He is stated to have been ranching in Mexico since 1921. To date no information has been received indicating von Knoop to be engaged in pro-Axis activity. However, it is known that Edgar von Spiegel, former Nazi Consul in New Orleans, Louisiana, sent a package containing various magazines and books to von Knoop during December, 1940 or January, 1941.

Huizopa Airport

This airport is located about 155 miles west of Ciudad Chihuahua, and about four miles east of the Sonora state line. The airport is owned by the management of the mine at Huizopa, and the manager of this mine is Gerardo Heimpel of Ciudad Chihuahua. A large adobe hangar has been constructed at this airport. The runway runs in a northerly to southerly direction and is approximately 1,200 feet in length, and about 150 feet in width. (This is relatively a small runway both in length and width and it would be very difficult to land large planes here.)

The area surrounding this field is very mountainous, although the altitude of the field is only about 3,000 feet above sea level. This airport was established and used for the apparent purpose of hauling supplies and minerals in connection with the operation of the mine located here. This mine is not accessible by road and unless air transportation is used, the ore and supplies have to be transported by muleback from Madera, Chihuahua, which is about 50 miles from Huizopa in a northeasterly direction. There are no known radio sets or telephones at this mine. The fuel supply is unknown but it would be very costly and difficult to establish a large supply of fuel at this particular place. The landing field was constructed at a very great expense since it had to be cut from the mountainside in the same manner that a highway is constructed. The field is identified by painted rocks, located east of the field about 100 feet, with the insignia "H".

At the present time the wrecked tri-motor formerly owned by Heimpel is in the hangar at the mine. This plane was wrecked in the summer of 1941 by Heimpel's pilot, Desiderio Varela of Ciudad Chihuahua, while he was attempting to land. The plane was severely damaged and it is believed that only the motor was recoverable. This illustrates the difficulty of landing a large plane at this landing field. Heimpel also owns the landing field on his "San Pedro" ranch near Minaca, and formerly owned a hangar at Ciudad Chihuahua. This landing field at Huizopa was used in connection with these other two landing fields.

Monterrey, Nuevo Leon (Transportes Aereas del Norte, S. A.)

The Transportes Aereas del Norte, S. A., was granted a concession for the establishment of an air line to operate between Matamoros and Reynosa in the State of Tamaulipas, and Monterrey in the State of Nuevo Leon, on February 16, 1941. The company was organized by Herbert Unsworth, who has been regarded with suspicion relative to Nazi sympathies; and Ferrer Gamboa. It was granted this concession for "experimental purposes"

and was promised a mail contract by the Mexican Government. The legal representative of this company during the instance of the granting of the concession was stated to be Attorney Pedro Pablo Tradino. The names of the pilots of this company at the time were Guillermo Rapp Losoya, Constantino Fay and Pablo Abelar. Guillermo Rapp is known to be a Nazi sympathizer and to have had many Nazi friends, including Guido Moebius, a notorious Nazi. These three pilots, it was reported, were named to constitute a "front" and the real pilots were to have been Germans, Wilhelm von Friedrich and B. W. Gustafson.

It was reported that the potential danger behind the operation of this air line was in the fact that its entire route lay within 200 miles of the Corpus Christi, Texas air base of the United States armed forces and part of its line came within 100 miles of the air base. Its eastern extension lies practically over American territory and covers terrain suitable to the construction of "emergency" landing fields.

On March 21, 1942 Colonel Alberto Salinas Carranza, chief of the Mexican Department of Civil Aeronautics, suspended the permit of Transportes Aereas del Norte, S. A. It was charged by the Government that the company employed unlicensed pilots on planes chartered by the air line while its own aircraft were being repaired, and failed to use planes covered by passenger insurance. Further, it was charged that the company deceived the Mexican aviation authority.

"San Pedro" Ranch near Minaca, Chihuahua

This airport is located about 85 miles west of Ciudad Chihuahua. It is owned or controlled by Gerardo Heimpel of Ciudad Chihuahua. At the present time it is being managed by Heimpel's son, (age about 27 years), Richard Leo Heimpel. The airport was used in connection with the operation of this ranch and the Huizopa mine at Huizopa, Chihuahua. At the present time a small hangar is being constructed at this landing field, presumably for a small plane.

There are two clearly marked runways, each being about 250 feet in width. One of them runs in an easterly to westerly direction and is about 2,400 feet in length. The other runs from north to south and is about 3,000 feet in length. The altitude here is about 6,200 feet above sea level. Both of these runways are in excellent condition and large planes could be landed here very easily. This landing field is identified with some painted rocks east of the field with the insignia "H", as is the landing field at Huizopa, and the hangar at Ciudad Chihuahua which was formerly owned by Heimpel. There is an unknown amount of fuel at this landing field, although it is pointed out that this field is directly adjacent to the Kansas City, Mexico y Orient Railroad and as such, it would be an easy matter to obtain sufficient fuel supplies.

Heimpel has offered the use of this landing field to all the other pilots in Chihuahua and he states that he has a fuel supply of about 200 gallons maintained there. There are no known radio short wave sending sets

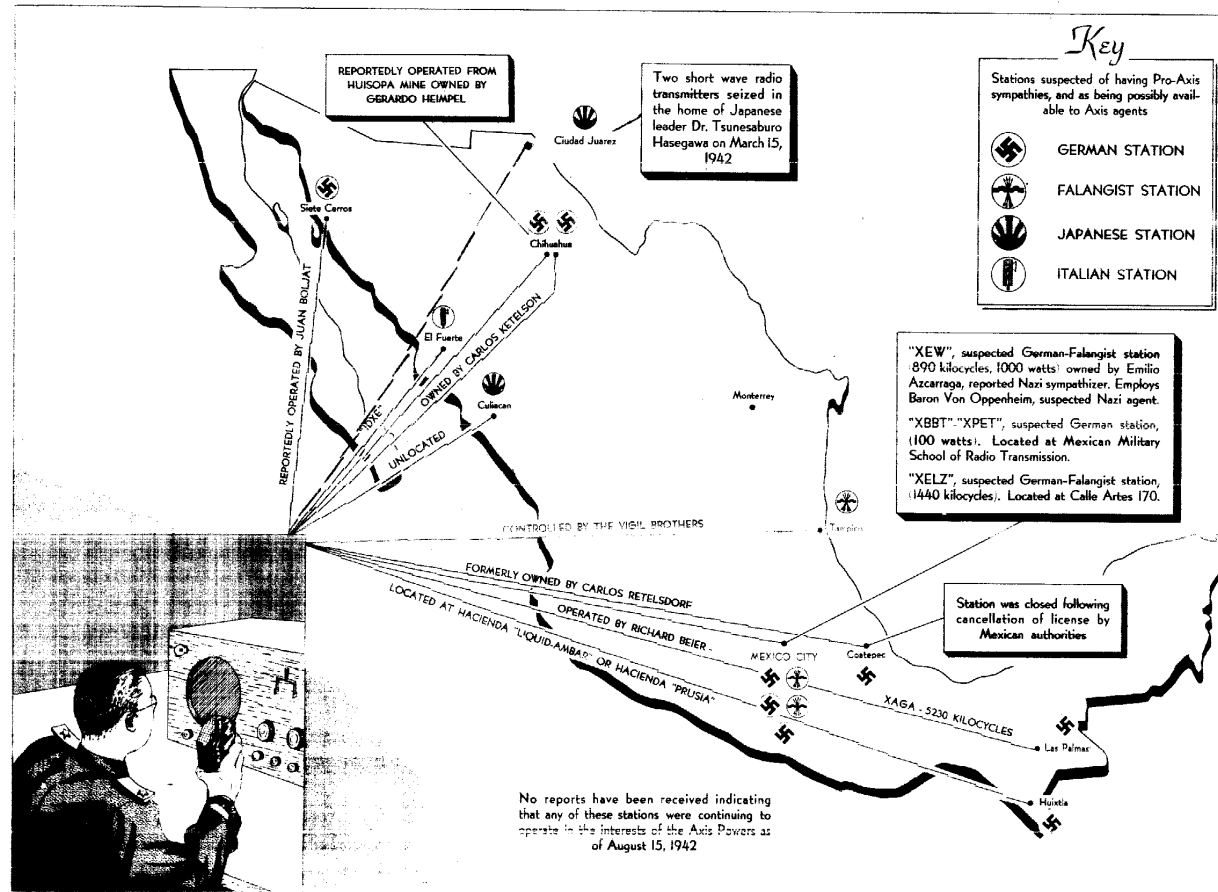
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at this field, although it is connected by telephone with the ranch, and with the regular telephone lines servicing the State of Chihuahua. As previously indicated the apparent purpose of the construction of this landing field was to use it in connection with the operation of the ranch here, and the mine at Huizopa, Chihuahua. This landing field is about four miles southwest of Minaca, and could be located by merely following the railroad since it is parallel and adjacent to the railroad.

Santo Tomas

There is located approximately ten miles south of Santo Tomas, Baja California, a large section of land highly suitable for a landing field, called "airplane flats." This area is described as being approximately 135 miles southeast of San Diego, California and sixty miles northeast of Cape Colnette, Baja California. According to the information received, the "airplane flats" area is presently leased by several Japanese who have farmed the area for the past three years. These Japanese are said to have a considerable amount of equipment for farming this land, including plows and caterpillar tractors.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO SUSPECTED PRO-AXIS RADIOS



RADIO

There follows a presentation of information regarding radios in the Republic of Mexico that were reported as having operated or were suspected of having operated in behalf of the Axis powers.

It is noted that upon the entry of Mexico into the war, President Manuel Avila Camacho by decree ordered all amateur and private radio transmitting stations closed.

Ahame and El Fuerte, Sinaloa

Information received from a source of unknown reliability in June 1942, advised that in the municipality of Ahame and El Fuerte, Sinaloa, the local authorities were attempting to locate a secret radio transmitter which was posing as an Italian radio station using the call letters IDXE. This station is known to have made attacks against the President of the Republic, Manuel Avila Camacho, and his government.

According to the report, Mexican Government radio experts stated that the station was located in a radius not greater than 200 kilometers from the town of Los Mochis and that it was using the subterfuge of posing as an Italian station to evade discovery.

The Government of Mexico, particularly the Department of Communications and Public Works, was said to have sent radio experts and special agents to continue the search. As late as June 14, 1942, no further information concerning the location of this radio station had been obtained by Mexican authorities.

Chiapas

It was reported by a reliable source (April 18, 1941) that there was a powerful short wave radio transmitter located on either the Hacienda "Liquid-Ambar" or "Prusia", coffee fincas of Germans in the state of Chiapas near the Guatemalan border. It was stated the many Germans from this area frequently traveled to Mexico City, possibly to receive instructions from Germany and to transmit information thereto.

Circumstances concerning the operation of this reported radio were said to be vague and uncorroborated, and no information tending to confirm the report has been ascertained to date.

Chihuahua, Chihuahua

It was ascertained in August, 1942, that Carlos Ketelson, who resides on Calle Carranza in Chihuahua City had apparatus which

was believed to be a short-wave radio sending set.

A confidential source who had viewed this equipment advised that Ketelson admitted that this apparatus was a short-wave radio and that he had not registered it with the Mexican authorities according to Mexican law.

Ketelson was not seen operating this apparatus but he is known to be an amateur electrician and mechanically inclined and therefore probably capable of operating it.

Ketelson is said to be a rabid Nazi and to be associated with Dr. Federico Stoeve, Felix Japsen, Maurice Buettner and prior to his recent death, the late Walter Gibbe, all of Chihuahua City and known to have Nazi affiliations and sympathies.

Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua

On March 15, 1942, the home of Dr. Tsunesaburo Hasegawa at 215 Avenida Juarez, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, was raided by Mexican Federal authorities. At the instance of this raid, Hasegawa and 15 other Japanese were taken into custody.

The Mexican police took possession of two powerful short wave radio transmitters which had been the subject of many reports relative to the operation of a secret Japanese radio in the vicinity of Juarez. Some of these reports advised that Hasegawa, prior to the expulsion of the Japanese diplomatic officials, had transmitted monthly reports to the Japanese Embassy of Mexico City via short-wave radio.

Hasegawa has been previously mentioned in this monograph as being a leader of Japanese activities in and around this area.

Coatepec, Veracruz

Carlos Retelsdorf, who has been heretofore mentioned in the monograph, operated a clandestine radio at Calle Cinco de Mayo #7, Coatepec, Veracruz, through which he forwarded intelligence information to Germany for such well known Nazi agents as George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge.

Retelsdorf's station was licensed as an amateur radio with call letters, XEICZ. This station utilized the facilities of the radio set up by the FBI relative to the Frederick Joubert Duquesne case.

Teresa Quintanilla, paramour of George Nicolaus, advised the Mexican authorities that Nicolaus had confided to her that he was communicating with Germany by code via a radio operated by "Don Carlos" at Coatepec. Although the identity of "Don Carlos" was not known to Quintanilla, she furnished his telephone number which subsequently revealed the complicity of Carlos Retelsdorf. Many messages were sent

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from this station operated by Retelsdorf addressed to "Max" and signed "Glenn." Access was had to these communications and it was found that they contained espionage information destined to and emanating from Germany.

XEICZ was closed sometime in the fall of 1941 and Retelsdorf's amateur radio operator's license revoked. Retelsdorf is now confined to a concentration camp at Perote, Veracruz, having been interned by the Mexican Government despite his status as a naturalized citizen.

Culiacan, Sinaloa

Information has been received to the effect that there is a radio in the vicinity of Culiacan, Sinaloa, broadcasting in a Japanese language code on different wave lengths. At each instance of broadcast, the subsequent wave length to be used was allegedly broadcast at the end of the message. Efforts are being made by the Mexican Government to locate this radio at present.

"Huisopa", Chihuahua

Information has been obtained indicating that a mine, the "Huisopa", operated by Gerardo Heimpel, well known Nazi in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, was being financed by German capital from Mexico and Germany. It is reported that short-wave radio transmitting and receiving equipment was being operated from the mine property. A landing field is located near the mine and since it is alleged that no ore is being shipped from the Huisopa mine, it is presumed that the operation of the airfield and the existence of the above-mentioned radio equipment indicates subversive operations. These reports are receiving attention by the appropriate Mexican authorities.

Las Palmas, Chiapas

As of December 2, 1941, it was ascertained that a radio station originally installed by the Compania Aeronautica del Sud was operating at Las Palmas, Chiapas, Mexico. The operator of this station was said to be Arturo Bayer who uses the name of Richard Beier and who obtained control of this station in connection with his association with the Lamsa Airlines. The call letters of the station are XAGA and operates on a frequency of 5230 kilocycles.

Arturo Bayer, alias Richard Beier, is reported to be the pay-off man for Sarabia Airlines. He lived in Detroit, Michigan in 1919 and in June, 1940, he is said to have stated that he knew Nazis in Detroit who would blow up airplane factories if such action were desired. Bayer, a German, is reported to be a Nazi agent operating in Mexico. He speaks English well and Spanish poorly. He is the manager of two coffee plantations, near Tapachula ("Prusia" and "Alejandria"). He is said to have good connections with the Mexican Department of Communications and is reportedly associated with Jaime Coello, a Falangist with whom he is said to have worked in Spain.

Landing fields have reportedly been constructed on both of Bayer's plantations. Bayer reportedly travels throughout Chiapas frequently as Richard Beier. About July 10, 1940, he was said to have requested that both the Department of Communications and the Defensa Nacional Bureau of Mexico grant him authority to sell German planes to Mexico. About this time also, Bayer reportedly requested an extension of his Form #14 immigration card to enable him to remain in Mexico for the purpose of selling the aforementioned planes and to conduct his aerial enterprises in Mexico.

Mexico City

It is reported that German secret service instructions, based on a code which makes use of commercial advertising, music or manner of speech, are being issued to German secret service agents in Mexico over station XEW, operating on a frequency of 890 kilocycles with a power of 1000 watts. The allegation includes a report that Baron von Oppenheim, alias Harry Hartwell, supposedly in the service of the Nazis, has used station XEW to transmit the above mentioned instructions.

Von Oppenheim is a singer and at the time the instant information was received he was broadcasting twice weekly over XEW and was featured on a furniture company program called "Linda Chiquita."

Station XEW is reportedly owned by Senor Emilio Azcarraga who is said to be anti-American and pro-Nazi. He is said to have a large proportion of the commercial radio in Mexico. His pro-German sympathies are said to have been reported on several instances and on one occasion he is known to have referred to the former United States Ambassador to Mexico, Josephus Daniels, in a very derogatory manner.

The personnel of the radio station is said to be likewise pro-Nazi and there are indications that Oton Velez is a member of the Mexican Nazi party and that at one time he had a short-wave transmitter located in his home in Mexico City which he used for Nazi services. The sub-manager and technical consultant at XEW, one Rademan, is alleged to be pro-Nazi and possibly a German secret service agent.

J. de la Herran, the person in charge of the Tlalpan unit of XEW located on the outskirts of Mexico City, is reported to be a pro-German and a group leader of the Spanish Falange.

Adolf Guzman, art director for XEW is also said to be pro-Nazi.

According to the report, XEW is said to be considered by the Falange organization as friendly and handles a considerable amount of business given to it by commercial houses sympathetic to the Franquistas.

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It was reported that George Nicolaus, known Gestapo agent in Mexico and now in custody of the United States immigration authorities, had on February 14, 1942, delivered money, allegedly in the sum of 1,000 pesos, to Colonel Francisco Aguiar. Aguiar was in charge of the archives of the Mexican Military School of Radio Transmission located in Mexico City. It was further ascertained that on February 14, 1942, a package was delivered to George Nicolaus by Lt. Colonel Jesus Lecon. This package was said to have been taken from Aguiar's apartment.

Lt. Colonel Lecon is said to have been in contact with Werner Barke, Nazi agent who was deported from Mexico on May 26, 1942, in the company of the above mentioned Nicolaus. The above circumstantial evidence serves as a basis for the suspicion that Nicolaus had been using the facilities of the military radio school. The school's call letters are XBBT and XPET. The equipment is said to be old, has a power of 100 watts and was made by the Temco Company. It is suspected that if this radio had been, or is at the present, used by Germans it is probably serving as a link in a chain of clandestine stations. The school is said to be poorly guarded and it has been reported that anyone with friends or hirelings among the personnel could probably use the equipment.

The Las Lomas de Chapultepec radio station, located in Chapultepec in Mexico City during the first World War, was installed and maintained by the Mexican Government under President Venustiano Carranza. This station had powerful, long-wave radio equipment which maintained direct contact with the German intelligence. Since World War I, the radio station has been operated on a commercial basis by the Mexican Department of Communications as the property of the Mexican Government.

Before the United States entered World War I, it was discovered that clandestine messages were being sent to Germany and German ships at sea through the Sayville radio station in the United States. This work was traced to three German citizens employed at this station who were subsequently apprehended and deported. Instead of returning to Germany they went to Mexico and two of these men were employed as advisers and technicians by the Mexican Department of Communications and stationed at the Chapultepec radio station during the early stages of World War II.

It was reported that the equipment installed by Germany during World War I was replaced by modern equipment which was installed by the two above mentioned experts in recent years.

It was reported that transmissions to Germany, prior to the discovery of the Chapultepec station's clandestine operations, took

place every day from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. Central Standard Time, being transmitted in code over high speed tape. Until November, 1939, prepared tape was brought from the German Embassy direct to the transmitter where it was run through on schedule and then given back to a special messenger who returned it to the German Embassy. After the abovementioned date, transmission was said to have taken place directly from the German Embassy via a private base telephone line connected directly to the transmitter. One of the three transmitters in the Chapultepec station had a frequency of 9,915 kilocycles and used the call letters XDY.

It was reported that one of the principal radio stations used by the Spanish Falange is the Mexican station, XELZ, which operates on a frequency of 1440 kilocycles and is located at Calle Artes #170, Mexico City. Instructions in code are said to be transmitted under the guise of commercial Spanish propaganda.

Monterrey

Information has been received from a confidential reliable source to the effect that when radio station XEG at Monterrey, Mexico was purchased several years ago by a group of American businessmen, headed by James A. Savage of San Antonio, Texas, the broadcasting license was held by a Mexican named R. Junco de la Vega, who is the editor and publisher of the pro-Nazi newspaper "El Sol", at Monterrey. It was stated that in accordance with Mexican Law, all broadcasting licenses must be held by Mexican citizens only, and inasmuch as Vega held the License when Savage's group acquired station XEG this arrangement was allowed to continue. However, it was stated that the actual control and operation of the radio station rested with the American group which had purchased the station, with Vega merely holding the license which permitted them to operate.

It has been ascertained that this situation has become somewhat embarrassing to the American businessmen operating station XEG, in view of the fact that Vega is known to have pro-Nazi sympathies which are reflected in his newspaper "El Sol." It was stated that Vega has been investigated by the Mexican Government and that as a result of the investigation Maximino Camacho, the Secretary of Communications of Mexico, and brother of President Manuel Avila Camacho, has intimated that he intends to cancel the present broadcasting permit for station XEG in the near future. However, it was said that Camacho has indicated that although the license will be cancelled because of the pro-Nazi sympathies and writings of Vega, a new license will be issued to some pro-American Mexican citizen and that the station will be permitted to continue its operation.

San Felipe Orizatlan, Hidalgo

Information was received in February 1942, to the effect that a short-wave radio set was being operated by a German dentist and other German nationals in the mountains of the state of Hidalgo near the village of San Felipe Orizatlan, located just south of Tamazunchale, Hidalgo.

According to the report, this matter has been brought to the attention of the appropriate Mexican authorities. However, no further reports have been made available to date.

Siete Cerros, Sonora

Information was received in June 24, 1941 to the effect that a short-wave radio station was located in Siete Cerros, a town on the Gulf of Southern California between 60-70 miles west of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

Subsequent information was received to the effect that this station was operated by one Juan Boljat, a German, and that supplies for the radio unit are purchased at a store in Hermosillo operated by one Gildardo Moretto. No proof has been obtained which would corroborate this report.

Tampico, Tamaulipas

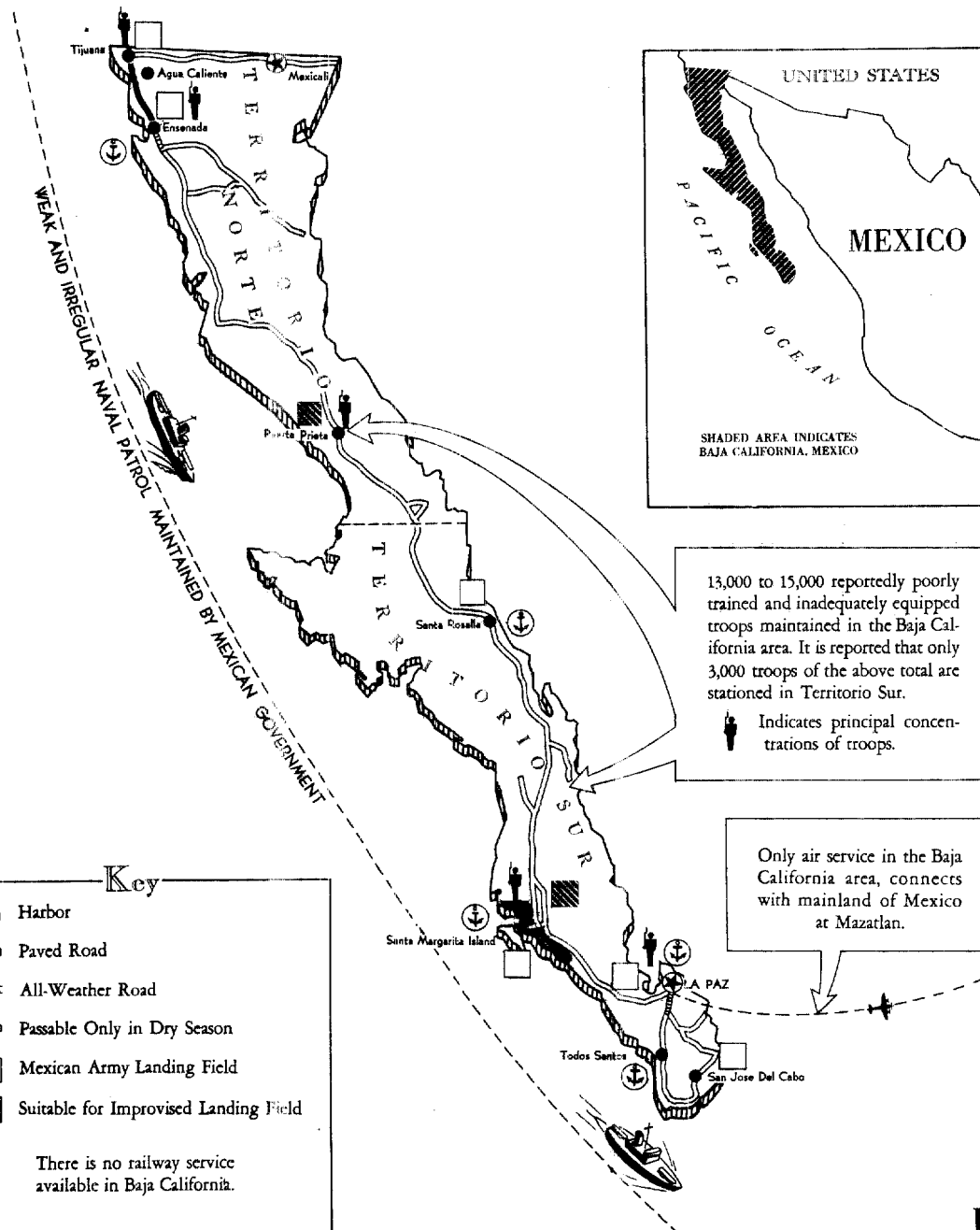
On December 24, 1941 information was received to the effect that radio station XECA of Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico was controlled by the Vigil brothers. It appeared that revenue from the sale of commercial time was insufficient for the continued maintenance of this station. The Vigil brothers, together with Alejandro Luna, were said to be important Falangists in Tampico. No proof exists, however, that this station is engaged in other than legitimate enterprise.

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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

Potential Axis Invasion Point



INVASION

This section of the monograph is prepared from information available at this time in order to reflect the importance of the several Mexican territories and states in connection with possible enemy attacks against coastal areas of North America, particularly against the western coast line of Mexico and the southwestern coast line of the United States, wherein there are located manufacturing establishments of strategic importance with respect to the war effort.

Relative to Baja California and the Mexican states of Sinaloa and Sonora, reports have been received to the effect that Japan contemplated an attack on the west coast of California and in connection therewith, considered utilizing potential bases in Baja California and in the two aforementioned states. These reports indicated that the Japanese may have gasoline caches, secret landing fields, hidden bomb and ammunition stores and other similar supplies of potential utilities hidden at some unknown points along the west coast of Mexico proper and on the peninsula of Baja California. No such reports which were specific in nature have to date been verified upon investigation.

Potential Bases of Invasion

Baja California

Baja California is not a separate Mexican state but comprises two separate territories, namely, Territorio Norte (Territory of the North) and Territorio Sur (Territory of the South). Each of the territories has a governor and a local territorial government, the capital being Mexicali with regard to Territorio Norte and La Paz with regard to Territorio Sur. Geographically, Baja California is ordinarily considered as one unit rather than two territories inasmuch as it is a peninsula, bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east throughout the major portion of its length, by the Gulf of California. It is the westernmost portion of Mexico and frequently is jokingly referred to as the political Tres Marias of Mexico by reason of a penal colony located off the west coast of Mexico by the name of Tres Marias. Rumor has it that political undesirables in Mexico are frequently sent to Baja California on assignment in order to get them away from Mexico—hence the term "Political Tres Marias."

The population of Baja California comprises, according to the best available statistics approximately 113,000 individuals, consisting almost entirely of Mexicans of mixed Indian and Spanish descent. The entire foreign population in Baja California is negligible as to size, and there are very few persons in Baja California, according to the best available information, of Axis descent or nationality. Formerly, there were a large number of Japanese fishermen residing mostly in the vicinity of Ensenada, Mexico and operating fishing boats along the entire peninsula of Baja California. It will be recalled that the Mexican Government has undertaken to remove these Japanese fishermen from Baja California. Their fishing activities have

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ceased and the best available information indicates that the Japanese have been removed from this area to the interior of Mexico.

The population of Baja California is concentrated in the cities of Mexicali, Tijuana, Ensenada, Santa Rosalia, La Paz and San Jose del Cabo and the entire area, with the exception of these cities, is very sparsely inhabited although there are a large number of small villages along the highway which transverses Baja California from north to south.

The terrain, generally, is arid, being uninhabited and more or less completely barren wasteland with the exception of cacti and other small desert growth. There are a number of sugar cane plantations located in the extreme southern portion of the peninsula.

Valuable mineral deposits are located in the central portion of Baja California in the vicinity of Santa Rosalia. The following are being mined in important quantities: Copper and magnesium and to a lesser extent, gold and silver. There are also some deposits of manganese, molybdenum and tungsten. The most important mining developments are operated by the Boleo Company which is controlled by French interests and according to some reports, is pro-Vichy although the latter is not definitely verified.

Communications - Communications throughout Baja California are quite poor and insecure.

Telegraph facilities are available in the cities and towns and are government-controlled. Telegraphic communication is available from Baja California to points within the United States, although it is reported that there is no security whatsoever with regard to confidential treatment of messages within Baja California. Coded messages are not permitted.

Telephone service is available in only a few localities and telephonic communication cannot be maintained with the United States generally, although there is a telephone connection between points in the United States and Ensenada and Tijuana, Mexico, Tijuana, of course, being on the United States-Mexican border and Ensenada being located approximately 40 miles south thereof.

Railways - There is no railway service available in Baja California, although ore is hauled from nearby mines into Santa Rosalia over company-owned railway trackage for shipment by boat.

Highways - Highway penetration throughout Baja California is very poor, there being one principal North-South Highway (if it can be called so dignified a name) and this is an ordinary improvised dirt road with the exception of about forty miles of pavement from Ensenada, north to the United States border. With the exception of this one road which proceeds north-south in a zigzag direction across the peninsula, there are very few roads of any description whatsoever and these are short, local roads for use by some ranch or small inhabited place located off the main highway.

Air Service - There is air service between La Paz, located in the southern part of Baja California and Mazatlan, located on the mainland. There are two planes each way each week. There is no direct plane service between Baja California and the United States, although connections can be perfected in Mazatlan. Mail service through Baja California is very poor, irregular and completely insecure from a standpoint of confidential transmission of mail matter.

Airports and Terrain Suitable for Improvised Landing Fields - The airports in Baja California are located as follows:

The Mexican Army maintains a landing field at Tijuana, Ensenada, Santa Rosalia, La Paz, Baja California and on the Santa Margarita Island located in Magdalena Bay. There is also an emergency landing field located at San Jose del Cabo in the extreme southern part of the peninsula.

In addition to the above, the terrain in several localities through Baja California is most favorable for improvised landing fields or similar operations. There is an area located on the Pacific coast just east of Magdalena Bay consisting of flat terrain and including a portion that would serve as a possible emergency landing field. This area is covered with a hard, compact type of sand which is almost like concrete. Several potential fields in this area are of sufficient size to accommodate a number of planes. The area in consideration is completely uninhabited, although it is located near an army landing field on Santa Margarita Island and Mexican army patrol planes are believed to pass over that area with reasonable frequency. There is no information whatsoever with regard to possible gasoline caches or hidden stores of munitions or supplies in this area.

There is another area just north of Punta Prieta, approximately 200 miles south of the American border and some 20 odd miles from the Pacific coast which contains terrain similar to that described above and believed to be subject to potential use as improvised landing fields. The area in question, which is approximately two miles in length and approximately two miles in width, is located on the main north-south road through Baja California. It is flat and unobstructed by vegetation or other matter and consists of hard compact land, almost as hard and compact as the area mentioned above on Santa Margarita Island. The area in question is completely uninhabited although it is only about 10 miles from Punta Prieta, a small town in the center of Baja California. There is no information or evidence whatsoever in regard to any hidden supplies or equipment that might possibly be utilized by an army in this vicinity. There is a unit of the Mexican army stationed at Punta Prieta.

There is another area further south, located approximately 600 miles from the United States-Mexican border which could possibly be used for emergency landing operations. The latter area is located approximately 10 miles east of the main north-south road through Baja California, the nearest inhabited place being "El Refugio" located on this road about 10 miles westward. This area comprises perfectly flat terrain including a portion that is completely unobstructed by growth or other matter and consisting of

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hard-packed sand. This potential field would be several miles in diameter and could be utilized by an air force of considerable size. The area is generally uninhabited and desolate and there is no information whatsoever to indicate that hidden supplies for possible use by an army are located in that vicinity. Due to the general nature of the terrain, there are innumerable other places throughout Baja California where planes could undoubtedly land and take off. The terrain being generally somewhat similar to the desolate area in the southeastern portion of the United States, there are few opportunities for concealment. It should be noted that investigations have failed to reveal any information whatsoever in regard to hidden stores of supplies for possible use by an enemy attacking force in any portion of Baja California.

Defenses Presently Existing in Baja California - There is believed to be no adequate patrol of the waters of Baja California either in the Pacific or through the Gulf of California by the Mexican navy. According to available information, Mexican naval vessels of small tonnage and questionable equipment patrol along the coast at infrequent and irregular intervals although these would be completely inadequate with regard to the matter of defending the area from an attack. Information is not available as to defense patrols by American Naval forces off Baja California. The Mexican army maintains an uncertain number of men in Baja California for defensive purposes at the present time, while the Mexican Government has allegedly stated that some 15,000 troops are maintained throughout the entire area.

Information is available from a confidential source to the effect that the estimate of the Mexican Government is exaggerated by at least ten per cent. It is reported that a commanding general in this area has padded the figure as to the number of his troops in order to defraud the Mexican Government of the amount of pay and supplies furnished for the alleged non-existing troops. It is known that one Mexican officer stated that no more than 3,000 troops are stationed in the territory of Territorio Sur. Most of the Mexican troops stationed in Baja California are located in the following places: La Paz, Magdalena Bay, Punta Prieta, Ensenada and Tijuana, although troops are at various times stationed at other points throughout the area. According to available information, the troops are poorly equipped, there being no adequate artillery for either field or coast defenses. There is reported to be very little, if any, mechanized equipment. Adequate information does not exist as to the condition of personnel, either troops or officers, although it is believed that the same is poor from the standpoint of training, efficiency and morale.

It is currently reported that one of the regular Mexican army aviators formerly assigned to La Paz, is definitely mentally incapacitated although he was recently transferred to another army post on the mainland and is reported to be still engaged in flying. The aviator referred to is known to have crashed a number of planes and to be so weak mentally as to have been at various times subject to treatments for mental disorder.

An informant who traveled throughout this area has stated that the above-described potential landing fields could be obstructed by means of

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artificial objects, such as appropriately placed foreign objects to render them useless for landing operations.

It has been stated that large sections of the Pacific coast of Baja California are suitable for ordinary landing operations from ships, the coast line being generally uninhabited, desolate and barren.

It is reported that excellent harbors exist on the coast of Baja California as follows:

There is an excellent natural harbor at Magdalena Bay which is approximately 70 miles in length and sufficiently spacious to accommodate large naval forces. There is also an excellent harbor at La Paz, as well as at Picchilique, located nearby. There is also a natural harbor affording opportunity for potential landing operations at Todos Santos and an adequate harbor located at Ensenada, about 40 miles south of the United States-Mexican border. There is another harbor that might be utilized by attacking forces at Santa Rosalia, this being presently in use by vessels of various tonnage serving the nearby mainland of Mexico proper.

General Attitude of Inhabitants of Baja California Toward United States and Potential Fifth Columnists - It is most difficult to estimate the attitude of the majority of the local inhabitants throughout Baja California. Possible indifference toward the United States and the conflict in which it is presently engaged would most aptly describe the attitude of a very large segment of the local Mexicans. It is true that there is considerable jealousy and apprehension that the United States might have designs in regard to annexing Baja California as other portions of Mexican territory were previously annexed. It is believed that such feeling of the latter type as may exist is confined in Baja California to those, generally speaking, having wealth and position. There is little known open hostility toward the United States in this particular area. It should be noted that a number of Sinarquistas (members of a strongly nationalist organization) are located on the peninsula, mainly around Santo Domingo. These can be estimated at about 600 in number and were previously transported into this area as colonists. The Sinarquistas are reported to be pro-Nazi. Although it is not definitely known that they are individually pro-Nazi, they are bitterly anti-Communist.

Individuals Possibly Connected with Subversive or Fifth Column Activities - The following information is being set forth with regard to individuals who may be of possible significance in Baja California in connection with subversive or Fifth Column activities against the best interests of the United States:

At La Paz, Baja California

ARAMBURO, FRANCISCO

The above is an anti-American who runs a general store in La Paz, where he sells newspapers and periodicals. He has made trips to the United States from time to time, apparently to buy merchandise for the store.

He planned a trip to the United States in 1942, but has apparently abandoned the idea. He is said to have distributed Nazi propaganda from his store after being supplied with it by Carlos Megoni, mentioned subsequently in this list.

AYALA, IGNACIO

The above is a representative of Ruffo's bank, and has been negotiating with Francisco von Borstel, who has been engaged in the shark liver business for some time. Information indicates that he is related to Wilhelm Westerman, a Nazi agent, and also that he was involved in the alleged supplying of an enemy submarine.

BELLO, JOSE T.

This individual is known to be anti-American, probably because of the fact that his father was killed by an American shell in Veracruz during the attack on that city. At present, Bello is in the shark liver business in La Paz. He is reported to be shrewd and has an opportunity to contact numerous fishermen operating in Baja California waters. No anti-American activity by him is known, although when drinking he sometimes makes derogatory remarks concerning the United States.

BRIGGS, EDUARDO GARAY

Briggs is the owner and editor of "Baja California" the leading newspaper and only daily of La Paz. He is resentful of Americans and has strongly criticized, ridiculed and even insulted the United States in his newspaper. He seems fearful that the United States may endeavor to invade Baja California commercially or otherwise and is bitterly opposed to any such invasion. He resents any suggestion that Axis submarines might be operating in Baja California waters. On one occasion his newspaper published a story to the effect that American troops were on the frontier ready to invade Baja California and that the invasion was prevented only because of the strong stand taken by General Cardenas and General Mujica. In a continuation of this story published on the following day, he took a milder stand of his original statement and refrained from mentioning Mujica's name. However, no retraction of his original statement was made and no denial of the story was made by Mujica. Some of the residents of La Paz have stated that he was engaged in blackmail and was susceptible to bribery. His newspaper, although the leading one in the southern territory of Baja California, has a poor news service and frequently prints versions of news reports heard on the radio whether the source be Axis or Allied. On account of this haphazard selection of reports, occasionally stories from Axis sources appear in his newspaper. Usually, however, the news stories are favorable to the Allied interests.

CONSECO, ARTURO, SR.

This individual is of a wealthy family, of Filipino, Oriental and Mexican ancestry and related to Gonzalez y Consecos of San Jose del Cabo. Consecos is on the American Black List. It is believed he was

blacklisted because of trade relations with firms engaged in subversive activities. He does not speak English. At the present time he does not seem especially active and is said to be in poor health. His home is adjacent to that of the American Vice Consul in La Paz.

CONSECO, ALFONSO

Younger brother of Arturo, Jr., with whom he is in business and to whom he is apparently subordinate. He is in charge of their grocery and general merchandise business; is a dipsomaniac and is reported by the Chief of Police to be a pervert. He attended Harvard College in Los Angeles and speaks English with a poor accent. On one occasion he boasted that he had 100 followers ready to bear arms if the United States would supply them. No evidence to substantiate this claim was noted and any information received from Alfonso while he is drinking is considered extremely unreliable. He is engaged to Enriqueta Hidalgo, the daughter of a fine family in La Paz. Her family is pro-American in sympathy.

CONSECO, ARTURO, JR.

This individual is anti-American and pro-German; is in business with his younger brother, Alfonso, but the latter seems subordinate. Arturo is in charge of their ice and soda business and Chevrolet parts agency. On one occasion while under the influence of intoxicating liquor following a news report of a Japanese victory over some American forces, Arturo proposed a toast to the success of the Japanese. However, no anti-American activity is known on his part. He is reputed to be a pervert.

CONSECO, JULIA

The above is the only daughter in the Conseco family, divorced from an American orchestra leader named Bluesteel. She is now married to Juan Gonzalez y Gonzalez, formerly fishing inspector in La Paz, but removed under suspicion of a dishonest administration and now serving on the gulf port on the mainland. Julia lives with him at this port. During the time Julia was in La Paz, she was very inquisitive about all Americans and their business. She cultivated the friendship of William Brewster, the American Vice Consul, trying to evoke some sympathy for her father who she said was unjustly placed on the American black list. Julia speaks good English, having lived for some time in the United States.

CORNEJO, MIGUEL

Cornejo is reported to be a millionaire; is engaged in shipping and commission business in La Paz. He is intelligent and highly respected and speaks English. He is said to be pro-German but is believed not to take an active interest in politics and is not believed to be engaged in any German activity.

CUEVAS, JOSE

This individual owns merchandise stores in La Paz and Santa Rosalia; also owns a truck which delivers supplies between Tijuana and Santa Rosalia and La Paz. He has spent some time working in the United

States (in Minnesota), speaks broken English; is fairly intelligent and seems pro-American but is known to have sold Japanese goods.

GAUME, MARCEL

The above is believed to be an agent for the Boleo Company. His headquarters are at La Paz, where he has a post office box. He is engaged in mining and in the shark liver business.

GONZALEZ Y GONZALEZ, JUAN

This individual was formerly the fishing inspector in Ensenada and La Paz. He had difficulties in the fisheries in Ensenada where he was charged with dishonesty. After an investigation by the Department of Hacienda he was removed from La Paz and given a less important post on a gulf port on the mainland. He speaks some English and is now married to Julia Conseco. She is said to receive a liberal allowance from her father, Arturo Conseco, Sr., who is on the American black list. Prior to his marriage, Gonzalez spent more than his apparent income would permit while living in La Paz. His political sentiments are not known but he is said to have influential friends in Mexico City.

MARTINEZ ITURALDE, JAIME

The above is a Spanish citizen married to a Mexican. He fought against Franco in the Spanish Civil War and served for some time in the Spanish Navy. He formerly served in the Spanish merchant marine as a wireless operator. He advised that he was familiar with the methods used by the Communists in organizing sailors in the merchant marine of various countries and that he once delivered messages and communications for a Communist friend, carrying these between Spain and a port in France. He refused to take orders from the Communist party in Spain and is not a Communist. He is strongly in favor of the United States and the other democracies and is desirous of coming to the United States to work. His present occupation is that of a bartender in the Hotel Perla which is frequented by all Mexican army officers and the wealthy residents of La Paz.

MEGONI, CARLOS

The above was formerly an assistant to Juan Gonzalez y Gonzalez when he was fishing inspector in La Paz. At present, Megoni holds a similar post in Topolobampo. He speaks perfect English and formerly managed a hotel in Nogales. He is enamored of a girl in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been stated to have distributed Nazi propaganda, bringing it over from the mainland under the guise of official business and disposing of it through a newspaper and periodical store of Francisco Aramburo.

Megoni is reported to be extremely competent in affairs relating to fishing and has the opportunity to contact numerous fishermen.

PAREDA SUAREZ, SABINO

This individual is an employee of the Hotel Perla in La Paz. He claims Mexican citizenship, due to birth in Mexico. Actually, he was born in

Spain and made false statements that he was born in Mexico. His mother also swore falsely in the same regard. He has been a Communist agitator in Spain, Mexico and perhaps in Chile. Since he lived in all three countries he is quite familiar with the Pacific coast of Latin America, having worked in various capacities on merchant ships sailing along this coast. He is a confirmed Communist and presently is a firm supporter of the democracies. He would furnish any information which he possessed if it would be to the advantage of the democracies or Russia. He is friendly with the laborers working in La Paz and is reported to have organized revolutionary activities among the Campesinos in Spain.

REVOCABO, ENRIQUE

The above individual is pro-American and has lived in Baja California and California. He speaks English, has two sons in the armed forces of the United States and is now associated with the Productos del Tiburon, an American company organized in Mexico which is really a subsidiary of the F. E. Booth Company of San Francisco, California.

RUFFO, ANTONIO

This individual is reputed to be one of the wealthiest businessmen in La Paz and owns the largest general store in conjunction with a private bank and a garage. The bank is not subject to banking regulations. These enterprises are coordinated under the name, "La Perla de La Paz."

Ruffo is said to receive copies of all telegrams addressed to Americans in La Paz and possibly copies of all mail addressed to them. Ruffo is said to be a very clever businessman who started business together with his brothers, Roberto and Enrique. The firm was known by the name, "Ruffo Hermanos & Company." At the present time, however, Antonio is the only one who takes an active interest in the business. It is said that he controls most of the business in La Paz, many of the residents are indebted to him for supplies bought from his store and various local businessmen have been financed by him. It is believed that at the present time he is making a serious bid for business in the shark liver industry.

Ruffo has two boats sailing regularly in and out of La Paz; one is the "San Antonio" which is a sailing ship equipped with an auxiliary motor and the other is the "Raul" which is also a sailing ship but without motor power.

It is believed that Ruffo has been in the United States for about four months undergoing treatment for an eye ailment.

SALCIDO, FRANCISCO

The above was formerly associated with Productos del Tiburon, an American company organized in Mexico and operating in La Paz. He was discharged by this company for dishonesty and duplicity. Salcido is considered thoroughly unreliable and unscrupulous. He speaks English and his political sympathies are not known but it is believed that they are dictated so as to be to his financial advantage.

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VON BORSTEL, FRANCISCO

Von Borstel is well known in La Paz and Guaymas, Sonora, for his shark fishing activities. While in La Paz he was observed negotiating with Ignacio Ayala, representative of Antonio Ruffo, probably in regard to the shark business. Von Borstel has a small motor boat, the "Rosita" and various small sailing boats, all used for shark fishing. He is intelligent and seems favorably disposed toward the United States and is married to an American whose maiden name was Arabella Mendez. She has relatives living at 1022 Samson Street, San Diego, California. She is also pro-United States and is regarded as loyal to the Americans. She is devoted to her husband and would probably speak to him if she were approached for any information.

WIEGMAN, PETRUS TH.

The above is chief technical adviser to the Sinarquistas; claims to be from Holland and speaks Dutch, German, French and English. He says he cannot speak Spanish but is known to speak and understand some of it. He resided in England for approximately two years and in France for a considerably longer period of time. He claims to be an engineer and pilot who has flown over most of Europe. He states that he is a specialist in agriculture and colonization. He is married to an American citizen who is the daughter of a wealthy American named Harry Catlin. He had permission to use the government radio and authority to give orders to Mexican captains. He claims to have influential friends in Mexico City and stated that he was powerful enough to cause the resignation of Salvador Abascal, former head of the Sinarquistas, whom he described as being too radical. (Abascal is now in charge of the colony at Santo Domingo). Wiegman recently was in the United States allegedly to obtain capitalization for various business projects which he hopes to undertake in connection with the Sinarquistas. His home is at Cuernavaca, Morelos.

Wiegman was in charge of founding the Sinarquist colony at Santo Domingo, Baja California.

At San Jose del Cabo, Baja California

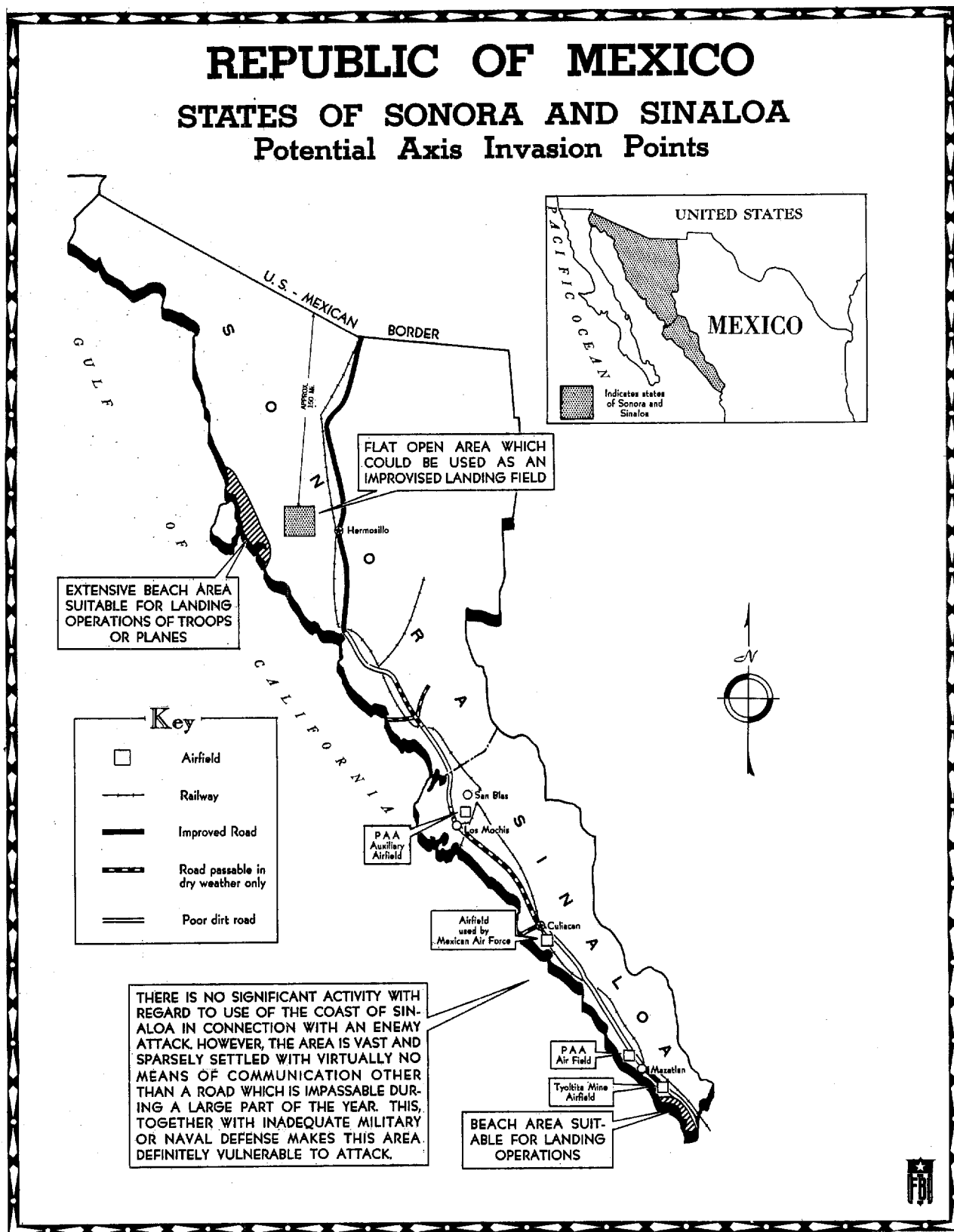
GANELON, RAMON J.

The above is the governmental delegate at San Jose del Cabo and has many friends in the Boleo Company. He formerly was governmental delegate at Santa Rosalia, where he had frequent dealings with company officials.

GONZALEZ Y CONSECO

This individual is said to be of Filipino, Oriental and Mexican ancestry. He made a fortune in the pearling industry which is now non-existent due to a disease which afflicted the oyster beds in Baja California. (It is interesting to note that many fishermen believed that these oyster beds were poisoned by the Japanese in order to eliminate Mexican competition.

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At present, Gonzalez y Consecos is the gasoline agent for an American company, probably the Tidewater Oil Company. He sells gasoline in five-gallon cans under the name of "Red Crown," and has gasoline available when it is impossible to secure any in La Paz and other cities further south.

Gonzalez y Consecos also owns the general store and also the automobile and tire agency. He has one German and one Italian in his employ at the present time. The German is said to be ardently pro-Nazi. He formerly employed a considerable number of Japanese laborers on his chili and tomato plantations but due to the concentration of Japanese on the mainland he has been forced to replace these with Mexican laborers. He is also engaged in the shark business, buying liver from various fishermen. He has a brother in partnership with him who is stationed in Mexico City. He speaks English fairly well and has visited the United States and Europe. He is related to the Consecos family in La Paz (previously discussed in this monograph).

State of Sinaloa

The Mexican state of Sinaloa borders on the Gulf of California and the Pacific ocean, being southeast of the Mexican state of Sonora.

Sinaloa has a population of approximately 465,000 and has a coast line approximately 250 miles in length. A dirt road parallels the coast throughout the entire length, which is the only means of land travel with the exception of a railway line. The road can be used only in the dry season which ends in July of each year. The climate is semi-tropical and the topography varies greatly, inasmuch as a portion of the Sierra Madre Range extends through this area. A large portion of the Japanese fishing fleet was previously concentrated on the coast of Sinaloa, which is reported to be a maze of small islands and inlets with many lagoons where small craft could be easily concealed. The Japanese fishing fleet has now been barred from these waters and the Japanese have been mostly moved to the interior from the state of Sinaloa although about 89 are reported to be concentrated in the vicinity of Culiacan, located about the central portion of Sinaloa some distance from the coast.

The coastal area of Sinaloa is comprised principally of alluvial soil with wide level stretches extending in some places for miles in length and breadth. This soil becomes quite hard during the dry season and resembles hard, baked mud. Inasmuch as it is quite level, a considerable portion of the area near the coast of Sinaloa could be utilized during the dry season as potential landing fields by an enemy attacking force. This would be particularly true with regard to the area north of Acaponeta as well as in the vicinity of Escuinapa. The rainy season, which begins in July, promptly ends any possibility of landing operations with regard to these so-called mud flats. On account of the numerous islands, inlets and lagoons along the coast, enemy forces might, of

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course, be concealed and supplies might be smuggled ashore by submarines or other means. An informant who has traveled extensively throughout the area by automobile, airplane, horse and boat, has stated that it will be impossible to devise any adequate system of defense for this area except by extensive inshore patrol which the Mexican Government is apparently not equipped to do.

Mexican fishing fleets operate along the coast of Sinaloa and some cultivation of the crews thereof has been undertaken by informants in an effort to obtain information that might be of some value in determining whether hidden stores of supplies with regard to a potential attack by enemy forces are concealed or utilized along the coast of Sinaloa. The latter effort has been entirely negative and no information has been obtained to indicate that there is or has been at any time any significant activity with regard to possible utilization of the coast of Sinaloa in connection with an enemy attack. As indicated above, the area is quite extensive and in places sparsely settled with virtually no means of communication except a roadway that is impassable during a large part of the year, for which reason the area is believed to be definitely vulnerable to attack unless much more adequate defenses in the way of military and naval forces, equipment and personnel are properly utilized in the area than at present.

The principal port in the state of Sinaloa is the city of Mazatlan. Two airfields are located at this point, one being a municipal field owned by the Pan American Airways for regular north-south flights and the other a smaller airfield operated by Tyoltita which is a mine owned by Hearst interests. The latter field is believed to be too small for extensive use by military planes. Refueling facilities exist at both of the airfields in Mazatlan.

A small airfield is located about three kilometers south of Culiacan and this field is presently being enlarged by Mexican soldiers to permit utilization by Mexican army forces as an emergency field in connection with the coast patrol. As of recent date, refueling facilities were not available at the last mentioned field, although these are very probably being installed.

There is a small airfield located approximately two kilometers east of La Mochis on the road to San Blas. This field is utilized by Pan American to some extent and is reported to be under the supervision of the Mexican army. It is reported to be very inadequately protected from the standpoint of military defenses at the present time.

Despite considerable effort, no information whatsoever has been obtained to the effect that any supplies or equipment for possible use by enemy attacking forces are concealed or available in the state of Sinaloa. Gasoline supplies are quite scarce in this vicinity. As indicated above, however, supplies could probably be brought in quite easily along the coast by submarines or other types of small vessels, military and naval patrol defense being, according to the best available information, completely inadequate.

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There are no important concentrations of Axis nationals or sympathizers known to exist in Sinaloa, although there is some Japanese activity in the vicinity of Culiacan. The leaders of the Japanese in this vicinity are reported to be Jose Enrique Okamura Echevarria, M.D., a graduate of the University of Mexico and son of Enrique Okamura, who is reported to have served as Japanese Consular official in this area; Yubi Koyama, reported to be a very important Japanese social leader; Eduardo Morillama, reported to be a graduate of the Japanese Military School and son of a prominent Japanese who has returned to Japan. Other allegedly dangerous Japanese in this vicinity include Dr. Nakazona and Enrique Kondo.

Mexican police have allegedly conducted investigative activity at Culiacan in efforts to locate a short-wave radio station believed active in the area although with completely negative results. It is reported that Mexican government officials have been bribed to permit certain Axis nationals to remain in the vicinity of Culiacan despite efforts to have them removed to the interior. The headquarters of the commanding general of the military zone covering the state of Sinaloa are in the Hotel Rosales in Culiacan. Some suspicion has existed in the recent past that short-wave radio activity might be occurring in the vicinity of El Fuerte, north of Culiacan, although this has not been verified. Mexican police are reported to have undertaken considerable investigation with regard to alleged Axis sympathizers and potential Fifth Columnists in the vicinity of La Mochis. So far as is known, this investigation has not produced any concrete results.

State of Sonora

The state of Sonora lies immediately south of the state of Arizona, extending in a southeasterly direction along the Gulf of California for a distance of approximately 400 miles. Generally, the climate and terrain are quite similar to that of the state of Arizona.

The southern portion of Sonora, particularly that portion located between Guaymas and the border of Sinaloa, is a rugged, uncleared, mountainous area filled with rock and other natural obstructions. It is not believed that this portion of the state of Sonora would lend itself to improvised landing fields or other bases for possible enemy attack. The region in question is quite primitive and inaccessible by automobile. No military defenses of any particular note are known to exist in the area in question.

Immediately east of Guaymas, a number of mining properties which were formerly operated by German and French engineers are now operated by Mexican engineers. North of Guaymas lies the principal city of Hermosillo, connected by reasonably good roads with the United States border at Nogales.

Some 40 miles or more west of Hermosillo is located a large area of open unobstructed terrain which could be utilized as potential landing fields. This is particularly true with regard to an area due east of the Sonora River. The terrain is unobstructed by trees, sagebrush or

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other matter and is perfectly smooth for miles except for small shallow rain-washes which are not sufficiently numerous to prevent possible utilization for aircraft operation. South of the area described immediately above lies a desert which is isolated and flat although generally believed unsuitable for successful aircraft operations because of shifting sand and dunes.

The entire coast in the general vicinity west of Hermosillo is bordered by sandy beaches of variable width which would serve admirably for landing operations either by aircraft or boats, the sand being of the hard-packed ocean type. Immediately south of the above area is located a beach known as Tastiota Beach, which is a wide expanse of hard-packed sand suitable for possible enemy landing operations. Kino Bay itself is presently being patrolled by Mexican military forces and previous reports to the effect that ammunition stores are located on Tiburon Island some 16 miles off shore in the Gulf of California from Kino Bay have allegedly been investigated by Mexican soldiers and found to be unfounded. The residents of this general area are reported to be almost entirely Mexican stock, of mixed descent, and Indians.

There is reported to be a Japanese rancher living on an isolated ranch about 15 miles east of the coast in the Kino Bay region. This individual is suspected by local inhabitants, although no definite information is available, to the effect that he is actually engaged in activity against the best interests of the United States or Mexico.

To the northeast and southeast of this area the terrain is quite flat, being covered with sage, cactus and other growth, and it is possible that planes might utilize portions of the terrain in barren spots.

The natives in the state of Sonora are believed to be friendly to the United States in so far as they evince any particular interest in the current conflict, keeping in mind that a large portion of the natives are more or less illiterate and a large proportion are Indians. The following information is being set forth with regard to individuals living at Hermosillo, state of Sonora, who might possibly be identified with subversive activities in that vicinity.

Japanese in Hermosillo:

Dr. Iwamoto - This man is probably a Mexican citizen but he has made numerous trips to Japan in recent years. He has a dental office on the corner of Serdan and Avazola Streets, has a good practice and is well off financially.

Eduardo - This Japanese reportedly has another name but is commonly known by the name of Eduardo. He operates a store on the outskirts of town and also owns several farms and small ranches on the east side of Hermosillo which are rented by tenants. Eduardo has another Japanese working for him but he is never seen in town. Eduardo

is reported to be a citizen of Japan, appears prosperous and has three children.

Guan - This individual owns a pool hall on Calle Matamoros and is a good friend of Eduardo, mentioned above.

Martin - This individual is a Japanese who owns a dairy on the west side of town. He is about 33 years old and is reported to have visited Japan at one time and to be a Japanese citizen.

"Ideal Cafe" - This restaurant is owned and operated by two Japanese whose names are unknown to the informant. Both men are reported to be citizens of Japan.

Germans in Hermosillo

Brouer, Louis - This individual is the former German Consul in Hermosillo and lives in a large two-story brick house on Calle Hidalgo. He is a German citizen but has lived in Hermosillo for a number of years. He owns a ranch called "La Paz" and is married to a German woman. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, he suddenly disappeared and did not reappear until December 27, 1941. It was this man who was most active in recent years, passing out letters and propaganda of all kinds to the natives. He hired Mexican boys to distribute literature on the streets and also had a man named Hoch distribute some of it. He is reported to have been a very active agent of the German Government and received the literature from Mexico City. The informant stated that it was not believed that the literature was printed in Hermosillo. One such package of German propaganda was opened at the post office and was addressed to a Mexican whose name is not known. However, the same literature was seen in the hands of Brouer who was distributing it.

Brouer seems to have been the main center of German propaganda in Hermosillo. He is quoted as having painted grandiose word pictures to the natives as to the culture and industry in Germany in comparison with that of the United States.

Eggers, William - This individual is a mining engineer. No information concerning him is known other than the fact that he is reported to be a well-known German.

Hoch - This man is about 50 years of age, an engineer by trade who now works for the Carta Blanca Beer Company in Hermosillo. He lives at Calle Carmen #41, but has not been seen recently. Hoch has passed out literature for Brouer and is a German citizen.

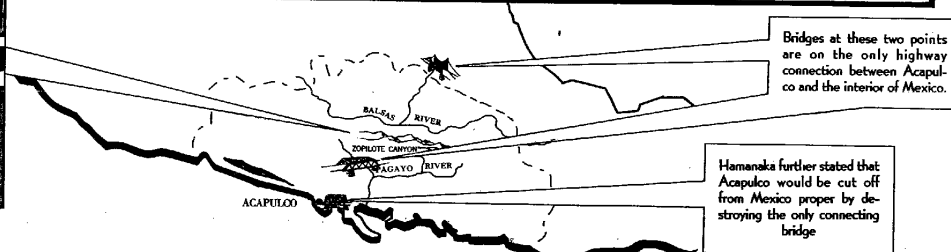
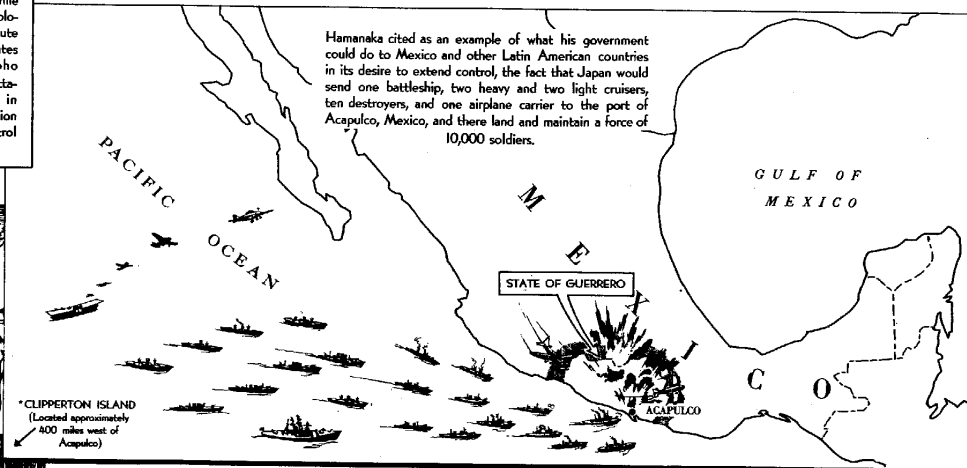
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Plan of JAPANESE INVASION

ON FEBRUARY 18, 1942, while the Japanese and Italian diplomats and their families were en route from Mexico to the United States for internment, Captain Kyoho Hamanaka, the Japanese naval attache, voiced his implicit belief in Japanese victory and the extension of Japanese influence and control in Latin America.



After gaining a foothold in the state of Guerrero, the Japanese, according to Hamanaka, would keep this foothold by using the Zopilote Canyon as a natural fortress.



From their foothold in Acapulco and Guerrero the Japanese Army would render aid to anti-United States political parties and could take other unnamed measures against the United States and the present Mexican Government

* A factor to be considered in this invasion plan is Clipperton Island. Since it is owned by the Free French and could be used by land based planes, its value might prove considerable in preventing an Axis invasion of the Acapulco Area of Mexico



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Hoeffer, John H. - This individual, Albert Hoeffer, Louis Hoeffer, Robert Hoeffer and Alfonso Hoeffer are the owners of the Sonora Brewery. They are half Mexican and half German. John H. Hoeffer and Albert Hoeffer are the owners of a licensed short-wave station located at Tastiota Beach.

"La Casa Tourista" - Located at Calle Hidalgo #155, one block from Louis Brouer's house. It is run by an Italian woman and it is reported that only foreigners frequent it--mostly Germans and Italians. The woman is reported to dislike the Mexicans immensely and has been known to say they are only "fit to be slaves."

Reported Japanese Invasion Plans

While the Japanese and Italian diplomats in Mexico, and their families, were en route to the United States for internment on February 18, 1942, Captain Kyoho Hamanaka, the Japanese naval attache, voiced his implicit belief in Japanese victory and the extension of Japanese influence and control in Latin America.

Hamanaka cited as an example of what his government could do to Mexico and other Latin-American countries in its desire to extend control, the fact that Japan could send one battleship, two heavy and two light cruisers, ten destroyers and one airplane carrier to the port of Acapulco, Mexico and land and maintain a force of 10,000 soldiers. He stated that these soldiers could gain a foothold in the state of Guerrero and this foothold could be held by using the Zopilote Canyon as a natural fortress and that by blowing up the long concrete bridge located east of Acapulco, the armed forces could cut off highway communications between Acapulco and the rest of Mexico proper.

It is pointed out that the Zopilote Canyon is a very long canyon and could conceivably serve as a very good natural fortress and that there are two bridges on the only highway connecting Acapulco with the interior of Mexico--one a long single span concrete bridge across the Papagayo River 50-60 miles east of Acapulco; the other a bridge over the Balsas River between the towns of Iguala and Chilpancingo (both in the state of Guerrero) which bridge is approximately 120 miles east of Acapulco. The Zopilote Canyon is located between these two bridges.

Hamanaka further stated that from this foothold, the 10,000 Japanese soldiers could render aid to anti-United States political parties and could take other unnamed measures against the United States and the present Mexican Government until the time of a complete Japanese victory against its other enemies.

Proposed Japanese Invasion of Sonora and Baja California

On February 2, 1942, the newspaper, "La Opinion," a Mexican language paper published in Los Angeles, California, carried an article

relative to Japanese invasion of the United States from Mexico. According to the writer of the article, one Waverly Root, the Japanese would cut communications and advance northward along the Mexican coast and with the fleet of small fishing boats formerly operating in these waters, in conjunction with its naval units, seize the Gulf of California and the Peninsula of Lower California.

At Navojoa, Sonora, Japan would establish an air base and the Japanese Fifth Column, together with Nazis in the area, would be armed by the invaders and would aid in the military operations. Coincidental with this attack, the Japanese fleet would disembark troops at Tortuga Bay and aim at the capture of Ensenada, Baja California, from which point they would attack San Diego, California.

This information had its source in the report of the committee of the Syndicate of Railroad Workers in Western Mexico, given to President Manuel Avila Camacho.

Reported German Invasion Plans

It was reported on April 23, 1941, that there was in existence a plan to bomb the Consolidated Aircraft plant at San Diego, California, from a secret base in Baja California, Mexico. This plan was supposedly conceived by Captain Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul at San Francisco, California.

The original plan was alleged to call for planes to fly from bases located in Lower California, Mexico, bomb the plant and return to Mexico. The place selected was Liebre Bay in the vicinity of Cedros Island. This was to be the refueling place for the trip to San Diego. On the return trip it was planned to have the planes land near San Tomas, located below Ensenada, Baja California. Four specially designed planes allegedly designated for the mission were shipped to the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, crated as machinery shipped from Japan. Apparently the plan was forsaken inasmuch as a confidential source indicated that the aforementioned planes were returned to Japan on the S/S "Noto Maru" of the NYK line. The planes were said to have been unloaded at Kobe, Japan, on the 22nd of March, 1941.

It is alleged that the German agents who figured in this plan were almost ready at Lower California, having had gasoline and oil stores successfully cached somewhere along the Liebre estuary. It was estimated that the stores included about 1,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.

The confidential source advised that this plan had been abandoned because aviation patrols from San Diego, evidently United States military planes, had been patrolling the entire coast locations coming in under this plan.

A subsequent plan, similar to the aforementioned, was developed according to the confidential source. This source advised that six new Fokker monoplanes of the single motor type and equipped with detachable

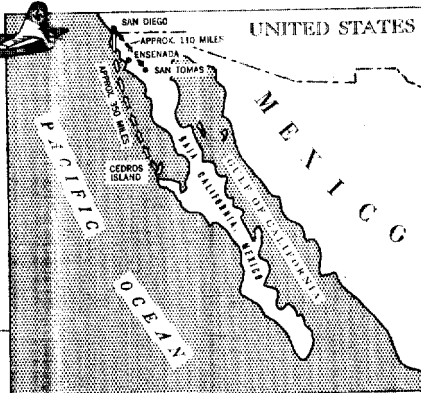
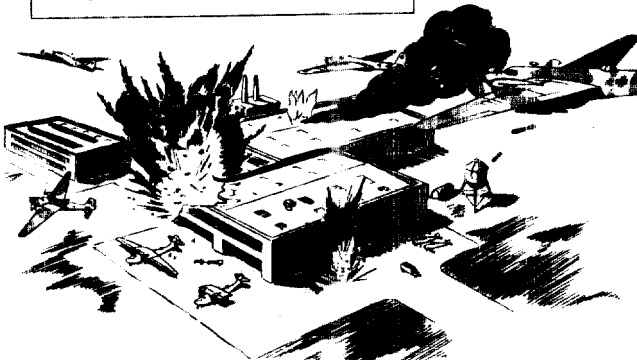
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REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Plan of GERMAN INVASION

IT was reported on April 23, 1941 that there was in existence a plan to bomb the Consolidated Aircraft plant at San Diego, California from a secret base in Baja California, Mexico. The plan was supposedly promulgated by Captain Fritz Wiedemann, former German Consul at San Francisco.

The original plan was alleged to call for planes to fly from Lower California, Mexico, with a stop for refueling at Liebre Bay in the vicinity of Cedros Island. After bombing their objective the planes were to return and land near San Tomas.



As part of this plan, four specially designed planes were shipped from Japan crated as machinery and unloaded at Quayaquil, Ecuador.



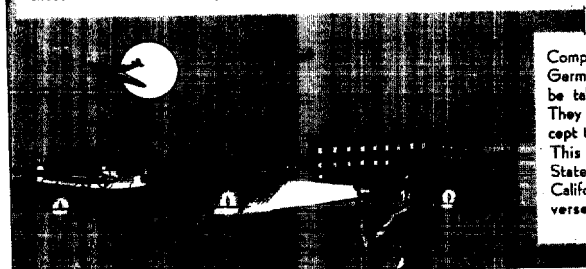
German agents who figured in this plan were almost ready in Lower California, having successfully cached supplies which included an estimated 1,000 gallons of aviation gasoline.



This entire plan has apparently been abandoned due to United States military planes patrolling the area which was involved. The planes which were shipped to Ecuador were reportedly returned to Japan and unloaded at Kobe on March 22, 1941.

A SUBSEQUENT plan called for shipment from Japan of 6 new Fokker monoplanes. These planes were said to have a cruising range of 250 miles with a full load of bombs, and were equipped with a single motor and detachable pontoons. They were to be unloaded somewhere north of Panama and there be picked up by a north bound Japanese steamer from Valparaiso, Chile. This steamer would deposit the planes about 50 miles from San Diego where German pilots brought from Japan would pilot them in the bombing of San Diego aircraft factories.

After releasing their bombs the planes were to land near the San Tomas Distilleries, San Tomas, Mexico (see map for location of San Tomas). This spot was chosen because the distillery is electrically lighted and could be easily located at night.



Completion of the plan called for the German pilots allowing themselves to be taken by the Mexican authorities. They were to reveal all information except the location of their take-off field. This would probably cause United States armed forces to enter Lower California, Mexico and create an adverse situation in United States-Mexican relations.



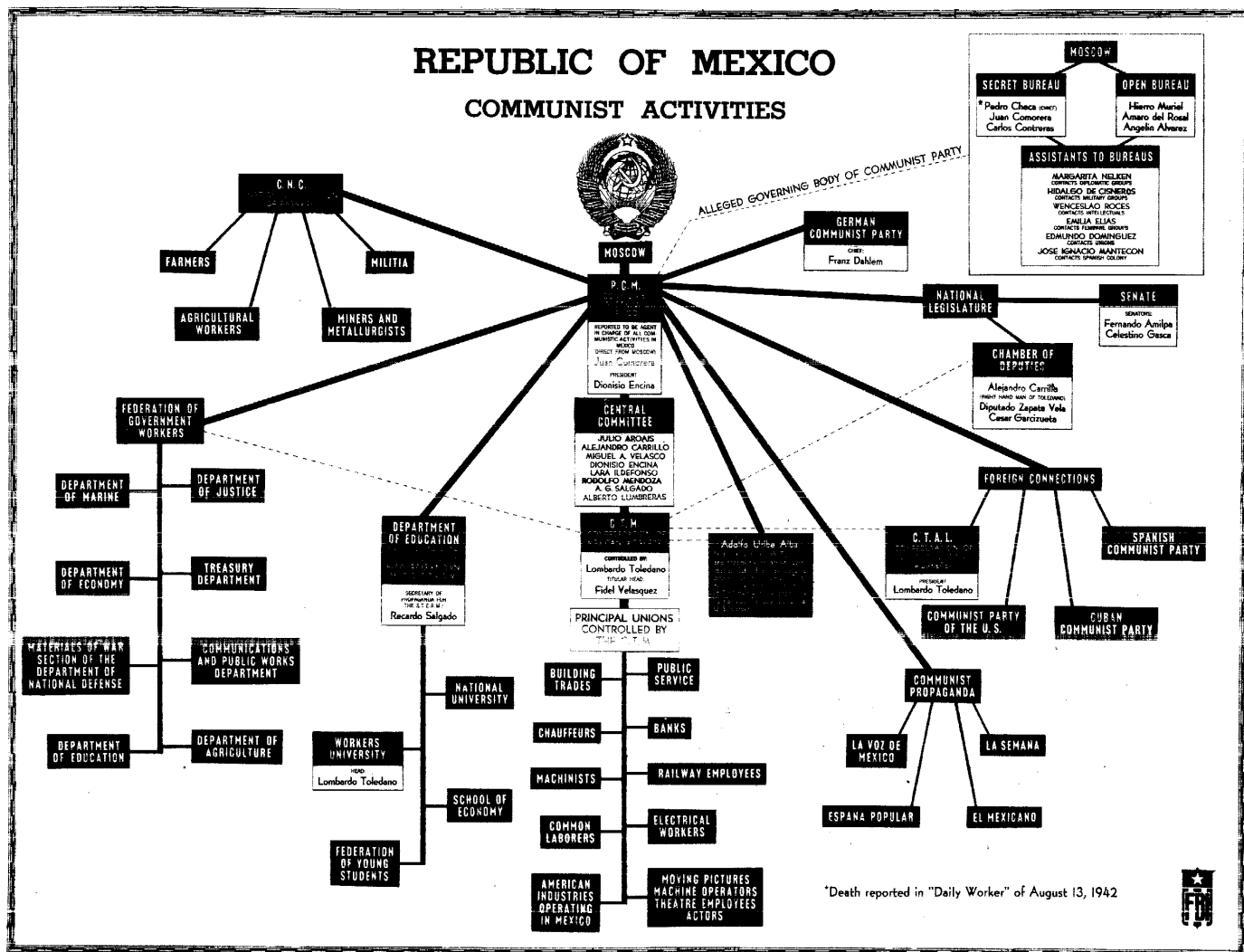
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pontoons were shipped from a Japanese air base off the port of Nagasaki, Japan. They were to have been shipped in the hold of a Japanese steamer which was to unload them somewhere north of Panama where another Japanese steamer northbound from Valparaiso, Chile, to Los Angeles, California, was to take them on board. These planes were said to have had a cruising range of 250 miles with a full load of bombs.

The object of the plan was to have the planes unloaded about 50 miles from San Diego from where they were to have proceeded on their mission, piloted by German pilots brought along from Japan. The planes were destined to fly directly to San Diego, release their bombs and then fly to the south directly below Ensenada at which point the fuel supply was to have been exhausted, necessitating a landing near the San Tomas Distilleries. The site of the San Tomas Distilleries was chosen as a landing site because it is electrically lighted at night and could be easily located. After landing, the pilots would have allowed themselves to fall into the hands of Mexican Federal officers and make an exhaustive confession including allegations that they were based in Lower California but were to have refused to name any specific location. The object of this plan was to have created a situation whereby the United States armed forces would enter Lower California, thus adversely affecting the United States-Mexican relations.

PART III

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES



COMMUNIST SECTION

The Communist Party

The Communist Party in Mexico is well organized, closely knit, and patterned after the general structure of all Communist groups outside the Soviet. The Communist Party itself was declared illegal in 1929, but was reinstated in 1934 and from that time it has exercised some power in the Administration and has had representatives in the House of Deputies. Prior to February, 1941, legislation was introduced to outlaw the Party and even prior to the introduction of this legislation the Party had gone under cover.

President Manuel Avila Camacho assumed office on December 1, 1940. Prior to Camacho's inauguration, the Cardenas regime had been communistically inclined. Although Cardenas himself was never identified directly with the Communist Party, there were numerous important offices filled by Communists who in turn introduced other Communists into the Government ranks.

The Party has its main support in the STERM, which is the Syndicate of Teachers of Education of the Republic of Mexico, and also in the CTM, the Mexican Federation of Labor. The STERM is communistically controlled. There are six officers of the STERM, five of whom are Communists, and they direct the organization and make it a powerful influence in the Party.

The political situation during recent months has developed unfavorably for the Communist Party and Communist "Front" groups. The most important change in this respect was the "resignation" of the Minister of Education, Licenciado Luis Sanchez Ponton and the appointment of Licenciado Vejar Vasquez in his place. As the Department of Education was deeply indoctrinated with Communist theories this change was viewed as a determined effort by the Administration to clean up the Department of Education and the educational system throughout the Republic. The energetic steps subsequently taken by the new Minister of Education to weed out Communists and Communist sympathizers bears out this supposition. The Congress and the public generally have supported the new Minister and there appears to be a strong feeling that the entire educational system should be purged of Communist influence.

Another set-back for the Leftist group was the appointment of the President's brother, General Maximino Avila Camacho to the post of Secretary of Communications and Public Works. The General is rated as an arch-conservative, as opposed to the CTM, and as anti-Communist. He has been a political enemy of Lombardo Toledano for many years.

The PRM (Mexican Revolutionary Party) the recognized official party of Mexico is openly supported by the Mexican Communist party. The

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Communist party is said to work in close collaboration with the CTM (Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexicano) and the CNC (Confederacion Nacional de Campesinos.)

The CROM has continued to make headway during recent months at the expense of the CTM, which has lost substantial ground.

There has been little activity by the PCM during the past few months, particularly in view of the Russo-German war. Little effort has been made to take advantage of the opportunity to win sympathy for Communism through its relation with the Soviet Union and the latter's cooperation with Great Britain and the United States. In fact, ever since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Russia, the PCM has manifested an apathy and lack of direction which can be explained only in two ways: either the PCM is totally lacking in leadership and strength, or it has abandoned the cause of the Soviet Union and is working solely for the proletarian revolution in Mexico.

The Workers University has been a powerful instrument for the Communist Party, and its leaders are among the country's intellectuals. The Party also has other literary instruments, including the Atlante Publishing House of Mexico City and the newspaper "La Voz de Mexico", which is the official Party organ. The latter publication is a small weekly paper with an estimated circulation of 3,000, and its influence is reported to be very little.

Communist Party Aims

An interesting insight as to the aims of the Communist party in Mexico is gained by the consideration of the following declaration of Dionisio Encina, present head of the Communist party of Mexico, published in the Mexican magazine, "Asi" on November 16, 1940, which read as follows:

"We will obtain power, no matter if we have to use violence and terror. We will obtain power and give to the Mexican people a Soviet Government, a government of Commissars and Councilors, which will govern for all because it will be a government of all. In order to obtain power we know that we must fight against Imperialism, we must destroy the prejudices that exist against us, against the Communists and after consolidating ourselves with the support of all Mexicans, we will free the country from oppression."

The attitude of the Mexican Communist party toward Pan Americanism is indicated by the following quotation taken from a pamphlet entitled, "The National and International Situation and the Labors of the Party" which contains a program which was to have been followed in the VIII Congress of the Mexican Communist party which met in May 1941 in Mexico City:

"The North American bourgeoisie takes advantage of the din

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of war to throw a lasso around the neck of Mexico and penetrate deeper in Latin America. This is the true significance of Pan Americanism preached from Wall Street; colonization of Latin America by Yankee Imperialism; displacing its German, Italian and English competitors; putting down anti-imperialist and anti-feudal movements in Latin American countries. Contemporary history of Latin America is the history of the struggle of rival imperialist powers to conquer its territory and its villages.

The war, and particularly the entrance therein of the United States has brought grave consequences to all of Latin America and Mexico. The closing of the European markets to our products and the lack of means of maritime transportation to Latin American countries has created a situation of almost absolute dependency for our country in respect to North American capitalism. Ninety-two per cent of our exports go to the United States and more than 70% of our imports come from that country."

With the entrance of Russia into the war against her former "friend" Germany and with the subsequent entrance into the war of the United States upon whose arsenals Communist Russia is at least semi-dependent, Communist propaganda aimed at creating unfriendly relations between the Mexican people and the Americans has diminished.

Abrupt Turn of Communist Foreign Policy

The Communist Party, prior to the outbreak of the Russo-German War on June 21, 1941, had announced avowed desires for the non-intervention of Mexico in World War II. Bitter protestations were made to the effect that this was a war of imperialism and therefore to fight on the side of the democracies meant to fight against the principles of Communism. The Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, signed in August, 1939, relative to political and military alliance between the two countries was hailed as a milestone in the Communist International Movement. When Germany declared war on Russia the Communist Party in Mexico, like Communist Party branches all over the world, made an abrupt about-face and decried a violation of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact. Immediately appeals for cooperation with Russia were made and an alliance with the pro-democratic groups was effected.

Meeting of the "Central Bureau of the Third Communist International in America" at Mexico, D. F. on 11/16-19/41.

For several months it has been reported that a Central Bureau or Committee for Communist Action in America has been installed in Mexico. It was ascertained that this Central Bureau has been divided into three committees, namely, the first to direct activities in all America, the second to direct activities in the United States and Canada, and the third to direct the activities in Latin America. The latter two

are responsible to the first or major committee.

A meeting of the Directors of Communism in America took place before the outbreak of the Nazi-Russian War and at this meeting the general instructions for Communist action, which emanated from Moscow, were discussed.

The Russian war threw into confusion not only the Communist agents in Moscow but also the Communist leaders in the Western Hemisphere. Instructions which subsequently arrived from Moscow are said to have cleared up the confusion to a certain extent, but it was deemed necessary to have a definite understanding concerning Communist action on the American continent. For this reason the Central Bureau of the Third International in America held a meeting. In order to avoid any undesirable publicity, the convention of the C.T.A.L., held in Mexico City during the latter part of 1941, was used as a blind and the meeting was held in conjunction with the International Communist organization, presided over by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, as President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers.

The purpose of setting out the following information relative to the meeting of the Central Bureau of the Third International, as well as the agreements thereafter, is to provide an insight to the present situation involving the Communists of Mexico.

Meeting of the Central Bureau of the Third Communist International in America

The meetings were held in Mexico from the 16th through the 19th of November, 1941. The congress was under the direction of the Soviet Agent Kalenico, known to some as Kalnicof. This agent was in Mexico previously on one other occasion, when he came to give important instructions to Toledano. This individual uses Greek and Chilean passports.

During the course of the four days there were several secret meetings and two meetings of a general nature which were attended by everybody. An important person in attendance was Vicente Uribe, who formerly worked in Cuba and who came to Mexico upon orders from Moscow to act as a director of Mexican Communism and also to take a place on the Central Committee.

As previously indicated the purpose of this congress was to iron out the problems facing the Bureau of the Third International, with respect to the entire world; the problems facing the Central Bureau for Communist Action in America; and last the problems facing Mexican Communism.

The importance of the work being done by the Spanish Communists makes it appear that they are being favored to carry on the work of an

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international nature, especially in Europe and America. It also appears that at the present time the Spanish communists are the ones who are most in the favor of Stalin.

The following is a list of the international agents who attended this meeting. It is realized that those listed do not comprise the entire list of those who attended the Congress:

Kalenico (Russian-Greek) who always represents Moscow.
Merzer, alias Kundt, representing Canada
Margarita Nelken
Pedro Checa
Antonio Mije
Juan Comorera
Hierro Muriel
Amaro Del Rosal
Angelín Alvarez
Emilia Elias
Wenceslao Roces
Ignacio Mantecon
Edmundo Dominguez
Martinez Carton
Carlos Contreras, alias Sormenti

All of the above mentioned individuals are Spanish Communist agents residing in Mexico.

Vicente Uribe - Spanish Communist Chief, formerly of Cuba.

One Mayer,) It is not known if the name of the last
Alfred Murphy,) mentioned individual was correctly ascertained
George Nudden) by the informant, but it was reported that
he was admitted to the meeting as a personal representative of John L. Lewis.

The latter three men are said to be Americans and are reportedly working in the United States.

The following individuals, among others, are said to have attended the Convention:

Andre Simon
Erwin Kisch
Isaac Livenson
Bela Mecklenyi
Walter Stein

All of these individuals are of German and Hungarian origin and reside in Mexico.

Simone Tery
Margarita Jouve

Marcel Bean

All of these individuals are French, and the last mentioned is a representative of Thorez.

Mario Montegnani, is an Italian now residing in Mexico. He came to Mexico from a South American country, believed to be Argentina.

Pablo Neruda (Chilean Consul in Mexico)
Dominico Ortiz
Jose Santos Guzman

These above named individuals are from South America.

It is also known that some of the delegates expected did not arrive for the convention, for example, a Russian agent now in South America, another American who could not come, and Alvarez del Vayo, who was afraid to leave the United States for fear that he would be unable to obtain a reentry permit.

Prior to outlining the instructions given at this meeting it is worthy to note that the International instructions and the instructions for America are interdependent, hence they are presented together. Special notations are made for those instructions which apply solely to Mexico.

Results of the Meeting of the Central Bureau of the Third International Communist in America

1. They reestablished the Communist ideology which is fighting for the establishment in all countries of a Government of Communist ideology which will prepare the way for total Universal Communism. They reaffirmed the fact that the only goal of Communism is to totally destroy the Capitalistic system.
2. They stated that the present war represented only an incident in the fight being waged by international communism, but that it has an importance which made it necessary that it be studied in all its phases. In effect, this war, if properly taken advantage of, presented a magnificent opportunity to, when the war ended, start the world revolution which would place Communism in control of the American countries, Europe, and Africa. That, on the other hand, if the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, and the nationalists consolidated and organized during this war, the termination of the war might precipitate a major crisis for Communism.
3. That even though the present war placed Germany and Nazism in the role of the mortal enemy of Communism, it must be borne in mind that there are two other systems, the bourgeoisie and the capitalistic, which even though being used by Communism to defeat Nazism must

themselves be destroyed by revolution when the war was over. In other words, figuring on an allied victory which would spell the end of the Nazi regime, it must be seen to that at the termination of the war Communist movements must be initiated in England and the United States which will destroy the systems of government that those two countries represent. Consequently, every effort must be made to force England and the United States to render all possible aid to USSR, which they are not now doing, forcing these countries to turn over more material and also carry out military operations as well.

4. To carry out whatever type of work is necessary to get the United States into war as soon as possible.
5. To direct Communist propaganda as follows:
 - a. Make it appear that the USSR and the Soviet armed forces are the defenders and saviors of humanity - the forces which make it possible for England and the United States to keep on fighting.
 - b. To establish the fact that an allied victory will be due exclusively to the Communist forces and that the rest of the countries, especially England and the United States, played a very minor role in the victory, it being scarcely possible to class them as "arsenals."
 - c. To carry out propaganda stating that the Communist Forces designated as "lovers of liberty," "democrats" in a popular front sense, "leftists," etc., were the only forces who are fighting Nazism on all fronts, and that as a consequence of this they have the right at the end of the war to impose their own ideology.
 - d. To make the appearance that the organizations and personalities of the nationalist, rightist, religious, financial, industrial, and military groups of all countries are passive or active collaborators and friends of Nazism, and that they should therefore be destroyed.
6. In order to lay the groundwork and prepare the political setups for organization of internal revolutions, there should be organized, if necessary, movements called "free" movements which will correspond to the countries of Europe preliminary to subsequent formation of movements corresponding to America. These "free" or "freedom" movements shall be the German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Rumanian, Yugoslavian, Hungarian, Austrian, Dutch, Polish, Portugese, etc. These movements which apparently are independent of each other, but all controlled by the Third International, will later, as conditions warrant, consolidate into more extensive organizations such as the Danube League, the Balkan Confederation, the Latin-European League, and the Federation of European Countries.

Preparations shall also be initiated for the core of an English movement. The U.S.S.R. will lend its support to all of these so-called "free" movements in order to cement its relations with London and Washington and also to prevent these capitals from reaching any agreement with any similar movements which are not of a Communistic nature.

When any government or person is hostile to this Communistic work they shall be, through the medium of propaganda, accused of being pro-Nazi.

These "free movements shall be complemented by organizations, leagues, societies, federations, etc., of a cultural nature, whose goal shall be the "defense of democracies", the "rights of man", etc.

There shall be established contacts, cooperation, relations, etc., between these Communist movements and English and American representations, especially in America in order that later, under the guise of anglo-Americanism we can take over political and social positions in the necessary countries.

7. The Nazi activities throughout the world must be considered as an enemy action, especially in the United States and the American countries. But, it must be remembered that the Nazi activities on the American continent have as a goal the destruction of the American capitalistic system, which, like the English, is the real enemy of the Communist ideal.

As a consequence of this, the Nazi activities cannot be considered as anti-Communist, but rather as an enormous aid to the Communist goal which is the weakening of the American and Latin American regimes.

Therefore, discreet cooperation should be carried on which will enable the Nazi activities to continue. However, every effort must be made to remain independent and to see that under no circumstances the Nazi group be allowed to be entirely victorious in any one country and thereby consolidate themselves.

This simply means that the communists, as before, will continue to operate under the principal that the Nazi-Falangist work in America, which is preparing revolutions, coup d'etats, and even wars between countries and later a war between the Latins and the Saxons, is preparing a very favorable situation for the Communist revolution which will break out when these countries have become sufficiently weakened.

In conclusion, the Communists and Moscow believe that through the efforts of the Nazi and Falangists movements in America, the Communists will come to power. Therefore, the Third International should render the Nazi organizations unconfirmable, but nevertheless effective aid.

In other words, the plan which was worked out for cooperation in America between Nazi and Communist agents, will not be disrupted by the Hitler-Stalin war. Each will think he is using the other for the advancement of his own domination plans, but we will be perfectly in accord as to who the victim will be - the entire world, but principally the United States and England.

8. There should be brought about an immediate realization of the old Communist plan for world revolution. This plan consists in world domination by the Communists through revolutions or simply seizure of power in the different countries.

If the above referred to "free" movements play their role efficiently they will form the real action and directive forces. As a special application of this, the following is an example: They shall carry on the training of the Communist Chiefs who will occupy the different governments and the Departments which constitute those governments. They shall prepare the directing nuclei for secret command both in local countries as well as for International command. And especially they shall train and prepare the men who will direct the OGPU and the CECAS which are the services which are vital to the success of the Communist schemes. They shall use Nazi activities as a pretext to form and train armed "RED" militias which ostensibly are being formed to fight for the democracies, for human liberties, and which will represent acts of cooperation with the allies or democracies. The government of the U.S.S.R. will use its present influence in London and Washington to see to it that these Communist activities not only do not meet with hostility, but also will be protected under the cloak of Anglo-Americanism.

9. Arrangements shall be made immediately in America for the setting up of centers of operations for all International Communist activities should operations from Russia be made impossible by the fall of Moscow and other key points to the Germans.

(A) In the case of Mexico it was decided to maintain, at all costs, the prestige and political strength of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, in order to prevent the Mexican Government from proceeding with its announced plan of destroying the Communist control of the labor organizations.

(B) In order to accomplish this purpose Toledano will be given American and World prominence which he now lacks, but which will intimidate the Mexican Government at seeing him backed by International organizations.

(C) Initiate in all of Mexico and Central America all kinds of syndicate movements; strikes of all kinds; etc., which will prepare the way for the final blow.

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(D) Strive continually until diplomatic relations between Mexico and Soviet Russia are renewed.

The Attitude of the Communist Party Toward the Platform of Avila Camacho

It is said that the Communist Party will continue to fight for the revolution under the program laid out in the platform which Avila Camacho sponsored when he was running for election. The Communist Party will endorse the "positive steps" of the President's program (those with which the Communist Party is in agreement), and will continue to oppose his "negative acts" (those with which it is in disagreement.) An example of this is the case of the Agrarian movement. Under the Six-Year Plan the government said that it would give property rights to the peasants. The Party has warned that this is merely a maneuver to deceive the people and to stop the Agrarian movement. They have pointed out that with the money appropriated in the Agrarian budget, and with the limited body of engineers available to the governmental agencies, it will be impossible to give full title of the land to the peasantry within any reasonable time.

It is generally understood that former President Cardenas is disappointed in the course adopted by the new Administration and particularly disappointed in the favoritism shown the CROM over the CTM. Despite his continued denials it is reported that Cardenas is still active in politics and is the chief of the Leftist movement.

The present Communist "Party Line" is evidently to continue the struggle for the proletarian revolution in Mexico and Latin America and not to support the United States even though it is assisting the Soviet Government in its fight against Nazi Germany.

After Camacho took office in December, 1940, the Party ceased to operate as openly as it had in the past and it is believed that Communist influence has greatly declined and that actual membership in the Communist Party during 1941 decreased from approximately 10,000 members to about 3,000 members. Communist sympathizers in the Ministry of Education and in the school system are being weeded out but it is anticipated that a complete purge will probably require a number of years. The administration will move slowly but surely to the "Right" and the influence of such "Left" leaders as former President Cardenas and Lombardo Toledano is decreasing. It is of interest to note that the Spanish Communist Party issued a call to all Spaniards in Mexico through the medium of the newspaper "Espana Popular" of August 1, 1941, to unite against Fascism and to support the Soviet Union. It is reported, however, that some Spanish refugees are bitter against Communism and the Soviet Union for its alleged betrayal of the Republican cause and have therefore refused to rally to the aid of Russia even though they continue to fight Fascism.

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Vicente Lombardo Toledano and Mexican Communist Activities

Since the German invasion of Russia, Vicente Lombardo Toledano has again come to the foreground in public life through his leadership of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina (CTAL). Toledano has insistently demanded diplomatic recognition of the U.S.S.R. and has reiterated his old accusations of "Yankee Imperialism." It is noted that Lombardo Toledano is the principal labor leader in Mexico and through the CTAL he may become the principal Communist front leader in Latin America.

Toledano's followers are considered to be playing an important revolutionary role, especially in the workers' movement. The Party works with these elements but does not tie up with their policies. Toledano is said to have vacillating tendencies and to have stated that Mexico is a weak country with a weak labor movement, and therefore it cannot confront a strong force like American imperialism. This vacillation in Toledano, relative to Communism, is said to be due to the fact that there is something of the "petit bourgeois" in his intellectual make-up, to the fact that he has no real confidence in the masses or in the revolutionary movement, and also to the fact that he does not want to break with the government. Despite his alleged predispositions, he is said to have a real value to the Communist Party through the Workers' Movement.

In denouncing "foreign activities," Lombardo Toledano is cautious to refer only to Nazi and Fascist groups. He has been branded by all anti-Communist groups as an out and out Communist, but his importance from the standpoint of leadership is questioned, since other prominent figures are said to control the policy of the party and it is reported that Toledano merely takes orders from these higher-ups.

On the night of November 7, 1941, the Confederation of Mexican Workers sponsored meetings throughout the Republic in celebration of the Russian revolution, at which all the progressive and labor leaders under Toledano's guidance spoke and proclaimed the Russian people as the saviours of the world and the protectors of the working class.

Isaac Livenson, who writes for "El Popular", the Confederation of Mexican Workers daily paper of Mexico, D. F., is said to be the right-hand man of Toledano and is a Spanish refugee. He is said to direct all the Communist activities at the Workers University, and it is reported that he is very actively engaged in such work and plays an administrative part in the functions of the University under Toledano. In conjunction with Livenson, one Lic. Luelmo is supposed to be another of the directors of activities under the cloak of the University. Toledano is said to be closely associated with Emilia Elias, who leads the Spanish Refugee Communist groups and it is reported that recently he gave a banquet at his home in honor of Anna Seggers, or Seghers, at which time he was assisted by

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the German Communist Kirsh. Teledane is also said to have intimate connections with the Communist leaders, Andre Simone, Margarita Nelken, Carlos Contreras, (alias Carlos Sermenti), Antonio Mije, and others.

Membership of Communist Party

It was reported in June 1940, that of the 15,000 to 18,000 members of the Communist party in Mexico, probably not more than 2,000 were paying members active in the interests of the Communist party.

Organization

It has been alleged that the Comintern has established a direct branch in Mexico for the entire Western Hemisphere. The Comintern headquarters for the Americas is said to consist of a group of the cleverest and most dangerous conspirators. It has been predicted that this group will serve as the central headquarters for future subversive Communist activities in the United States.

Domingo Revuelgo in a series of articles in the newspaper "Novedades" during November, 1941, that from the information he has, Dionisio Encinas, the nominal Secretary General of the Mexican Newspaper Columnist Party (and leader throughout the Republic), Narciso Bassols, Villasenor, Vincent Lombardo Toledano, and Fidel Velazquez are all fronts and merely instruments used by the real directors of activities in Mexico. The Directors themselves are all members of the Communist International, experts in agitation and the revolutionary movement. There is said to be in Mexico a branch of the Third International that directs the revolutionary movement in all the Americas. This organization is composed almost entirely of foreigners, most of whom are Spanish refugees.

There are alleged to be two Bureaus of the Communist party operating in Mexico, one that operates secretly and the other that operates openly. However, they both function in unity, and direct the Communist party of Mexico, as well as Dionisio Encinas, Miguel Velasco and such leaders as Lombardo Toledano, Fidel Velazquez, Narciso Bassols, and Victor Emanuel Villasenor.

The one Bureau presumed to be operating secretly is composed of Juan Comorera, former Secretary General of the Communist Party of Cataluna and Ex-Minister of Customs in Spain, and Carlos Contreras (Sormenti) who is now inactive because of police investigations. Pedro Checa was formerly the Chief of this Bureau; however, the "Daily Worker" on August 13, 1942 carried an article dated August 12, 1942 advising of Pedro Checa's death, presumably Checa died on August 12th. It is said that Antonio Mije would like to succeed Checa. Mije calls himself the Director of "Nuestra Bandera" a Spanish periodical of Communist propaganda, but the actual director is a Spaniard named Rozado.

The other Bureau operating openly is composed of Heirro Muriel, Ex-Secretary of the Minority Communist Parliament and Chief of Organization of the Commissary in the Minister of Defense under Juan Negrin's government

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of Spain, Amaro del Rosal, Secretary General of the General Union of Workers of Spain, (UGT); and Angelin Alvarez, Chief of the Checas Asturias. At one time, Martinez Gaston, ex-Chief of the Republican Division of Spain was a part of this Bureau, but he has left this position. Hierro Muriel is head of this second Bureau.

Other individuals who work with these two Bureaus, and who have special tasks to perform are: Margarita Nelken, whose duty is to be near the politicians and diplomats; Hidalgo de Cisneros, ex-Chief of Aviation of the Spanish Republic, whose duty is to operate among the military groups; Wenceslao Roces, ex-Under Secretary of Public Instruction with Jesus Hernandez, who operates among the intellectuals; Soto, whose duty is to agitate among the professors and scholars; Emilia Elias, who operates among the women; Edmundo Dominguez, Vice-President of the UGT who operates with Amaro del Rosal among the unions; and Jose Ignacio Mantecon, whose special duty is to operate in the Spanish colony.

Delegates of this second Bureau are extended throughout all the Republic and the Americas. Vincente Uribe and Santiago Alvarez operate in Cuba; in Chile, Manuel Delicado and Luis Cabo Giorla; in Argentina, Francisco Galan; in Colombia, Trillas; and in the United States, Dieguez. In each of the capitals of the Republic of Mexico there is a delegate, with "Instructors" in each cell, through whom are transmitted the directives. At the meetings of these groups, Mije, Muriel, Checa or Contreras preside. These are the individuals who give orders to Encina and his helpers. Among other things, Hierro Muriel directs the Friends of the USSR and the nominal leader, Victor Manuel Villasenor, is nothing more than his front.

After the purge of Hernan Laborde and the election of Dionisio Ensena as head of the Communist party of Mexico, the technique employed was to obtain control of the important union known as The Federacion de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado. (Federation of Government Employees). This union was created under the law which was sponsored by Cardenas known as the Estatuto Juridico (Civil Service), and took from all Department heads the right to hire and fire Government employees regardless of their inefficiency or activity. Strong Communist cells were planted within all Government departments through the medium of the Federation with the result that the Communist Party was always in possession of all Government policy secrets, etc.

Upon assuming power President Camacho announced that the Estatuto Juridico would be abolished or amended and a bill was introduced in the Congress to abolish the law but no action has been taken, through the influence of former President Lazaro Cardenas. This organization is particularly mentioned as it practically controls all branches of the Government except the armed forces. The Estatuto Juridico was sponsored by Lombardo Toledano and according to confidential Communist sources he greatly assisted in placing militant Communist cells within the organization.

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are branches of the Communist party or exclusively controlled by the party. It is emphasized that the Communist party has militant cells working in the organizations listed and in some instances actually dictate their policies:

1. Confederacion de Trabajadores Mexicanos (C.T.M.) headed by Fidel Velasquez, who succeeded Lombardo Toledano in February, 1941. Toledano still controls the policies and activities of this organization. Velasquez has recently made public statements indicating Democratic tendencies and anti-Totalitarian policies of the organization. This, however, is taken as an utterance to placate public opinion and in reality the CTM is still as radical as ever and it is believed will not hesitate to line up with Totalitarian forces if and when they believe it will be to their advantage to do so.
2. There are 450 "Sindicatos" within and controlled by the C.T.M., the principal unions being:
 - (a). Banks - this includes all banking institutions in Mexico. The principal financial institutions that are practically controlled by Communist elements are the following institutions organized by Cardenas for the purpose of furthering his program of all out aid to the workers: Banco Ejidal in the Laguna (Torreon) District; Banco Obrero; Banco de Obras Publicas; Banco Credito Industrial, etc. All of these financial institutions are practically bankrupt, due to mismanagement and embezzlement of funds.
 - (b). Public service institutions such as street car systems, busses, taxi cabs, light and power, water systems, etc. contain militant Communist cells.
 - (c). The Electrical Workers Syndicate which is one of the strongest in the Republic is honeycombed with militant Communist cells.
 - (d). The Syndicate of Moving Picture Machine Operators, Theatre Employees and Actors, is another strong organization which is practically Communist controlled. Before the present drop in totalitarian sympathies in this country, this syndicate actually refused to allow certain moving pictures to be shown in any theatre in Mexico which they considered a reflection on totalitarian principles.

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- (e). The Syndicate of Railway Employees has during the past year purged itself of Communist influence and while there are still militant cells implanted in this organization it cannot be said that they control the organization.
 - (f). The building trades such as carpenters, bricklayers, mechanics, painters, etc., were at one time practically Communist controlled. This was when it was not uncommon to see a red and black flag across the front of an unfinished building and the owner not even allowed to enter the premises. Conditions in this industry have improved considerably and it is not Communist controlled any longer.
 - (g). The chauffeurs, bus drivers, truck drivers, and taxi drivers make up the most militant radical syndicate in Mexico due to the Communist elements within the organization. They are always in the vanguard of labor disturbances.
 - (h). The Machinist Syndicate is possibly the most conservative, next to the railroad employees, although there are many Communist cells within this organization.
 - (i). The Common Laborer Syndicate does not really amount to much in importance and is always used for marching in radical parades and performing the manual labor of carrying the red and black flags and banners. The group leader is usually "for sale" to the highest bidder and is solely interested in bribes.
 - (j). The American industries who are operating in Mexico and who have militant Communist cells in their organizations are: Ford Motor Co. Assembling Plant, Chrysler Plant, General Motors Plant, Goodrich Tire Co. (Euzkadi), American Smelting and Refining Co., and many smaller concerns.
3. The Federacion de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado (Federation of Government Employees). This is the organization that the Communists are most desirous of controlling as it practically controls the machinery of the civil branches of the Government. The Communists have established their most militant cells within the Federacion de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado. The Federation is organized as follows:
- (a). The Department of Gobernacion (Justice). The Communist cells in this department are directed by Licenciado Esther Chapa who holds a legal administrative post in the department.
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- (b). The Department of Hacienda (Treasury). Employees of this Department took a leading part in a Communist inspired demonstration against the abolishing of the Estatuto Juridico, indicating the existence of strong cells in this department.
- (c). The Department of Comunicaciones (Communications), incorporated with the Department of Public Works, has the largest and strongest syndicate of Government employees known as the SCOP (Syndicate of Communications and Public Works). This is not only the largest but also the most militant group and is well covered by Communist cells. This Governmental Department covers the post office department, the telegraph and radio, all highways and highway construction, and similar public works.
- (d). The Department of Agriculture has always been well covered by Communist cells as this department renders assistance to the Campesinos, the agricultural workers and controls the Communistic program of expropriation of lands and the distribution of those lands to the workers.
- (e). The Department of Marine has during the past few months become infested with Communist cells due to the aid rendered by General Heriberto Jara, the Minister, who is a politician and who was at one time head of the PRM (Mexican Political Party). The reason that the Communists are unusually active in this Department is that there is a possibility of Mexico's inaugurating a merchant marine using the Axis ships recently seized as a nucleus. A merchant marine would operate under this department.
- (f). While there are no cells of any consequence in the armed forces, there is one of the strongest in the "Materiales de Guerra." That is the war materials manufacturing section the Department of National Defense, such as their arsenals, etc. This section is almost Communist controlled and recently took an active part in a radical demonstration against the repeal of the Estatuo Juridico.
- (g). The Department of Economy has a very strong radical organization known as the "Sindicato de Trabajadores de Economia Nacional" (Syndicate of Workers of National Economy). This group has some of the most

militant Communist cells within its organization. The Department has control of all public lands and natural resources of the country.

- (h). The Department of Education has always been, for obvious reasons, the hot bed of Communist activity within the Government. It has one of the most radical and strongest syndicates in the Government, The Syndicate of Teachers and Employees of Education, known as the STERM. This organization has always been Communist controlled and in turn controls the different schools such as the Workers University, the National University, the School of Economy, the Confederation of Young Students, etc. The principal cell leaders are Sanchez Ponton, the Minister of Public Education; Professors Frola, DeSilva, Cordona, and Mario de la Cueva. The latter is the Dean of the "Universidad Nacional." He is opposed to the Pan-American Union and is of pronounced totalitarian leanings. The Confederation of Young Students was the organization that held a meeting, Nazi inspired and paid for, at Puebla and attempted to form an international organization of young students. The meeting was a failure. The Government still provides 250,000 pesos for the support of the (Universidad Obrera) - Workers' University - which is controlled by Toledano and Alejandro Carrillo.
4. The Confederacion Nacional de Campesinos (farmers) is one of the oldest radical organizations in Mexico. It was originally organized as a pure Communist institution by Rodrigo Triana, now Governor of Coahuila, and is now headed by Graciano Sanchez. This organization was always the strongest supporter of President Cardenas who allowed it to organize a militia and issued them arms and ammunition.
- It was always said that Cardenas, in case of a revolution, would depend more on this organization than on the regular army. The organization controls all agricultural workers, communal farming organizations, the Syndicate of Miners, and other groups. It is the strongest political organization outside of the PRM (Regular Government political party) in the Republic.
5. The Department of Education is the most highly Communist-controlled Department of the Government. This was built up during the eight years of Cardenas' administration and even started under President Calles. Instructors were actually imported from Russia and professors of the different schools actually visited Russia for instructions. The De-

partment controls all the schools in the Republic. Conditions in this department have improved under President Camacho.

6. The Communists have well defined cells planted in the National Legislature:
 - (a). They consist of - in the Senate - Senators Fernando Amilpa and Celestino Gasca.
 - (b). In the Chamber of Deputies - Alejandro Carrillo, right hand man of Toledano, head of the worker's university and editor of El Popular; Diputado Zapata Vela, well known Communist and Cesar Garizurieta head of the "Sector Popular" of the Chamber. These law makers are dictated to by the Communists through officials of the C.T.M.
7. The Foreign Connections of the Mexican Communist Party are as follows:
 - (a). Spanish Communist Party - represented in Mexico by Juan Rejano, President, and Santiago Garces, as Secretary. (Garces former S.I.M. head in Spain).
 - (b). Cuban Communist Party - The liaison between Mexican Communists and Cuban Communists is Narcisso Bassols, former Mexican Minister, under Cardenas, to France.
 - (c). The Communist Party of the U.S. - The connection seems to be in Philadelphia as secret meetings have recorded votes of thanks to "Communist Brothers of Philadelphia." Alejandro Carrillo is the liaison man between the party in Mexico and the U.S. through contact in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 - (d). Confederacion Trabajadores America Latina (Confederation of Latin American Workers). This organization was perfected by Toledano and he now heads it. He has stated that he proposes to devote his entire time to perfecting this organization which covers all Latin America.
8. Communist Propaganda - the newspapers of the Communist party in Mexico are as follows:

La Voz de Mexico (weekly)
El Mexicano (weekly)
El Combate (edited by Narcisso Bassols, weekly until August, 1941 when it was discontinued.)
La Semana (semi-weekly)
Mural Posters appear with regularity all over

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Mexico City, printed at La Voz de Mexico.
Espana Popular

General Observations

According to well informed sources Mexico became the headquarters for Communism during the term of President Lazaro Cardenas, when expelled Communists from other Latin American countries were welcomed to and given protection in Mexico. There were many Communists expelled from Venezuela, Uruguay, Guatemala, and Cuba who took refuge in Mexico. However due to a reconciliation with President Batista of Cuba, plus the purge of Hernan Laborde and his followers in Mexico it appears that at the present time Cuba may be the Communist headquarters for Latin America. This will probably account for the fact that Narcisso Bassol flew from Mexico to Havana via Pan American Airways on 6/20/41 and brought back with him instructions to the Mexican Communists that they should redouble their efforts to work for recognition of the Soviet Government by the Mexican Government.

The Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos (CJM) is an organization of Mexican youths sponsored and reputedly controlled by the Communist party of Mexico. The following list of the national executive committee of the CJM was contained in the November 22, 1941 issue of "La Voz de Mexico" the party organ of the Communist party of Mexico:

President - Saturnino Telles
Secretary General - Jorge Gomez Galazo
Secretary of Organization - Raul Merino
Secretary of Press and Propaganda - Norberto Nunez
Secretary of Relations - Guillermo Martinez
Secretary of Workers and Farmers Action - Jose Blanco
Financial Secretary - R. Llerena
Secretary of Sport Activities - Arturo Ojest
Secretary of Student Action - Victor Bucio
Secretary of Popular Action - Fernando Pacheco
Secretary of Indian Action - J. Jesus Segundo
Secretary of Feminine Action - Rosa Maria Lombardo

Communist Meeting Places

One of the centers for Mexican Communist writers and painters is the studio of Maria Asunsolo, Paseo de la Reforma #137-8. The Gama Galleries which are also operated by Maria Asunsolo are located at this same address.

Up to the spring of 1941, Maria Asunsolo was the second wife of Colonel Dan Breen, who divorced her when he ascertained her affiliation with Communists in the United States. He is said to have stated that he was forced to evict various Communists from his home, which they had been frequenting under assumed names.

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Meeting of Mexican Communist Agents in Guatemala

It has been reported that around the end of July, 1941, Soviet agents who work in Mexico had a meeting in Guatemala together with agents who work in Central America and were given the following instructions from Moscow:

The Communist organizations and organizations that are under Communist control shall begin an intensive propaganda campaign which will have the following objectives:

- a. Establish the enormous importance and influence of the organizations run by Moscow or influenced by it.
- b. Start a great movement of public opinion and action directed against Berlin. This movement will be within Soviet ideology and will face the danger now faced by public liberty and the defense of the democracies (or a new concept of democracy which will be directed by Moscow).
- c. Establish the fact that the Latin American people were lukewarm in their feelings regarding the war between Germany, England and the United States, but that they have a much more genuine feeling for the war against Russia.
- d. That the entrance of Russia into the war has given a real impetus to democratic feeling among the peoples of Latin America who will be much more willing to cooperate now that the center of interest for the Latin American people is not Washington or London, but rather Moscow; and that Latin America will continue to cooperate with imperialistic England and United States just so long as these in turn do everything to help Soviet Russia.
- e. That through all of the foregoing public opinion will be brought around to a united front against Nazism, keeping in mind all the time that public opinion must be made to accept Communism over Nazism. Nazism will be defined as all that is not Communism or is not accepted by Moscow.

The rest of the instructions from Moscow called for a continuation of the effort to gain control of all democratic organizations in the Americas that are fighting against the Nazis. This is to be accomplished by a gradual infiltration of agents who will profess democracy but will be in secret league with Moscow and will gradually be able to bring these organizations into an open Communist movement.

Special orders were received to formulate a list of all persons with official standing of some sort, who were opposed to Communism and

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who occupy posts in governments formed as a result of the war. This list is to be used by Communists to bring about a discrediting of these individuals who occupy the governmental and diplomatic posts. Moscow's representatives in London will bring pressure to bear for the removal of these individuals from the posts they presently occupy. In other words, it is considered necessary that Moscow have the representatives of France, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Belgium, and Greece in the hands of Communist agents. Instructions were also received to revive volunteer forces under the guise of forces who are pro-Democratic and anti-Nazi, and who will back up governmental action in the Americas. These forces have been previously established but have declined. However, they will now be instituted again and will be armed, possibly with the consent of the Government if it is possible to get that consent.

Instructions of a more general nature received from Moscow are as follows:

1. That sight must not be lost of the fact that the English imperialists are enemies of Soviet democracy and the cause of the people. That for the moment it is necessary to destroy the Nazi system, but that this destruction must not constitute a victory for the Governments of England and the United States, but rather that the defeat of Berlin must signify a triumph of the people's cause (alias Sovietism).
2. Consequently the preparations must be made now so that at the termination of the war the Soviet organization will control the world and not allow England or the United States to have any voice in the matter.
3. And last, there is the necessity of having absolute control of all political organizations and the Governments of those countries who will get back territory and power with the coming of peace, and also to have forces in all the world capable of imposing the Communist victory in the re-organization of the world.

Communist Outlook in Mexico

According to the columnist, Domingo Revuelgo of Mexico City, who writes the column "Atisbos," the following is the Communist outlook in Mexico:

The Communists believe that the defeat of Germany will bring about the Bolshevik revolution in the other European countries. For this reason, a Democratic peace must be avoided and the war must be transformed into a world revolution. Soviet experience has been that it is

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not possible to establish Bolshevism in only one country. Hence, they are trying to bring about the conditions of the Communist revolution by starting it first in Europe and following up in the American countries, in China, and in India. The Communists in Mexico are trying to lessen the prestige of the Democratic regimes, especially England and the United States, and are preparing to implant Communism in Mexico and in the other American countries, so that as soon as Russia is victorious the bourgeoisie regimes of England and the United States can be overthrown. The Communists carry the banner of renewal of relations with England and Russia, because it is necessary to establish a Soviet Embassy in Mexico, but secretly "great attack" has been made against England. All propaganda issued by the Party of Mexico is aimed at lessening the influence and prestige of England and the United States, and it is said that these ultra-capitalistic countries must disappear once Germany is defeated. Thus, there are two things of prime importance; first the defeat of Germany, then the defeat of England and the United States, the latter principally by the use of Fifth Columnists, who now are dedicating themselves to prepare the way for Communism. Aid to Russia, renewal of relations between Russia and Mexico, and a sentimental plea in the name of Democracy are being used to recruit members and extend the influence of the Party. It is reported that in addition to recruiting members, groups are being instructed militarily -- future chiefs of the "Checas" that can function as military units.

Example of Communist Influence in Government

The possible danger from this group is not only based on their past record of revolutionary activities and their present underground work, but particularly on the fact that they now assert a far reaching influence in Mexican affairs even in places that are not cognizant of the persons with whom they are dealing. Allegations to the effect that ships still bring in Comintern agents who were fighters on the side of the Loyalists in Spain indicate that the Communists are concentrating their forces in Mexico. This is further proven by the established fact that many of these ex-members of the International Brigade who allegedly fought with the Loyalists in Spain have arrived within the last 18 months or so. Another illustration symptomatic of this relates to the docking of the SS "Santome" at Veracruz on April 14, 1942. It took more than ten days and nights of protracted negotiations for the refugee organizations and individual Mexican politicians to get the International Brigade people off the ship without visas. This group consisted of approximately 34 persons. The Communists brought their own people (10) off the ship within 48 hours. The other 24 whose status was in no way different than that of the Communists were detained about another week.

When the International Brigade people were allowed to land it was upon the condition that they would never set foot in the Federal District. Contacts with these refugees revealed that some of the Communists had violated this governmental proviso and secretly visited Mexico City.

Some of the Communists were seen in Mexico City and were engaged in political work, apparently under the protection of the International Communist leaders and their influential Mexican contacts. This was done despite the fact that the order for enforced residence at Puebla was supposed to be strictly adhered to by the Minister of the Interior (Gobernacion), and their landing permits had a notation to that effect. Most of the aforementioned have not yet received their residential permits. Theoretically, both of these forms must be carried at all times by alien refugees and the Mexican authorities are supposed to check these papers frequently. This has not been done, according to the information received, even while the refugees traveled in supposedly well guarded border regions. It was stated that the cooperation of the Mexican Government officials has made it possible for many refugees to obtain new papers relative to the current registration system of all foreigners. They are able to do this by the use of arrival forms which are filled out by government officials always for a price or in the case of Communist influence, for party reasons, as though the foreigner had arrived years ago legitimately and not just recently and illegitimately.

It is alleged that all the foreigner is obliged to do is to take one of these falsely executed forms to the Minister of the Interior and obtain from that department any papers attesting to his legal immigration and residence required by the March 18, 1942 registration of aliens.

According to a source of information, this system is further aided by two factors:

1. The frequent disappearance of government files from the government offices. With money or influence a Communist or Nazi agent or a refugee can have his dossier stolen and delivered to him from the government files.
2. It is reported that there is absolutely no coordination between the Ministry of the Interior (Gobernacion) which handles immigration and surveillances of foreigners and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which has the original files on immigration due to the fact that its representatives grant visas. Frequently files disappear in transit between two government offices, some times attributed to schemes or plain inefficiency.

The situation can be summed up by saying that the law enactment in the spring of 1942, instead of effecting greater control of foreign subversive elements has provided a number of aliens with apparently legitimate papers to which they are not entitled.

The domestic situation in Mexico is rather deceptive. The open membership of the party and its open activities are relatively insignificant but the underground activities and influence of the Communists

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are said to be very great. The fact that the national government is Rightist and is combating Communist influence with apparent success, should not be interpreted as an indication of complete control of the Communist situation.

The fact that the Minister of Education, Vejar Vasquez, has taken a strong stand against Communism and Communist controlled teachers and students and their organizations and the fact that Vicente Lombardo Toledano has been reduced to holding the office of president of the C.T.A.L., is deceptive. The influence of the Communist party is alleged to reach into the highest government offices. The reported fact that a captain in a confidential position in the Intelligence Section of the Mexican General Staff is permitted to lecture openly at the Workers University in conjunction with Communist lecturers, all of whom are high, important functionaries in the International Communist organization, is also an indication of the state of affairs which still exists. The Workers University is reliably reported to be a training center for International Communists.

Alleged Fraudulent Passport "Ring"

From a source considered to be reliable, information was received in April, 1942, to the effect that Janet Carr, alias Janet Weaver, an active American Communist, who had journeyed to Mexico and remained there for a short time, is now in Moscow, Russia. It was stated that her presence in Moscow is believed to be in connection with a so called "passport mill" which is active in Mexico and the elements responsible are believed to be operating from Mexico.

Communists of North and South America are said to enter Mexico where they are furnished illegal passports. Most of these passports are believed to have been taken from the American citizens who went to Spain during the Spanish Civil War to fight for the Loyalists there. It is believed that there were some 1300 of these passports available for the Communist Party's use.

According to the source of this information, it is known that William Wernstone, Eugene Dennis, George Mink, Charles Krumbein and others have been involved in this passport matter. It is also alleged that the "passport mill" has a large number of British passports retrieved from the Irish, British and Scotch who fought with the Communists in Spain.

Spanish Communists

It is estimated that there are approximately 10,000 Spanish Communist refugees now in Mexico among whom are the remnant of the Anarchist Brigade. The most dangerous individuals of this group are Santiago Garces alias Garvia, who was chief of the Communist assassination squad for the Republican Army and who boasts that he assassinated over 600 persons during the Spanish revolution.

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Carlos Contreras is reported to be a killer second only to Garces. It is reported that Garces has a group of individuals under his command in Mexico who will, when necessary, carry on the same kind of work performed by Garces and his cohorts in Spain.

The influx of Spanish Communists in 1941, gave rise to reports that the Communists have made great plans for Mexico since such leaders would not otherwise have been sent to that country. It has been reported that Spanish Republican refugees are becoming disgusted with their life in Mexico for the reason that they have found the Government not overly friendly and the press insulting. Part of the dissatisfaction among the Spanish Republican refugees has been due to the fact that some of their former leaders in Spain are now living in luxury in Mexico with a large income derived from funds of the Spanish Republican Government, which were brought to Mexico in the yacht "Vita" by Don Indalecio Prieto and others. Indalecio Prieto, Carlos Espla Rizo and Jose Andeu Abelle have established a bank in Mexico City with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos according to the press of October 29, 1941. The dissatisfaction of some of the Spanish Communist refugees with their former leaders was evidenced by an attempted robbery of the bank by a group of Spanish refugees in the spring of 1941, which was accompanied by some shooting in which one man was killed and two men were wounded. The Mexican press was extremely sympathetic toward the impoverished Communist refugees who had attempted the hold-up and described the incident as a "robbery that was not a robbery," clearly intimating that the money in Prieto's bank was actually the money of the Spanish refugees as a whole.

Communist Agents, Party Members, and Collaborators

The following is a list of some of the more important Communist Party officers, party members, Communist agents, and collaborators in the Republic of Mexico:

ABELYNDE, OSCAR CREYDT

Abelynde is Professor of Political Economy at the Workers University in Mexico City and is reported to be an active Communist. During 1940, he cancelled a contemplated trip to the United States in order to meet the Spanish Communist, Vicente Uribe, who was arriving in Mexico at that time.

ALBA, ADOLFO URIBE

This individual has been an engineer in the employ of the Mexican National Irrigation Commission, stationed at Mexicali for the past seven years. He is in close contact with Toledano, is reported to be an active Communist, and receives orders from Mexico City. It has been suggested that he may become Director of the Irrigation Commission, which would give him complete authority over sixteen thousand men and place him in an excellent position to cause trouble along the United States border.

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ALVAREZ, ANGELIN

Alvarez, a Spaniard, was the Chief of the "Checas" in Asturias, Spain. He is presently reported to be in Mexico and a member of the secret governing body of the Communist Party and to have attended the alleged meeting of the Third International in Mexico City during November of 1941.

AMILPA, FERNANDO

Amilpa is a member of the Mexican Senate and is believed to be a leader of the Communist cell in that organization. He is in close contact with Toledano and was one of the sponsors of and a speaker at a pro-Cardenas, anti-Nazi meeting held on October 17, 1941. At this meeting the arena was decorated with Russian, American, and Mexican flags.

ANADON, GREGORIO

Anadon came to Mexico from Spain, where he was Commissar of the Republican Army and later Judge of the Capital Evaders. He is presently Secretary of the Evacuation Service for Spanish Republicans, located in the Normandie Building, Artículo #123, No. 97, Office 306, which organization is reported to be controlled by Spanish Communists.

ANTINO, MODESTO

Antino is believed to be a Communist party leader in Mazatlan, Sinaloa and is a member of the Union Estibadores (stevedores) in that district.

ARANDA, ROGILIO

This individual was General Secretary of the Syndicate of Teachers of Education of the Republic of Mexico (STERM) for the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. The STERM is reported to be a Communist-dominated organization.

ARMISEN, JOSE

Jose Armisen, a Spaniard, is the manager of the weekly newspaper, "Espana Popular", which is apparently a Communistic publication for Spanish refugees. On August 1, 1941, "Espana Popular" published an invitation to all Spaniards to join with the Communist party of Spain in a world front against Fascism. Armisen was formerly a member of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and is reported to be closely associated with the corresponding committee in Mexico. He was Inspector General of the Military Information Service during the Civil War in Spain and a close associate of Santiago Garces, a notorious Communist. Armisen resides at Ramon Guzman No. 120, Apartment No. 4, Mexico City.

AROAIS S., JULIO

Aroais is an aid of the National Farmers Committee of the Mexican Communist Party's Political Bureau and is closely connected with

Encina and other ranking Communists in Mexico.

ARREGUIN, DR. ENRIQUE, JR.

Dr. Arreguin was formerly the Undersecretary of Education in charge of Secondary Education under Sanchez Ponton. He has exhibited Communist tendencies and is reported to be one whom the party really depended upon because he was always willing to give donations whenever the party needed additional financial support. He resigned the above position in September, 1941, along with Ponton probably as a result of anti-Communist pressure from the Camacho Government.

BARDASANO, JOSE

Bardasano is a Spanish painter and intellectual who reportedly has Communistic leanings but is not presently in good favor with the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party. He resides at Calle Morean No. 406, Mexico City.

BARRAZA, RAUL ARIAS, with aliases, Captain Raul Arias Barras, and Pablos Alvarez Alegria

Barraza was formerly Military Attache of the Mexican Embassy in the United States and was requested to leave because of his Communist activities. Despite his connection with the Mexican Army, he is known to have attended and to have spoken at various pro-Communist meetings in Mexico. He has written daily articles in the newspaper "El Popular" of Mexico City under the assumed name of Pablos Alvarez Alegria. Furthermore, during the latter part of 1941 he is reported to have anonymously written articles for the official Communist Party publication, "La Voz de Mexico." He is presently lecturing at the Workers University on the subject "Problems of the Pacific."

BASSOLS, NARCISO

Narciso Bassols is a Mexican who has been active in political and governmental affairs for many years. He is a highly competent and intelligent individual and wields much influence as a propagandist and organizational leader. He was formerly the Mexican Minister to France, and prior to that was Secretary of Education. He is presently President of the League for Political Action and was, until its discontinuance in August, 1941, the editor of the newspaper, "El Combate", which supported Communism and reportedly received Communist support.

Bassols has long been known for his Communist sympathies and was recalled from his position as Minister to France because of his friendship and association with the Spanish Communist Party members. He is reported to have granted visas for entry into Mexico to several prominent Spanish Communists, including Margarita Nelken. He has attended Communist meetings at various times and is reported to have engaged in organizational work for the Communist Party in

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Juarez in September, 1941. His philosophy was in agreement with that of Toledano until Russia entered the war, at which time he became too Leftist for Toledano.

In his public expressions Bassols continued to maintain the theory that two wars were being fought: the old imperialistic war with England, and the war against the U.S.S.R., both prosecuted by Germany. This was opposite to the Communist Party's position, which was that England and Russia were allies and there was but one conflict. However, Bassol's break with the party was never complete, and it is reported that a reconciliation has since been effected and that he is now an active propagandist for that party. He is known to have aided Carlos Contreras and Santiago Garces, who were jailed as a result of Communist activities.

BISCOE, VICTORIA, with alias, Victoria Bisco

This individual is reported to be one of the most active and trusted of the O.G.P.U. agents and a member of the Communist Party.

BLANCO, JOSE

Blanco is Secretary of the Workers and the Farmers Action of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos, reputed Communist-front organization.

BOSKEY, HARRY GOLDBERG, with aliases, Enrique Lopez, Harry Goldberg

Boskey is an American Communist who joined the Belasario Dominguez branch of the Communist Party in Mexico City and has become an active worker. He left the United States under suspicious circumstances and it is thought that he is possibly a fugitive from New York City because of a crime committed there. He is known to have been arrested several times in the United States for fighting and other minor offenses. He is about thirty years old, five feet six and a half inches tall, weighs two hundred twenty pounds, and is slightly bald in front. He is definitely of the violent type and is known to have requested Alberto Lumbreras to authorize him to use force in order to maintain a strike among bus drivers on the Santa Lucia line which occurred in the latter part of 1941. Boskey resides at Colon No. 1, Mexico City.

BUCIO, VICTOR

Bucio is Secretary of Student Action for the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos.

BUKOVICH, JUAN MARIO

This dangerous Communist of Yugoslavian origin was ordered deported by the Mexican immigration authorities in early 1941. However, he succeeded in escaping at the railroad station at Ixtepec, Oaxaca, while he was travelling in custody of the agents of the Department of Gobernacion. His present whereabouts are unknown, but he has been reported to be residing in Guatemala City, Guatemala. His Communist affiliations were revealed by the fact that many prominent members of the Communist Party appealed to the Department

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of Gobernacion for his release when it first became known that he was to be deported. He is reportedly the husband of Countess Bukovich, who resides in the United States.

CALAZO, JORGE GOMEZ

The Communist newspaper, "La Voz de Mexico" published the names of the officers of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos, which reflected that Calazo was Secretary General of the organization.

CARR, JANET, alias Janet Weaver

Janet Carr is a Communist active in the United States and Mexico City where she was connected with the Workers University. She was reported to have been connected with the so-called passport mill which was furnishing forged passports to Communists for entrance into the United States and Canada. She recently disappeared and is now reported to be in Moscow.

CARRILLO, LICENCIADO ALEJANDRO

Carrillo is one of the most prominent members of the Leftist movement in Mexico. He is a member and one-time president of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies. He is the editor of "El Popular", the organ of the Confederacion Trabajadores Mexicanos. He is a professor of the Fundamentals of Socialism at the Workers University of Mexico City. Carrillo has long been the right hand man of Vicente Lombardo Toledano and accompanied him on a trip to the United States on March 3, 1942, during which time labor leaders John L. Lewis and William Green were interviewed in an endeavor to obtain support for the newly organized Confederacion de Trabajadores America Latina (C.T.A.L.). Carrillo has expressed himself as being in agreement with the fundamental precepts of the Communist Party, which included the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union, improvement of the laborer's position in Mexico, and other policies which are definitely Socialistic or Communistic. Carrillo is known to have aided Ludwig Renn's entry into Mexico, the latter being known as the head of the German Communist Party. He also assisted in the release of the active Communists Contreras and Garces from a Mexican prison. He is a frequent speaker at Communist and Labor meetings and because of his position of leadership, exercises a great deal of influence in Mexican political movements.

CHAPA, LICENCIADA ESTHER

Chapa is reported to be the leader of a Communist cell in the Mexican Department of Gobernacion.

CHAVEZ, ARMANDO B.

Chavez is reported to have assisted in organization work for the Communist Party at Juarez, Mexico together with Narciso Bassols and others. Since he is also a leader in the S.T.E.R.M., his Communist activities are possibly "undercover" in nature at the present time, due to the reorganization in the Department of Education which took place after the resignation of Secretary Sanchez Ponton and also due to the government announcement of September 21, 1941 that teachers were "henceforth to devote themselves sincerely to their

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mission of education and to that only."

CHECA, PEDRO

Checa, a prominent Spaniard in Mexico, recently deceased, is given credit for the organization of the Communist Party of Spain, which is said to be the pride of the Communist International. He became Secretary of the General Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and the right-hand man of the Secretary General, Jose Diaz. He is reported to have received training in Moscow and to be presently directing all Communist activities in Latin American countries, as chief of an alleged secret governing body. It is believed that he presided at a meeting of the Western Bureau of the Communist International held in Mexico City in November, 1941. The "Daily Worker" of August 13, 1942 advised of Pedro Checa's death which presumably occurred August 12, 1942 in Mexico City.

COELLO, JESUS

Coello is an Inspector of the Communist Party in the vicinity of Juarez, Mexico, and is reported to have distributed literature along the Rio Grande valley. His activities may now be limited due to government pressure on the Syndicate of Teachers of Education of the Republic of Mexico, with which he is associated.

COLLIERE, RAMON

Ramon Colliere is head of the company of that name which is the Mexican representative of Squibb and Company in Mexico City. This man maintains a close contact with the directing heads of the Spanish Communist Party and is thought to have charge of receiving the funds designated for the C.P. He is a member of the committee which maintains liaison between the Mexican and continental Communist organizations.

COMORERA, JUAN, with alias, Juan Carmora Saenz

Comorera is probably the most dangerous agent of the G.P.U. known to be in Mexico at the present time. Born in Spain, Comorera early in his youth emigrated to the Argentine and became naturalized as an Argentinean. He was for a few years prominent in Argentine labor and radical circles but was expelled from the country in 1930 because he defrauded the syndicates of a large sum of money.

Upon his return to Spain about 1936, Comorera became the organizer of the military units known as "checas" and being an active Communist finally emerged as head of the Partido Socialista por la Unificacion de Cataluna (PSUC), a party of which he is still nominally the head. When the Loyalist cause fell he escaped to France and then journeyed to the USSR, where he is reported to have attended the University of Moscow. He was in Norway when the Germans occupied that country but escaped to Sweden and again found his way to Soviet Russia where he received training as an OGPU agent and is reported to have gained the complete

He is believed to have entered Mexico at the port of Manzanillo under the name of Carmona and by use of a false Mexican passport, after having journeyed from Russia via Vladivostok, San Francisco, and New York City. He has since posed as a Spanish refugee and claims to have entered Mexico on the S S "Santo Domingo" at the port of Coatzacoalcas, Veracruz. He is approximately 50 years old, walks with a stoop, has poor eyesight, and is reported to be very repulsive in his appearance, cold and unfriendly. He is described as a killer of the worst sort, unscrupulous, intelligent and tricky.

In Mexico he is reported to have attended the first conference of the CTAL as a representative of the Mexican Communist Party. He is believed to be Moscow's representative in Mexico and a member of the Communist Party's alleged secret governing body.

CONTRERAS, CARLOS, alias Carlos Sermenti, Jesus Sorrmenti Vidal, Bruno Vidali

Contreras is reputedly a world-wide agitator, having been in the United States, China, Italy, and Spain, in addition to Mexico where he now poses as a Spanish refugee. He was educated in Russia and is believed to be a Comintern functionary. He was active in the Mexican Communist Party and was the leading figure in effecting the purge of Hernan Laborde and Campa from that party in 1940. He is a violent individual and was arrested by the Mexico City police, presumably for participating in student demonstrations in front of the Ministry of Foreign Relations in March, 1941, but was released through the influence of Narciso Bassols and Alejandro Carrillo.

DAHLEM, FRANZ, alias Ernest Dahlem

Dahlem is reported to be a former member of the German Reichstag as a representative of the Communist Party, a former contributor to German Communist magazines, and the business manager of the "Internationale Pressekorrespondenz." After the advent of Hitlerism Dahlem is reported to have been held in the French concentration camp, Vernet de Ariege. His visa to Mexico, which was granted in the fall of 1940, was reported to have been obtained by Lombardo Toledano. He entered Mexico with thirteen other German and Austrian writers, seven of whom were known Communist Party members and suspected OGPU agents. He is now believed to be the principal agent of the OGPU in the world for German matters.

DE CISNEROS, GENERAL IGNACIO HIDALGO

General De Cisneros was a former Military Attache of the Loyalist Government of Spain in Mexico City. He was also Chief of Aviation of the Spanish Republic. It is believed that he is presently a member of the secret governing body of the Communist Party.

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DE RAMIREZ, CONCEPCION

This woman is in charge of the Women's Division of the Syndicate of Teachers of Education of the Republic of Mexico in the Juarez district.

DE LA GARZA, FRANCISCO

De La Garza is a member of the Tampico Regional Committee of the Communist Party and a signer of the Communist propaganda circular issued on June 27, 1941, in that area.

DIAZ, AMARO DEL ROSAL, alias, Amaro del Rosal

Diaz, age thirty-nine, a native of Oviedo, Apain, is now in Mexico as secretary of the Union General de Trabajadores de Espana, which is the Communist section of the Mexican trade union movement and is affiliated with the Third International. Diaz was associated with Margarita Nelken in Spain and presently consorts with Toledano and Edmundo Dominguez. He entered Mexico at Laredo, Texas, as a result of permission obtained through the influence of Lombardo Toledano and was transported to Mexico City in an automobile belonging to that labor leader. His headquarters are at Madero #74, which is also the office of the CTM. He is intelligent, speaking French and Spanish fluently and is reported to have considerable influence with the Communist Party, as a member of the alleged secret governing body.

DOMINGUEZ, EDMUNDO

Edmundo Dominguez is Vice-President of the General Union of Spanish Workers and closely associated with Amaro del Rosal Diaz. He is believed to be on active Communist duty and specifically to have attended the convention of the Central Bureau of the Third International, held in Mexico City during November of 1941.

DUQUE, JOSE

A member of the National Communist Committee in Spain, Duque is now reported to be actively aiding the Mexican Communist Party.

ECHEVARRIA, SERAFIN ARCAS

This individual, a Spaniard, works in an oil refinery at Calle Asturias #206, which is financed by SARE and allegedly obtains his orders from the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In Spain, he was sub-head of the Foreign Division of the Military Intelligence Service.

ELIAS, EMILIA

This individual is a former Director of the Teachers Normal School of Madrid and presently a Spanish refugee in Mexico. She is known to associate with prominent Communists, including Lombardo Toledano, Anna Seghers and others. Further, it is alleged that

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she was active in the 1941 Convention of the Third International in Mexico City.

ENCINA, DIONISIO

Encina is the President of the Communist Party and the Secretary General of its Central Committee, and as such, is the leading Communist in Mexico at the present time. Encina was reelected on May 27, 1941, at the Eighth Annual Congress of the Communist Party, along with seventeen members of the Central Committee. He first achieved national attention as leader of the Laguna strike of 1936, at which time he led thirty thousand peasants against the landlords of that region in protest of the delay in the land redistribution policy of the Cardenas Government. The uprising was reported by the Communist organization as being successful, inasmuch as the haciendas were expropriated by President Cardenas and given to the strikers. The Communist headquarters are located at Calle Bucareli No. 156, Mexico City, and from this headquarters Encina carries on all organizational, propaganda, and financial activities of the party.

ESPONDA, ESTELA JIMENEZ

This individual is known as a Communist leader within the Mexican Revolutionary Party, and has participated in Communist activities, notably the meeting held on July 9, 1941 in Mexico City for the purpose of denouncing the international political policy of the Mexican Government.

FRANKEL, BENJAMIN

Frankel, a native of New York City and a roommate of Josef Hara, is a prominent Communist Party member in Mexico and is closely associated with all party activities in Mexico. He has been doing some teaching at the Workers University and at one time applied for a position as messenger at the American Consulate in Mexico City. Being an American citizen, he is subject to the draft and is reported to have left the United States for the purpose of avoiding military service.

GALAN, FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ, Alias Francisco Dominguez Galan

Galan, a Spaniard now in Mexico, belonged to the Guardia Civil in Spain with a grade of Lieutenant. He became a Communist after the revolt of December 12, 1930, and has held high posts in the party ever since. He is believed dangerous because of his absolute loyalty to Moscow.

GAMEZ, ISIDORO GOMEZ

Gamez is an officer of the Tampico Regional Committee of the Communist Party and signer of its official propaganda bulletins.

GAONA L., FRANCISCO

As a Professor of Political Economy in the Workers University, Gaona is in close contact with Toledano, the director, and other

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Communist sympathizers.

GARCES, SANTIAGO, with aliases Santiago Garces Arroyo, and Santiago Garcia Alvarez

Garces came to Mexico from Spain on April 13, 1939 and presently operates a bakery at the corner of Allende and Ecuador Streets in Mexico City. He is one of the most dangerous of Spanish refugee Communists and is reported to have a group of individuals at his command to do the strong arm work if and when necessary. He and Carlos Contreras were arrested in March, 1941, as a result of a demonstration held in front of the office of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, but they obtained release by the intervention of Bassols, Carrillo, and other influential Leftists in Mexico City. He is reported to have been the Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party and Chief of the Assassination Squad for the Republican Army in Spain. Another source reports that Garces was a contact of the German agent, Paul Max Weber, who left Mexico in the fall of 1941. Despite this record, it is reliably reported that Garces was recently appointed an inspector in the Mexican Department of Gobernacion.

GARCIA, GREGORIO HERNANDEZ

Garcia is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, and is a signer of its official propaganda circulars. He attended the First Congress of the C.T. A.L. in November 1941 as an official representative of the Communist Party and is reportedly active in organizational matters in the Tampico region.

GARCIZURIETA, CESAR

Garcizueta is a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and a leader of the Communist cell in that organization.

GASCA, CELESTINO

This individual is a member of the Mexican Senate and reportedly a Communist leader and sympathizer of Leftist policies of the Government.

GERHOW, RICHARD, Alias Richard G. Flambert

Gerhow is reported to be an American Communist operating as a courier between the Political Bureaus of the Communist Party Headquarters in Mexico City and in New York. He is presently reported to be in the employ of the Mexican Government in charge of fostering the cooperative movement in Mexico. Earlier, in the United States he was a candidate on the Communist Party ticket for the California Legislature from the Twenty-second Legislative District. He has also been active in W.P.A. affairs in California. His present address is 78 F. Ezequiel Montes, Mexico, D. F.

GONZALES, SALVADOR

Gonzales is reported to be Secretary of Activities of S.T.E.R.M. and reportedly has Communist sympathies. He teaches school at

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Juarez, Mexico. His Communist activities since the change in the Cabinet Minister of Education are unknown.

GORDERO, JOSE PEDROCHE

This individual arrived in New York during March, 1941, and was at Ellis Island until the sixth of April, when he sailed for Mexico on the S.S. Orizaba. In Spain he was the secretary to Santiago Garces and an active member of the Communist Party. He presently resides at the Normandie Building, Articulo 123, Mexico, D. F.

HARA, JOSEPH, Alias Josef Hara

An American Communist, age twenty-nine, Hara is known as a Communist sympathizer in Mexico City through his employment as a lecturer at the Workers University in that city. He resides at Colon No. 1, Mexico City.

HEARTZ, LUIS, Alias Luis Saleta, Juan Pey, Julio Boras

Heartz was born in Austria and lived in Russia until 1923, from whence he went to France. There he was reported to have been a professional agitator and saboteur. He is alleged to have participated in several terrorist demonstrations and was arrested several times for his activities. He was a friend of French Communists and became an O.G.P.U. agent. He entered Mexico through Laredo, Texas with the alleged aid of Toledano, and presently resides with the notorious Comorera at Guerrero Street No. 47. He is a highly educated individual, speaking Spanish, English, German, Russian, and French, and presently edits the Communist paper "España Popular."

HERNANDEZ, INOCENTE M.

Hernandez was President of the Communist Party in Juarez, Mexico and is reported to be inactive at the present time.

HERNANDEZ, JESUS

This man was an active member of the Communist Party and the former Minister of Public Education. He is now reported to be working as a propagandist and agitator among the intellectuals in the Republic of Mexico.

JUDEZ, VICENTE

Judez was Chief of the Political Syndicate of the S.I.M. in Spain. He was well thought of in the Communist Party and presently finds favor among Mexican Communists. He is considered to be dangerous. His address is Lecumberri No. 36, Mexico City.

JUNGSMANN, ERICH

Jungsmann was a member of the German Parliament on the Communist Party ticket in 1933. In 1938 he was a delegate to the World Youth Conference in Mexico City. He is reportedly in Mexico at

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the present time and a contributor to "Freies Deutschland," the organ of the "Free Germany" movement in Mexico. He is believed to be active in Communist revolutionary conspiracies under the cloak of working for the victory of the United Nations.

KOENEN, WILHELM

The above, a German, was granted an entry permit into Mexico as "a political refugee for a year while prevailing conditions obliged him to leave his own country" by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Mexico. This permit was allegedly obtained through the influence of the prominent German Communist, Ludwig Renn.

KORABELNIK,

Korabelnik is a small merchant who left Mexico City and established himself at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico after announcing that he would be an important link at this point between the Communist Party members in the United States and Mexico. Although not of great intelligence, he is considered a loyal party member.

LABORDE, HERMAN

Herman Laborde was formerly Secretary General of the Communist Party in Mexico and is alleged to have stated that the party would accomplish more subversively than it could while acting openly as a political party. He was purged from the party in late 1939, possibly because of this announced attitude and close association with the Nazi leaders in Mexico City. His present activities are unknown, but it is alleged that one wing of the Communists has joined him in carrying on underground Communist activities. Laborde is the author of the booklet "Russia Today" and prior to his purge wielded considerable influence in the labor groups in Mexico.

LARA, IDELFONSO, with aliases Lara Idelfonso and Idelfonso Labra

Lara is an employee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and its principal representative in the Veracruz area. He is reported also to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Communist International.

LANDIS, EDITH

This American woman who formerly lived at 141 West 81st Street, New York City, is now in Mexico associated with the American Friends of Mexican People. The latter is allegedly a Communist organization which formerly was very influential. She is also connected with the Workers University as a teacher of English and is financial secretary of a local section of the Federal District Communist Party. Pro-Communist lectures were held at her apartment at Rosales #6 during the summer of 1941, presumably as a money raising project.

LEAL, ANTONIO CASTRO

Leal is a Professor of Literaria Orientacion at the Workers

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University in Mexico City and a leader of the Free Germany movement in that area, both of which organizations are inclined to be Communistic.

LLERENA, R.

The above individual is Financial Secretary of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos, which is reported to be a Communist youth organization.

LOMBARDO, ROSA MARIA

This woman is Secretary of Financial Action of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos.

LOPEZ, EMILIO

Lopez is an officer of the Tampico Regional Committee of the Communist Party and a signer of its official circulars.

LUMBRERAS, ALBERTO

Lumbreras holds the second most important position in the Communist Party, being the National Financial Secretary, a member of the Political Bureau and also of the Central Committee. He signs official correspondence, propaganda, and circulars issued by the organization. He has studied the methods of Socialism and Communism in Russia and is one of the principal policy formers at the present time. His attitude is revealed in a speech made in August 1941 on the agricultural policy, during which he advocated that the farmers expropriate the land by force and advised that groups of such farmers were then organizing under the Communist Party to seize crops from the large haciendas, and eventually, the land itself. He has frequently attacked the land distribution policy of the Camacho Government in this manner and also the policy of non-recognition of the Soviet Union. While being officially connected with the party, he obviously is not as effective a protagonist of the Marxist philosophy as are Lombardo, Bassols, and others. He originally came from the Tampico section of Mexico, but presently resides in Mexico City.

MANRIQUE, BLAS

Manrique was elected to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party at the Eighth Annual Congress held on May 27, 1941.

MANTECON, IGNACIO JOSE

This Spanish refugee was Governor of the State of Aragon in Republican Spain and is now in Mexico as a representative of SARE. He was in charge of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and is reported to be one of the most active and influential party members in Mexico. In his position with the SARE he is in a favorable place to contact Communists among Spanish refugees. It is reported that Manrique is a member of the secret governing body of the Communist party.

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MARIOSCO, BLAS

Mariosco is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Mexico.

MARTINEZ, GUILLERMO

This individual is Secretary of Relations of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos.

MAYER, HANNES

This German intellectual presently lectures at the Workers University in Mexico City on the subject, "The USSR of Today." He is a refugee from Hitlerism, having left a position as Director of the Academy of Architecture and Plastic Arts at Dessau, Germany to become a Professor of the Soviet Academy of Architecture in Moscow. While in the USSR he was employed as a planner of various cities and regions under the Soviet system. He is a supporter of the Soviet regime and is believed to be the secret Comintern chief for all the Americas.

MEDINA, FRANCISCO

Medina is Secretary General of the Tampico Regional Committee of the Communist Party and his signature appears on the manifestos issued by this party.

MENDOZA, RODOLFO

Mendoza is an officer and organizer of the Communist Party Youth Group and is believed to be connected with the Central Committee.

MIAJA, GENERAL JOSE

This former general of the Spanish Army is now reported to wield considerable influence in the Communist Party in Mexico, and to have submitted propositions to place Communist saboteurs in the United States. He is one of the members of the Committee to Aid the Spanish Republicans (JARE), of which Indalecio Prieto is the head.

MIJE, ANTONIO

Mije, a baker in Seville, Spain, was an active Communist agitator there and was jailed many times for his demonstrations. He was educated as a professional Bolshevik in Russia and was active in Spain during the Civil War, following which he went to France as administrator of the SARE. He is alleged to have attended the meeting of the Western Bureau of the Communist International in Mexico City in November 1941 as representative of Spain and later to have taken up residence in Mexico, where he is now on active Communist duty.

MILLER, ALFRED, alias Alfred Fortueller

Alfred Miller is an American citizen who is presently in Mexico

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as a representative of the Communist Party's "Daily Worker." He is reputed to be a courier between Mexico and California, inasmuch as he frequently travels between these two points on his American passport. He resides in Mexico City.

MINK, GEORGE, alias Frank Gugliano

This American, a known Communist, has been an active organizer since 1919. He is regarded as one of the cleverest Communists in the Western Hemisphere. His activities in the United States included the Chairmanship of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and association with the International Union of Seamen and Harbor Workers. He has been reported by one Joseph Zack, former leader of the Communist Party, before the Dies Committee as an agent of OGPU and formerly in charge of assassinations for the Communist Party in Barcelona, Spain. He has been in Mexico since 1940 and continues his activities among the seamen and longshoremen's unions on the Caribbean coast of Mexico. He has been seen with Alfred Miller, American Communist reporter, Jack Stachey, leader of the American Communist Party and with Dionisio Encina. He also attended the convention of the CTM in 1941, possibly as a representative of the American Communist Party. It is known that surreptitious Communist Party meetings have been held at Calle Edison #48, Mexico City, which boarding house was George Mink's residence at the time.

MUNOZ, SENATOR VIDAL DIAZ

Munoz is a Mexican Senator who is said to be a Communist. He has openly criticized the Mexican Minister to France because of his appeasement diplomacy, and was a speaker at a meeting of the Tamaulipas Workers Federation, Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico on November 7, 1941, held in commemoration of the anniversary of the Russian revolution. Lombardo Toledano and Fidel Velazquez were the others connected with this meeting.

MURIEL, HIERRO

Muriel is a former writer for a Communist Party newspaper in Madrid, and was believed to be Secretary to the prominent Communist Pedro Checa, prior to the latter's death in August, 1942. Checa is reported to have presided at the meeting, held in Mexico City in 1941, by the Third International. It is also reported that Muriel is a member of the secret governing body of the Communist Party.

NAVARRO, COLONEL MORENO

Navarro is a Spanish refugee and Communist who is considered to be dangerous. He is a professional soldier trained in infantry and was a colonel during the Spanish War, which position he is alleged to have obtained because he was a militant and trusted

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member of the Communist Party in Spain. He is reported to be cooperating with the Communist group in Mexico at the present time.

NELKEN, MARGARITA

As a member of the intellectual class of Spain and an excellent speaker, this woman continues her Leftist activity in Mexico as a lecturer at the Workers University and an active advocate of Socialist and Communist policies. She is a member of the Accion Democratic International, an anti-Fascist organization, and as such, she agitated to free Browder and other alleged political prisoners. She is associated with Juan Comorera and Narciso Bassols and at one time was reported to have boasted about obtaining passports for "European Communazis." Nelken was a former deputy of the Spanish Congress and a member of the Spanish Communist Party. It is believed that she is a leader in the International Communist movement in the Western Hemisphere at the present time.

NUNEZ, NORBERTO

Nunez is Secretary of Press and Propaganda of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos.

OJEST, ARTURO

The above is Secretary of Sports Activities of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos.

OLASO, JOAQUIN or JUAN

Olaso, age thirty-six, a Spanish aide and associate of Comorera and Pierre, has been in Mexico about two years and is suspected of being an agent of the OGPU. He is believed to have been given special training in Russia and to have been Commissar of Special Police in Cataluna, Spain.

OLIVIO, ANGEL, alias, Angel Olivo

Olivio is a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Mexico and has been an active disciple of the official Communist policy regarding the European War. He is also reported to be the Secretary General of the Federal District Section of the Communist Party.

PACHECO, FERNANDO

This individual is an officer in the Communist front group, Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos, holding the position of Secretary of Popular Action.

PENA, GONZALEZ RAMON

Pena is a former Minister of Justice of the Spanish Republic and an active worker in the Socialist Party of Spain. He was

long connected with the Spanish General Workers Union and is presently the director of the Mexican prototype of that union, having offices at Madero No. 74 in Mexico City. He represented the Spanish workers at the convention of the C.T.A.L. and was one of the principal speakers on that occasion. He is closely connected with Indalecio Prieto and Toledano and is believed to be an instrument of the Communist Party. It is noted that Pena maintains offices at the same address as the C.T.M.

PEREZ H., ARNULFO

Perez H., Arnulfo is the Chief Clerk of the Department of Education of the Mexican Government and is the Communists' principal foothold in the educational system since the resignations of Luis Sanchez Ponton and Arrequin have become effective. Perez is known to be a strong party sympathizer and is important to the party in maintaining prestige among the members of the S.T.E.R.M.

PONSETTI, RUIZ

Ponsetti is a Spanish refugee who was formerly manager of the publishing house, Editorial Atlante, in Mexico City, which has reputedly received Communist support.

PONTON, LUIS SANCHEZ

Sanchez Ponton is a native of Mexico and has been active in public life since 1914. He was born in 1890 in Puebla and has held several positions of prominence in educational and political circles, among which are: Secretary of Government of the Federal District, Provisional Governor of Puebla, Professor of the Preparatory School of the National University, in the Law School, and in the School of Economics. He has been a member of the University Council and Head of the Council of Higher Education. In the latter position his Socialistic philosophy first became evident and he earned the label of "Communist" during that period. He is the founder of the Mexican Commission of Intellectual Cooperation, the organization which selects the textbooks to be used in the public schools. These books reflect Ponton's Socialist leanings.

Appointed to the position of Secretary of Education by President Camacho, Ponton looked with favor upon Communists within the educational system and as a result of the great strength obtained by party members under his guidance, he was requested to resign by President Camacho in September 1941. While Ponton has definite Communistic leanings, he has never favored the Nazis. However, he was only lukewarm in his attitude toward the struggle of democracies with the Axis until Russia entered the war, at which time he became an ardent Allied supporter. He is still strongly opposed to "American imperialism."

PRIETO, DR. INDALECIO

Dr. Prieto, the last Premier of Loyalist Spain, is said to be a man of great force and ability. He has professed to have worked for the relief of Spanish Republicans since Franco's victory by

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administering the funds obtained from the sale of jewels and other valuables which he rescued upon fleeing Spain. As head of the Committee to Aid the Spanish Republicans, he has sought entrance into Mexico for refugees and has aided them in finding employment or in establishing themselves in business upon their arrival. However, in association with Carlos Rizo and Jose Andrew Abello, he established a bank called "La Fiduciaria Hispana" with a capital of one million pesos, allegedly with funds which were intended for the continued relief of the refugees. This conservative move on the part of Prieto brought severe criticism from the Communists whom he had formerly supported and the present status of his political convictions is not known. Prieto is alleged to be an opportunist and to lend his support to any movement which may benefit him personally. It is further alleged that Prieto has a long criminal record in Spain and that he has always used his political influence to make money. It is even reported that Prieto offered the above mentioned treasures to Franco and the Falange in return for certain privileges, but that this offer was refused.

Officials of the J.A.R.E. disavow connection with the Communist Party and gave out news releases to this effect in 1941; however, this is believed to be a reprisal against the criticisms made by Communists when Prieto announced the formation of the bank, and in reality, several prominent Communists still have influence in the management of the J.A.R.E.

RAMOS, FRANCISCO

Ramos is an officer of the Tampico Regional Committee of the Communist Party and signer of its manifestoes.

REJANO, JUAN

Rejano is reported to be the President of the Spanish Communist Party in Mexico and a close associate of Toledano, Seghers, and other Communist sympathizers.

RENAU, JOSE

This individual is a Spanish cartoonist, formerly the Commissar of Propaganda, and formerly headed an anarchist review, "Estudios." He is well thought of by the Communist Party in Mexico City where he presently resides.

RENN, LUDWIG

Renn, a bachelor, aged fifty, is a famous German, writer and professor. He was an officer in the German Army until 1920, but later was imprisoned by Hitler because of his activities in the workers movement. He was a member of the International Brigade in Spain in 1936 and gained entry into Mexico through the aid of Alejandro Carrillo, Gonzalo Vasquez Vela, and the German Pro-

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Culture League in 1939. He obtained employment at the University of Morelia as a professor of social science and presently resides at Mariano Eliceaga #19 in that city.

Renn is known to be closely associated with Carrillo, Vela, and other Communists. It is further known that he had contact with Seki Sano, a Japanese Communist. Furthermore, he is suspected of having been responsible for the publication of an anti-Nazi newspaper which was printed in the exact style of the former German language pro-Nazi weekly "Deutsche Zeitung" and which purported to be the result of a wide-open split between the majority of the German colony and the Nazis.

ROCES, WENCESLAO

Roces is an intellectual and has been a professor of law in the Universities of Salamanca and Barcelona. From 1936 to 1938, he was sub-Secretary of Public Instruction in the Cardenas Government. He is believed to be a Communist sympathizer and to have taken part in the recent convention of the Third Communist International. He is presently employed as a professor in the Workers University in Mexico City. Among his literary works are translations from the Russian of Carl Marx's "Das Capital" and various other works on the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism.

RODRIGUEZ, LUZ SALAZAR

This individual is of Cuban and Puerto Rican extraction and has worked for the Communist Party in New York City and in Arizona. She is presently secretary to the secretary of the Committee for the Federal District and a very enthusiastic and intelligent member of the party. It is reported that she recently married a Mexican on a "strictly business basis" in order to obtain Mexican citizenship.

ROMBACH, OTELLIA

Otellia Rombach is in charge of the Women's Division of the Syndicate of Teachers of Education of the Republic of Mexico in the Juarez District.

SALA, VICTORIO, alias Juan Zuniza Camacho

Sala, a Spaniard and professional holdup man, entered Mexico as a refugee on the S/S "Sinola" at Veracruz on June 13, 1939. He has the reputation of being a professional racketeer, and being engaged in terrorist activities in France and Spain. It is alleged that he stole 110,000 pesetas from the Guardia Civica in Cataluna, Spain. However, he reconciled himself with the Spanish authorities by obtaining some valuable papers from the French and delivering them to the Spanish Embassy in Paris. He was then given a position in the SIM working with Santiago Garces. He is presently believed to be a "strong-arm man" working for Communists Comorera and Olaso in Mexico.

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SALAS, ALBERTO, alias Adalberto Salas

This Spanish editor of the former publication of the Communist Party in Spain entitled "The Red Front," is now on the staff of the "Espana Popular" in Mexico City and is well thought of in party circles. He is also connected with the Communist Publication Distribution Center located at Humboldt #23 in Mexico City.

SALGADO, ANDRES GARCIA

Salgado has been associated with the Communist Party as Secretary of the Central Committee at least since March 1940, when he signed correspondence using that title.

SALGADO, RICARDO

Ricardo Salgado is Secretary of Propaganda of the Syndicate of Teachers of Education of the Republic of Mexico and is reportedly an active Communist organizer in the Juarez district.

SARTO, SANCHEZ

Sarto, a Spanish refugee and intellectual, has continued to contribute to the culture and traditions of Spain as head of the publishing house of Editorial Atlante, reputedly a Communist organization.

SEGHERS, ANNA, with aliases, Nettie Hatwanny, Mrs. Lazlo Radvany

Anna Seghers is a famous German writer and intellectual. In 1929 she received the national prize for German literature by writing "Enrique Kleist." She is presently a speaker at the Workers University in Mexico, a Communist stronghold, and travelled to the United States in 1941, under the sponsorship of the League of American Writers, allegedly a Communist front organization. She is known in Mexico as a Stalinist writer, a friend of Toledano, and a member of the German Communist colony in Mexico City.

SEGUNDO, JESUS J.

This individual is Secretary of Indian Action of the Confederation de Jovenes Mexicanos.

SIMONE, ANDRE, alias Otto Katz

Andre Simone is believed to be identical with Otto Katz, famous German writer and reporter who has worked in Berlin, London, Paris, Moscow, and New York, and who has written the following books: "Yo Acuso", "Los Hompres de Europa" and "Hitler and Espana." He is believed to have attended meetings of the Western Bureau of the Communist International as a representative of the German Communist Party. He is known to have spoken at a meeting sponsored by the CTM in Mexico which was described as a homage paid by Mexican labor to the Communist Party. He is presently associated with the Workers University as a lecturer.

SIQUEIROS, DAVID ALFARO

Siqueiros is a notorious Mexican Communist painter and representative of the Third International. It is known that a report dated

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March 15, 1940, in which the plan of the Communist Party relative to direct action and sabotage in case the United States entered the war, was set forth, was signed by this individual as Chairman of the Secret Committee of the Third International. This document further revealed the fact that the semi-military organization of the Campesinos which flourished in 1940 was founded and organized by the Communist leaders of Mexico.

Siqueiros engineered the first assault upon Leon Trotsky in Mexico City in May 1940 and was arrested for that act, but was never brought to trial. He was released on bail by the Mexican authorities on April 28, 1941 and left Mexico, apparently with the permission of the immigration officials, for Havana, Cuba, destined for the Canal Zone, and eventually Chile. Inasmuch as Chile denied Siqueiros entry on the ground that he had been accused of a crime in the country of his origin, it is probable that he travelled under an assumed name, as it is known that he sought refuge in that country.

SOLORZANO, GUSTAVO

Solorzano represented the Young Workers of Mexico at the First International Communist Congress held in Mexico City in 1940. He was connected with the Central Committee as a youth organizer and has signed correspondence as "The Responsible Youth."

TABOADA, GOVERNOR RODOLFO SANCHEZ

Taboada is governor of the Northern Territory of the State of Baja California and is believed to be connected with the Communist movement, inasmuch as he is known to have had in his possession a quantity of Communist communications emanating from the P.C.M. section of the Communist Party International at Mexico City.

TELLES, SATURNINO

Telles has been associated with revolutionary groups as a representative of the youth of Mexico and in 1942 was elected President of the Confederacion de Jovenes Mexicanos.

TOBIAS, MELQUIADES

Tobias is an officer of the Tampico Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

TOUSSAINT, PETER

Toussaint is Chief of the Executive Committee of the Comintern in Mexico. He was part of the bodyguard of Lombardo Toledano and allegedly a "strong-arm" man for the party.

TOVAR, GUSTAVO

Tovar is a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party and the director of "La Voz de Mexico," the official party organ.

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He is reported to have the backing of strong labor groups of Mexico and wields considerable influence in forming party policy and in directing its activities.

URIBE, VICENTE

Uribe was the Minister of Agriculture in the late Republic of Spain and a member of the Political Bureau of the Spanish Communist Party. He is believed to have attended the meeting of the Western Bureau of the Communist International as a representative from Spain and to be continuing his Communist activities in other directions in Mexico City. It is reported that Uribe came to Mexico from Cuba upon orders from Moscow to act as Director of Mexican Communism and to take a place on the Central Committee.

VALDEZ, ENCARNACION

Valdez is an officer of the Tampico Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

VALDEZ, SOTERO

Sotero Valdez is also a member of the Tampico Regional Committee.

VELA, GONZALO VASQUEZ

Velas was Secretary of Education in the Cardenas Government and was replaced by Sanchez Ponton. He was known to have been friendly toward Communists in the government and was well liked by the Communist Party members. His activities since leaving his cabinet post have not been in the limelight, but are believed to be still favorable toward the Leftist movement.

VELA, ZAPATA CARLOS

Vela is a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and is definitely known to be Communistically inclined.

VELASCO, MIGUEL A.

Velasco was one of the original organizers of the Communist Party in Mexico and is the only member of the present Political Bureau who bears that distinction. He is one of two members of the Committee who have studied Communist methods in the U.S.S.R. He is reputedly the "brains" and principal organizer of the party, despite the fact that Encina is Secretary General. Enjoying better health than Encina, he is a more active organizer, speaker, and propagandist, and allegedly attended the meeting of the Western Bureau of the Communist International in Mexico last November. He is the editor of "La Voz de Mexico", Communist organ.

VELAZQUEZ, FIDEL

Velazquez succeeded Lombardo Toledano as head of the Confederacion

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de Trabajadores Mexicanos in 1941, and has since been the chief executive officer and organizing force in the powerful labor groups of Mexico. In his public utterances, he has expressed admiration for the Communist Party and has stated that Communist Party members would be allowed to participate in the work of the C.T.M. It is alleged that Velazquez signed confidential correspondence which definitely proves that the C.T.M. is not in opposition to the Communist Party of Mexico. This correspondence was allegedly written shortly subsequent to a denunciation of all subversive organizations and fifth column elements issued by the C.T.M. and expressly stated that the Communist Party was not included in the above mentioned groups. It is believed that open collaboration between Velazquez and his C.T.M. with the Communist Party is avoided only because of adverse political reaction which might result and that the two organizations are really working for the same ends and are in secret collaboration.

VILLANUEVA, RAMON ESPINOSA

Villanueva is a District Inspector of the Communist Party in Juarez, Mexico and has distributed Communist literature in the Rio Grande Valley.

VILLASENOR, LICENCIADO VICTOR MANUEL

Villasenor is President of the Society of Friends of the U.S.S.R. and is believed connected with the Communist Party. On October 3, 1941 a meeting was sponsored by the above society for the purpose of agitating public opinion in favor of resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations with Russia. This meeting was attended by two thousand Communists and the platform was decorated with Mexican, Russian, and British flags. Villasenor is a follower of the leading Communists of Mexico, including Dionisio Encina, Alejandro Carrillo, and Narciso Bassols. He is also connected with the Workers University as a Professor of Political Economy.

ZUCKERMAN, LEO, Alias Leo Lambert

Zuckerman is reported to be a former member of the German Communist Party. It is also believed that he worked as an O.G. P.U. agent in Bochum, Germany for years, and that during this time he was involved in several incidents of sabotage and armed uprisings. Zuckerman was formerly Secretary of the International Bureau for the Right of Asylum and Assistance to the Political Refugees in Paris. He is the holder of the degree of Doctor of Laws and presently is connected with the Workers University in Mexico City.

PART IV

FRENCH ACTIVITIES

FRENCH ACTIVITIES

Population

There were as of July 29, 1942, 1,169 naturalized Mexican citizens of French descent, and 17,980 French citizens in the Republic of Mexico.

It has been estimated that 95% or more of the French population in Mexico is pro-de Gaulle. The possibility exists that there are some persons within the remaining 5% who are pro-de Gaulle but who for reasons of convenience or fear of reprisals against family or property in France, manifest pro-Vichy sentiments.

General

It was reliably reported in September, 1941, that the individual most actively engaged as a representative of General de Gaulle and the Free French in Mexico and Central America was Jacques Soustelle, a French citizen. It was reported that committees to aid Soustelle in his work were formed in Mexico and Central America. Soustelle is described as being approximately thirty-eight years old, distinguished of bearing and has a fluent knowledge of Spanish. As a result of the activities of the Free French in Mexico, there appeared some indications of dissatisfaction with the Vichy French Government on the part of French Nationals in Mexico City. A confidential, reliable source has advised that on April 30, 1941, the French Minister to Mexico urged that a highly qualified master to teach literary subjects at the Franco-Mexican Lycee be sent from France as quickly as possible for the reason that M. Eleazar Halpern, the present master, had announced his intention of resigning in three months in order to join General de Gaulle.

There appeared some evidence of strained relations between the former French Minister to Mexico, A. Bodard, who appeared to favor the de Gaulle movement, and his successor, Gilbert Arvengas. Bodard mentioned to a friend in September, 1941, complaining that his successor and his wife have been discourteous to the Bodards and have humiliated them on every possible occasion. Bodard stated further that inasmuch as he had scrupulously refrained from engaging in politics since his removal as Minister, he could not understand what fault the present Minister or the Vichy Government could find with him. He stated that on the occasion of the opening of the French Art Exhibition, the present Minister invited to the Legation all of the prominent members of the French Colony including the President of the de Gaulle Committee but that Bodard and his wife were not invited.

The Free French group of Mexico City published a manifesto in the Mexico City newspaper, "El Popular", on October 26, 1941, protesting against the German reprisals which have reputedly occurred in France as the result of the assassination of German Army officers there. The article referred to the present Government of France as the "Vichy

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accomplices" of the German Government and was signed by the "Free France Committee of Mexico." Further evidence of the activities of the Free French in Mexico City was the appearance of the publication of "Francia Libre," which, in March, 1941, published the full text of a speech by General de Gaulle March 1, 1941, before three thousand Free French who attended a meeting in London, England. The address of "Francia Libre" is Marsella 16-bis., Mexico, D. F.

A short time prior to May 9, 1941, Rafael Munoz, editor of "Candil," an anti-Nazi magazine backed by the Free French, was called to the office of Senor Padilla, Secretary of Foreign Relations, in Mexico. The secretary informed Editor Munoz that Baron Rudt von Collenberg, the German Minister, had protested to him against certain articles appearing in "Candil" which pictured the Baron in a ridiculous light and frequently alluded to him as an idiot. The Secretary stated to Senor Munoz that he had no objection to picturing the Baron in any light the Editor desired nor to the use of the word "Idiota" in referring to him, but requested Munoz not to use the Baron's name or official title in print. However, before Munoz departed the Secretary of Foreign Relations inquired regarding the finances of "Candil" and asked Munoz whether the magazine was in need of funds. Senor Munoz replied that the finances were excellent but that the magazine was short of paper. It is believed indicative of the attitude of the Mexican Government toward the Free French that the following day "Candil" received two tons of paper from the Mexican Government. The value of this paper was approximately four thousand pesos.

Another activity of the Free French has been the holding at the Cathedral in Veracruz, Mexico, of special masses for the de Gaullistas. One of these masses was said on June 1, 1941, and on June 7, 1941, a meeting of the Free French was held in the Diligencias Hotel, Veracruz.

The two known leaders of the Free French in Veracruz are Francisco Broissin and Juan Chambonnett. Broissin is Secretary of the Veracruz Chamber of Commerce and is a part owner of radio station XERV.

Jacques Soustelle, de Gaulle's representative to Mexico and Central American countries, has stated that the French Colony in Mexico did not choose to cooperate with the former French Minister, Gilbert Arvengas, and that as a result, Arvengas was not in a position to influence the French Colony in Mexico. However, this statement by Soustelle does not correspond with information which has come to the attention of the former American Ambassador to Mexico, Josephus Daniels, to the effect that disunity among the French nationals in Mexico has not reached serious proportions.

A reliable, confidential source has reported that on February 21, 1941, the French Minister to Mexico, Gilbert Arvengas, stated that he considered the real state of the French opinion in Mexico to be extremely complex. Arvengas stated that after the French defeat at the hands of the Germans, the French nationals in Mexico were inclined to criticize the

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conclusion of the Franco-German armistice. Many of the French in Mexico believe that the Vichy Government had become merely a tool of the Nazi conqueror, and that the policies and actions of the Vichy Government were carried out under German pressure. The Minister further stated that the result of this belief was that most Frenchmen in Mexico were convinced that it was their patriotic duty to support the Free French movement which was established in England and to refuse to accept the Vichy Government as being the real Government of France.

The French minister further stated that following the announcement of his appointment as Minister to Mexico, a rumor was spread to the effect that the French diplomatic service was under German control and that he had been sent to Mexico on a special mission of collaboration with the Germans. Arvengas stated that while on his way to Mexico he had visited the French Ambassador in Washington, D. C., who showed him a letter which stated in effect that the new French minister to Mexico was probably a German agent, having been a former representative of the French Government in Germany. The letter further stated that Arvengas had married a German woman from Bremen, Germany, and that his children spoke only German. The minister stated that the French people in Mexico are gradually beginning to realize that he is very far from being the pro-German agent they thought had been appointed to represent France in Mexico and are beginning to unite behind him. He stated that it would, however, be an exaggeration to pretend that there was no follower of General de Gaulle in Mexico but that he believes that loyalty to France co-exists between supporters of the Vichy Government in Mexico and the de Gaullist sympathizers. He advised that the majority of Frenchmen in Mexico wish above all for a British victory. He stated that although he has refrained from having any relationship with recognized representatives of the de Gaulle movement, nevertheless, he believes that those of the Free French who have subsequently reaffirmed their loyalty to the Government of Marshal Petain should not be treated too harshly by the Vichy Government.

French Representatives in Mexico

The following is a list of accredited representatives of the Vichy Government before the Government of Mexico:

The Chancellory and residence of the Vichy Government is located at Calle Havre #15, Ericsson telephone #14-19-49, Mexican telephone #L-0564.

Ghislain Clauzel - First secretary and Charge d'Affaires ad-interim.
Francois Giocantti - Third secretary, residence, Dr. Navarro, #175, telephone, Ericsson #13-76-56.

General Bonavita - Military Attache (absent).

Captain de Fragata de Bourgoing - Naval Attache (absent).

Lt. Col. Rene Weiser - Attache for air (absent).

Andre Gabaudan - Commercial Attache, Offices; Avenida Juarez #76, Office #810, telephone Mexican #J-6565.

The unofficial and unrecognized representatives of the Free French Movement in Mexico under General Charles de Gaulle were Captain Jacques Soustelle and Leon Wolf, Soustelle's secretary, who is also secretary of "L'Alliance Francaise." Captain Soustelle has recently been transferred from Mexico City to London, where he is presently serving in the Ministry of Information under the direct orders of General de Gaulle. While in Mexico, Captain Soustelle served as de Gaulle's personal representative for Mexico and Central America. Captain Soustelle's successor as head of the Free French (now designated as "Fighting French") is Monsieur Garreau Dombasle who arrived in Mexico from New York City in August 1942.

French Organizations in Mexico

With respect to French organizations in Mexico, the following is a list of French organizations in existence at the present time:

Association Francaise - Suisse et Belge de Benafaisance et de Prevoyance, Isabel la Catolica #32, Mexico, D.F.

Chambre de Commerce Francaise du Mexique - Palma #33, Mexico, D.F.

Alliance Francaise - Palma #33, Mexico, D. F.

Association Medica y Francesa - Palma #33, Mexico, D. F.

Cercle Francais de Mexico - (Club France, Avenida Francia, Colonia Guadalupe Inn, Villa Obregon) and Palma #33, Mexico, D.F., Monsieur Galant, Secretary.

Societe des Anciens Combattants - President, Mr. Rene Dubernard, Palacio de Hierro, Mexico, D. F.

Comite Central de la Francia Libre - President, Mr. Georges Pinson, Ramon Guzman #84, Mexico, D. F.

Societe du Lycee Franco-Mexicain - President, Pierre Fouque

La Mutuelle de Mexico - President, Alphonse Proal

Club Hippique Francais, President, Henri Tron, Palacio de Hierro, Mexico, D. F.

Oeuvre Francaise du Tricot - President, Albert Kremperer

Societe des Amis de l'Eglise - Formed by group of ladies for promotion of religious activities.

Compagnie General Transatlantique - Aztlan Building, Avenida Juarez #87, Mexico, D. F.

It has been ascertained that practically all of the French

societies and social organizations have ceased to function because of the Mexican law presently in effect which prohibits any reunion which is not attended by an officer of the Mexican Government and for which reunion a permit has been previously solicited from and granted by the Mexican Government.

Of the associations mentioned above, the Comite Central de la Francia Libre, whose president is Mr. Georges Pinson, and whose meetings are held at Calle Ramon Guzman #84 is openly pro-de Gaulle and its activities center around the development of the de Gaulle movement in Mexico.

Of the organizations above mentioned, it has been stated that in the writer's opinion the Companie General Transatlantique, with offices in the Aztlan Building, Avenida Juarez #87, Mexico, D. F., is the one which could most likely be engaged in pro-Vichy activities. There have been no French ships plying between New York and Europe for a considerable length of time and yet the representatives of this French company still maintain an office run by two or three employees whose principal function seems to be that of dissemination of information of various kinds.

French Tourist and Information Bureaus

There are only two offices in Mexico City which furnish information concerning travel and other general information. These are: Wagon-Lits/Cook, whose offices are located at Avenida Madero #1. This company used to handle most of the tourist traffic from Mexico to France; however, due to the war this service has of course been discontinued. They are still offering ocean trips to Portugal aboard Spanish steamships, which have recently begun touching Mexican ports, principally Veracruz, coming to Mexico from Havana, Cuba. The S/S "Marques de Comillas" is the only ship so far which has completed trips between Portugal and Mexico. This service is gradually being discontinued because of lack of passenger interest due to the risks entailed in travel between Mexico and Portugal.

Companie General Transatlantique with offices in the Aztlan Building, Avenida Juarez #87, Mexico City. This company used to represent the French steamship lines plying between New York and Europe. Since the outset of the war, they have of course been unable to book any passages whatsoever. They do, however, still maintain an office run by two or three employees whose function seems to be disseminating information.

Offices of French Railroads in Mexico

There are no offices in Mexico representing French railroads.

Offices of French Steamship Lines

The only office for French steamship lines in Mexico is the Compania General Transatlantique referred to previously.

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The only office for French steamship lines in Mexico is the Compagnie General Transatlantique referred to previously.

French Owned or Controlled Banks

Quereuil y de la Parra - This privately owned banking institution does business on a modified scale, interesting itself principally in the discounting of notes, foreign exchange, and short term credits. This firm has managed to stay in business principally because of the sound judgment and ability of Mr. de la Parra, Mexican partner in the firm. Its success has been precarious at all times due to the fact that they are constantly opening new banks in Mexico, and at the present time there are almost three hundred banks in operation.

Banco Nacional de Mexico - This bank, the strongest in Mexico, is the official Government depository and the bank which controls the value of the Mexican peso on the foreign exchange markets. It is a very strong and very conservative institution owned by French capitalists who are represented on the Board of Directors by Don Luis Legorreta. Legorreta is one of the most important financiers in Mexico, concerning whom there has never been any suspicion of pro-Axis sympathies.

At the end of June, 1942, the termination of the bank's fiscal year, a move was instituted by the Mexican stockholders with the intention of gaining control of the voting stock which would enable them to eliminate from the Board of Directors the old personnel. The move brought about considerable dissension and might have been successful had it not been that Luis Legorreta ascertained that many of the persons voted on for membership on the Board of Directors had not complied with the Mexican law in that they had not had five years of continuous residence in Mexico. The scheme was unsuccessful and the active management of the Banco de Mexico was restored through Legorreta, to French interests.

The Banco de Mexico, through its branches in the different states, has on deposit the majority of the funds of Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, and Chihuahua and practically controls French capital.

French capital exercises considerable influence over the financial affairs of Mexico. It got its start in the mining industry through the ancestors of the Olivier, Signoret, Pugibet, Eyssautier, and Cusine families, who were very successful miners. When these families established their fortunes in Mexico, they began sending their children back to France to be educated. Gradually the descendants lost interest in the mining business and began bringing French merchandise into Mexico as well as setting up factories here for the manufacture of French goods, with the result that the French today practically control the dry-goods business. Capital on deposit in the Banco de Mexico in Mexico City controls all the big retail dry-goods companies such as High Life, S. A., Centro Mercantil, Palacio de Hierro, Puerta de Liverpool and the Puerta de Veracruz. All these are pro-de Gaulle, but because of their investments in Mexico, they are cautious as to the expression of sympathy for either de Gaulle or the Vichy Government.

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French Publications and News Services

Le Journal Francais - This publications appears monthly in both French and Spanish. Its offices are located in the Cidosa Building, corner of Avenida Uruguay and Isabel la Catolica. It is operated by French commercial and industrial companies and its circulation is principally limited to those companies who patronize it.

Journal Francais du Mexique - This paper is published by Bernard Vincent, who resides at Calle Puebla #115, Mexico, D. F. This paper is published at Venustiano Carranza #53, Mexican telephone #J-0185, Ericsson telephone #12-09-30, and appears daily in French with the exception of Sundays, and also publishes a Spanish supplement entitled "Gazeta de la Guerra" which appears weekly. Le Journal Francais du Mexique has a wide circulation in the French colony. Its editorial policy is definitely pro-de Gaulle. Personal observation has failed to indicate any pro-Vichy tendencies on the part of this paper.

Bulletin of the French Chamber of Commerce

Bulletin from L'Alliance Francaise

Bulletin from the Union of French and Mexican physicians.

The last three mentioned publications are all strictly trade journals who confine themselves to matters pertaining to business. The editorial policies of these publications are neutral and exemplify the prudent attitude of the majority of the French colony which hesitates to publicly align itself with the Vichy or De Gaulle Governments.

French Chambers of Commerce

There is only one French Chamber of Commerce in Mexico City. It is located at Calle Palma #33. The following is a list of the Board of Directors of the French Chamber of Commerce with a brief biographical sketch concerning each member:

Honorary Members

Andre Honorat: Officer of the Legion of Honor, Senator for the Lower Alps, former Minister of Education and Fine arts.

Louis Magar: Honorary President. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, former President of the Chamber (1912-1923) Director of the Mint.

Louis Veyan: Honorary President. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, former President of the Chamber (1924-1928) Agriculturist and Proprietor.

Alexandre Genin: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Actual president of the Chamber. Businessman. Manager of the Palacio del Hierro, Department store.

Georges Pinson: Vice-president of the Chamber. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Councilor of Foreign Commerce. Agent of French manufacturers.

Alexandre Rueff: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Councilor of Foreign Commerce. Agent of French laboratories.

Jean Castex: Associated as a partner with "Lambert and Cia." and "El Correo Frances" novelties.

Secretaries

Charles Tardan: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Businessman. Owner of the hat manufacturing company, "Tardan Hermanos Succs."

Henry A. Levy: Insurance, "La Territorial, S. A."

Treasurers

Pierre Guzzy: Businessman. Partner with Jean Brothers at "La Francia Maritima" and Manufacturers of cotton goods.

Under-Treasurer

Emile Spitalier: Businessman. Partner in "El Puerto de Veracruz."

Commissary

Georges Querouil: Partner of "Querouil y de la Parra", Bankers.

The Board of Councilors of the French Chamber of Commerce is made up of the following men:

Max Abbatt: Agent for French manufacturers.

Aime Aubert: Merchant. Department Store, "El Progreso", novelties.

Joachim Burguete: Director of "Establecimientos Mexicanos Colliers".

Agent for French manufacturers and laboratories.

Fabien Casaubon: Merchant. "E. Manuel y Cia.", novelties.

Alphonse Desdier: Director of "Fabricas Universales," Maison Reynaud, novelties and confections.

Clement Jacques: Businessman, Industrialist. Associated as a partner with Clemente Jacques Manufacturers.

Jules Lacaud: Businessman and industrialist. Banker.

Andre Levy: Businessman. "L. Block & Co." tailors.

Joachim Manuel: Businessman. "Manuel & Company", "La Ciudad de Mexico", novelties.

Maximin Michel: Businessman, "J. B. Ebrard", novelties. Partner in "El Puerto de Liverpool."

Fernand Pelletier: Businessman, partner in "Paris-Londres", novelties.

Jean Perrillait: Businessman, "Hauser Zivy & Co.", Jewelers, "La Esmeralda."

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Eugene Georges: Pinson, Administrator of "Coty, S.A."

Jean Pugibet: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, manufacturer. "El Buen Tono", tobaccos and cigarettes.

Pierre Sol la Lande: Insurance agency, customs house agent.

Paul Waltz: Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Councilor of Foreign Commerce. Laboratories, "Paul Waltz and Company."

Gabriel Galant: Secretary-Administrator of Chamber. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor

Boards Elected for 1942

The French Chamber of Commerce exercises a good deal of influence over the French colony in Mexico in view of the fact that its Board of Directors and Board of Councilors is made up of the most prominent businessmen of the community. Practically all of the French merchants, capitalists, bankers, manufacturers, and businessmen in Mexico belong to the Chamber of Commerce.

The funds for maintaining the Chamber of Commerce are derived from quotas assessed the members, which quotas are fixed according to the individual's ability to pay. The membership supports the Chamber devotedly.

The principal function of the Chamber of Commerce is to furnish commercial protection to its members and to furnish information to them, and also to represent them civically and legally before the Mexican Government. The actual business affairs of the Chamber of Commerce are handled by the Board of Councilors.

It can be estimated that approximately 98% of the Board of Directors and Board of Councilors are pro-de Gaulle. Some of these people still represent French products which originate from Occupied France. Notwithstanding this they do not favor the Vichy regime and in their business see to it that pro-Vichy propaganda emanating from the office of Andre Gabaudin, French Commercial Attache, does not receive any attention, nor is it brought to the public eye.

L. Block & Co., which is owned by the Levy family which also owns High Life & Co., one of Mexico's largest men's furnishing stores, exercises considerable influence upon French business in general through the medium of their publication, "Mexico al Dia", which is printed under the auspices of the French colony, and receives financial aid from a good many French commercial enterprises.

The Chamber of Commerce itself publishes a bulletin entitled, "Bulletin Mensuel," which has been printed continuously in Mexico since

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1884. This publication concerns itself primarily with the publication of any laws passed by the Mexican Government which might effect French business in any way, statistics pertinent to the commodity market, and minutes of Chamber of Commerce meetings. This publication is separate from "Le Journal Francaise."

French Language Schools

The only school which is officially supported by the French colony in Mexico is the Lycee Franco-Mexicain. Pierre Fouque is the President of this school and is pro-Free French in his sentiments. This school is licensed by the Mexican Government and French is the language taught.

One other school, "The Liceo Franco-Espanol" is supported by Spanish professors who came to Mexico from Spain in the quality of immigrants. French is taught and spoken in this school, but Spanish is the principal language used.

French Owned Radio Stations - Professional and Amateur

The only professional radio station owned by French capital was the "Buen Tono" station, which was used principally as an advertising medium to sell the products of Pugibet and Company, tobacco manufacturers. However, this station is no longer in operation and the concern mentioned is gradually being superceded and absorbed by the American Tobacco Company, which in Mexico operates through "El Aguila, S.A.," a Mexican corporation.

Sponsors of French Radio Programs

French radio programs in Mexico are sponsored by members of "L'Alliance Francaise." However, this sponsorship is not limited to Frenchmen alone, but operates in conjunction with Belgians and Swiss. They previously fostered patriotic programs celebrating such national holidays as July 14, (Bastille Day) etc. Of late, however, they have sponsored programs celebrating dates such as the organization of the Free French Movement. This is undoubtedly attributable to the preponderance of pro-de Gaulle Frenchmen in Mexico.

PART V

INTERNAL DEFENSE

AND

PRO-DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS

MEXICO'S INTERNAL DEFENSE

New Espionage Law

A committee from the Mexican Senate prepared a project of an espionage law and after it was submitted to the Attorney General of the Republic as to its constitutionality, the law was submitted to President Avila Camacho. In September, 1941, President Camacho recommended the law to the Senate and requested its passage in the form set forth below.

The law was passed by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies on October 10, 1941 by unanimous vote.

The espionage law became an amendment to the Penal Code of Mexico on November 14, 1941.

Relative to the adoption of Mexican laws it is reported that a law becomes effective and its wording final only after publication in the official organ of the government, the "Diario Oficial." The aforementioned new espionage law was published in the government news organ on November 14, 1941.

ARTICLE I

Article 129 of the present Penal Code shall be reformed to read as follows:

ARTICLE 129: A prison term of from twenty to thirty years and a fine up to two thousand pesos shall be imposed upon the person who, after war is declared or hostilities have begun, is in relation with or has intelligence with a foreign enemy-guiding him, giving him instructions, advice, or furnishing him with information of a nature concerning military operations. When the information rendered did not have the above mentioned purposes, but was useful to the enemy, the punishment shall be from four to five years in prison and a fine of up to one thousand pesos.

A prison term of from twenty to thirty years and loss of political rights shall be imposed upon the public official, who after war is declared or hostilities have begun, has in his possession by virtue of his charge the plans of some fortification, arsenal, port or airport, or the plans concerning some military expedition or negotiation and who turns these over or makes them known to the enemy.

A prison term of from six to twelve years and fine up to one thousand pesos shall be imposed upon the individual who in time of peace is in relation or has intelligence with a foreign

Government for the purpose of guiding a possible invasion of the national territory or provokes some alteration of the internal peace or with these ends in view facilitates to the enemy counsel or gives information pertaining to possible military or defense operations.

A prison term of from ten to fifteen years and loss of political rights shall be imposed upon the public official, who during time of peace, has in his possession by virtue of his charge the plans of some fortification, arsenal, port or airport, or the plans concerning some military expedition or negotiation and who turns these over or makes them known to the enemy.

ARTICLE II

Article 145 of Chapter Two, Book Two of the first Section of the Penal Code is stricken out and replaced by the following:

ARTICLE III

Acts of Social Dissolution

Article 145: A prison term of from two to six years shall be applied to the Mexican or foreigner who in spoken or written form, or by any other means, carries on propaganda of a political nature among foreigners or Mexican nationals to diffuse ideas, programs or forms of action of any foreign Government that shall disturb public order or affect the sovereignty of the Mexican State.

The public order will be disturbed when the acts determined in the foregoing paragraph shall tend to produce rebellion, sedition, tumult or mutiny. National Sovereignty shall be affected when said acts can endanger the territorial integrity of the Republic, impede the functioning of its legitimate institutions or propagate the disrespect of part of the Mexican nationals toward their civic duties.

A prison term of from six to ten years shall be applied to the foreigner or Mexican who in whatsoever form carries on acts of any nature which tend to, morally or materially, prepare the national territory to invasion or to submission to a foreign government.

When the sentenced person for the crimes mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs is a foreigner, the penalties shall be imposed without endangering the right vested in the President by article 33 of the Constitution.

Article 145: For all legal purposes only the acts described in this document shall be considered as being of a political nature with the exception of those defined in articles 136 and 140.

Transitory: - The present reforms and additions shall become law

from the date of publication in the "Diario Oficial."

The "Jefatura de Servicios de Vigilancia Policia"

An organization was created in January 1942, by the Mexican Government, to coordinate espionage, sabotage and all other subversive activities. This committee was formed by an order of President Avila Camacho who instructed all law enforcement bodies in Mexico to cooperate actively in order to furnish this organization with all data and information concerning the movements of Germans, Japanese and Italian fifth columnists and espionage suspects.

It was reported that all foreigners living in Mexico or visiting that country were and are obligated to register with this committee. The name of the committee is the "Jefatura de Servicios de Vigilancia Policia" or the Headquarters of the Police Vigilance Service.

The purpose of the committee is briefly to maintain Federal control of all law enforcement bodies in the Republic of Mexico in so far as matters of an intelligence nature are concerned. The address of this organization is Jefatura de Servicios de Vigilancia Policia, Secretaria de Gobernacion, Bucarelli 99-117, Mexico, D. F.

Forfeiture of Citizenship

It was decreed on July 26, 1942, by President Manuel Avila Camacho that in an effort to curtail operations of Axis agents who are hiding behind their Mexican naturalization, Mexico would cause any naturalized native or any national of Germany, Japan, or Italy to forfeit his or her citizenship if suspected of working against Mexico.

Mexican Counterespionage

Apparently the interest of the Mexican Government in subversive activities being carried on in that country increased with a reply made by Senor Garcia Tellez, the then Mexican Minister of Gobernacion, on April 18, 1940 to assertions that Mexico was being used as a base for espionage operations by Axis powers. Soon after this the Government announced that the ministries of War, Finance, and Interior would cooperate in combating espionage work. In May, 1940, President Cardenas ordered a careful investigation of Fifth Column activities. On June 14, 1940, radio broadcasters were requested to refuse radio time for German propaganda. In June 1940, editors and owners of newspapers were requested by the Ministry of Gobernacion to cooperate with the Government in its efforts to quell any disturbances relative to relations between the United States and Mexico.

President Cardenas gave assurances to the United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels that Mexico would cooperate with the United States in combating Fifth Column activities.

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During this period the press announced that all municipal presidents throughout the Republic were requested to make a list of foreigners in their districts. Mexican immigration inspectors were urged to maintain a more strict supervision of points of entry into Mexico.

An information system throughout Mexico is reported to be in effect which is based upon the reports by commissioned men and women stationed throughout the country and any unusual matters coming to their attention. Thus great amounts of information, although not coordinated and often unsupported, are available to the Mexican Federal police authorities.

In February, 1942, President Manuel Avila Camacho appointed Demtrio Flores Fagoaga to act as chief of a newly-formed Espionage Bureau of the Mexican Government. He is directly responsible to President Camacho and has been instructed by him to coordinate the investigative activities of Federal and state law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Mexico in order to more efficiently combat the activities of Axis agents.

Relative to the organization of Mexican counterespionage it was ascertained that the Attorney General of the Republic would turn over to the Secretary of Gobernacion, documents, files, and records belonging to the Department and relating to previous investigations into counterespionage and Fifth Column activities in Mexico. The Secretary of Gobernacion with his "Service of Political and Social Information" will be charged with the prevention and punishment of crimes involving subversive activity, espionage and other activities connected with the national defense of the country.

The Mexican Government is said to be taking effective steps in isolated instances only, in cases involving the investigation of Japanese suspected of subversive activities. The general situation relative to the efforts of the Secretary of Gobernacion, which is the only governmental department authorized to act in such cases is said to be unsatisfactory and in some cases the efforts of this department appeared apathetic.

Alien Control

On January 16, 1942, it was announced in the local press of Mexico City that President Avila Camacho had signed a decree by which naturalization papers will be refused to German, Italian, and Japanese nationals.

On February 2, 1942, it was stated in the local press of Mexico City that orders were issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations

to its representatives in foreign countries to inaugurate restrictions designed to control immigrants coming to Mexico. This order also included the necessity of obtaining complete information from applicants for immigration permits including antecedents and family data. On February 2, 1942, the local press of Mexico stated that the Service of Political Information of the Department of Gobernacion was to control the activities of all foreigners and would establish an office in Guadalajara and necessary services on the west coast of Mexico.

On May 5, 1942, an article appeared in the Mexico City newspaper, "Excelsior" relative to the prohibition by the Mexican Government of European immigrants to Mexico. According to the article, the Ministry of Gobernacion issued definite instructions to the Immigration Department advising it to prohibit European immigration into Mexico until further notice. This step was said to have been necessitated by the status of affairs in Europe and the present Mexican Government's international policy.

The Spanish Refugee Problem

It has been reported from a reliable source that the present administration of the Mexican Government is concerned over the activities of the Spanish refugees. A high official of the Mexican Government is reported to have expressed the view that practically all Spanish refugees were a source of trouble to the Government and that their conduct on the whole has tended to affect the political tranquility of the country and its foreign relations. To cope with problems created by the Spanish refugees, Avila Camacho was said to have considered the reorganization of the secret service agency operating directly under the President.

Registration of Foreigners in Mexico

The Mexican Government publication, "Diario Oficial" for March 4, 1942, stated that the Mexican Department of Gobernacion issued a decree requiring all foreigners resident in Mexico to register with that department. This decree excepted tourists, transients and local visitors.

Registration was scheduled to commence on March 7, 1942. This action was designated to supplement an old registration requirement. The fee to be charged for registration had been set at 30 pesos and the fines to be imposed for failure to comply with the decree had been set at not less than 50 pesos and not more than 200 pesos.

A confidential and reliable source advised that the decree is basically a money-making scheme rather than an attempt to achieve a more effective control of the activities of foreigners. Attention was

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called to the fact that many German and Japanese nationals who are in Mexico as visitors and tourists will not be affected by the terms of the decree. It was further reported that many of the old registration forms previously completed by foreigners were being disposed of by the Department of Gobernacion and hence the procurement of information concerning many of the foreigners after the decree has been carried out will be more difficult. Therefore, it is believed that this decree will be of little value in affording more accurate information concerning foreigners in Mexico.

Removal of Axis Nationals

Soon after the entry of the United States into the present war during December 1941, Mexico began a program of evacuating Axis nationals from the coastal and border regions to the interior. In December 1941 a Presidential Order decreed the voluntary removal of all Axis citizens from certain prohibited zones in coastal and frontier areas within ten days after December 31, 1941. This program has been carried out, with a few exceptions, and many of the Axis nationals have gone inland to cities such as Guadalajara, Jalisco.

In the effort to collaborate with the United States and to further its own program of war against the Axis Powers, the Mexican Government has taken the following steps to relieve possible dangers relative to the concentrations of Japanese Nationals in Mexico:

1. It has removed Japanese official representatives to the United States for internment or repatriation.
2. It has cancelled all permits for Japanese fishing in Lower California waters.
3. It has ordered all persons of the Japanese race to leave Lower California.
4. Japanese residents in Barra de Navidad and Cihuatlan and also the Tampico region have been asked to leave.
5. A program to remove all Japanese residing on the west coast of Mexico is in effect.
6. All amateur and private experimental radio transmittal stations have been ordered closed by presidential decree.
7. Mexican Air Patrol for the west coast of Mexico is now functioning.
8. The Mexican Government has authorized the passage of United States troops through Mexican soil and has granted

permission for American Naval forces and military planes to use Mexican harbors and bases.

Some sources indicate that the above measures, though satisfactory, cannot be regarded as removing the Japanese danger in its entirety, because the Mexican Air Force and Naval forces used in patrolling the important east and west coast areas are inadequate, and further, the Japanese fishing interests which have become closely associated with prominent Mexican politicians, such as General Rodriguez, may find ways and means to circumvent the presidential order cancelling all permits for Japanese fishing. General Rodriguez appears to be the chief protector of Japanese interests among the Mexican politicians. He made a trip to Japan sometime during 1934 or 1935 where he was lavishly entertained by the Japanese Government and high Japanese naval officers. Frequent reports have been received alleging Rodriguez to be pro-Japanese.

It is feared that the expulsion efforts of the Mexican Government will not be 100% effective, due to the great Japanese influence in certain areas which they have colonized.

Adequacy of Mexican National Defense

It has been reported by an authoritative source that the most effective step taken by the Mexican Government thus far in an effort to control Axis activities is the removal of Axis nationals from coastal and border areas. The various steps taken by Mexico as set forth in this section of the monograph are believed to be adequately implementing the national defense and war effort of Mexico.

A source conversant with military matters advised that the effectiveness of Mexico's defense efforts remains to be seen. This situation is said to be due to the lack of personnel and proper equipment, although steps to improve the Mexican Army are now under way.

Anti-Axis Organizations in Mexico

Alleanza Internazionale Giuseppe Garibaldi

This organization located in Mexico, D. F. is reliably reported to be a Socialist group which has for its aim the liberation of Italy from Fascism. The officers of the organization are as follows:

President	-	Dr. Francesco Frola
Secretary	-	Mario Montagnana
Committee	-	Agostin Arroyo
Ex-President of Mexico	-	Lazaro Cardenas
Ex-Minister	-	Juan de Dios Bojarquez
Ex-regente of the City of Mexico	-	Roul Castellano

Dr. Frola is alleged to be an ex-deputy in the Italian Parliament. Montagnana is reputed to be a Communist leader. The Free Italian movement was originally opposed by the Radical Group in Mexico, but there have been some indications that the forces will unite.

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Anti-Fascist Federation

Information available on April 5, 1942 was to the effect that a Federation consisting of thirty different organizations of foreign anti-Fascists had been formed in Mexico City. The countries represented in this Federation are Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Spain, China, and Yugoslavia. This Federation was established at a joint meeting of the Federation of Foreign Anti-Fascists, the Mexican National Anti-Sinarquist Committee and the Pro-Democracy Committee and was presided over by Felix Diaz Escobar, a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

According to the information received, the following are persons belonging to the directing committee of the Federation:

Antonio Velao representing Spain
Ludwig Renn representing Germany
Hartman representing Hungary
Dr. Francisco Frola of the Garibaldi Alliance representing Italy
Nauhaus representing Free Austria
Sitronberg representing Poland
Fernandel representing the Accion Democratica Internacional

The aims of this Federation are the unification of all anti-Fascist refugee forces in Mexico and the dissemination of anti-Fascist propaganda.

The Federation is said to have undertaken the investigation of anti-democratic activities on the part of the various foreign national groups in Mexico in an effort to assist the defense and war policies of President Avila Camacho.

Signers of the Federation program as agreed upon at the instance of its meeting were:

Laszlo Radvany	Reynaldo Lecona Soto
Andre Simone	Carlos Zapata Vela
Nabor A. Ojeda	Cesar Garizurieta
Vidal Diaz Munoz	Ricard Castellet
Heberto Sala Rueda	Garcia Urrutia

Committee For Democracy and the Fight Against
Nazi-Fascism

On June 10, 1942, it was learned that an organization had been formed in El Fuerte, Sinaloa, for the purpose of sponsoring pro-democratic ideals. The name of this organization is "El Comite

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Pro-Democracies Y Lucha Contra El Nazifacismo" and on June 7, 1942, a manifesto was issued by this organization setting forth the aims of the organization with the names of the officers thereof.

It is understood that this organization was formed by Manuel Echave, Presidente Municipal or Mayor of the city of El Fuerte. Mr. Echave has been very influential in combating anti-Axis propaganda and activity, however, his efforts to help the democracies and get the people of his community behind President Avila Camacho's declaration of war is believed to be solely for political reasons. It is understood that the moving force behind this organization is Francisco Javier Amezaga, who is said to have prompted and advised Echave in the organization of this group.

The stated purposes of the organization are as follows:

1. To defend unconditionally the democratic rights as set forth in the constitution of the United States of Mexico.
2. To combat all foreign doctrines of the totalitarian states and to combat all those called Fifth Columnists.
3. To struggle for the realizations of the ideals of the Great Liberator, Simon Bolivar, tending toward the unification of the people of the Western Hemisphere in a confederation of republics.
4. To cooperate with the government of the state of Sinaloa and the federal government in the program of civilian defense.
5. To educate the people stressing particularly the democratic doctrines of Pan-Americanism and liberty.
6. To combat the prejudices both racial and religious teaching harmony and fortitude.
7. To establish friendly relations with all existing democratic groups within or without the Republic of Mexico.

The officers of this organization as set forth in the manifesto of June 7, 1942, are as follows:

President - Manuel Echave
Secretary - Ezequiel F. Orozco
Treasurer - Maria Rosario Alatorre
Representative of Commerce - Alfonso Torres
Representative of the State Bureaus - Professor Samuel M. Gil
Representative of the Popular Sector - Jose Higuera
Representative of Farmers - J. Alonso Rivera
Representative of Federal Bureaus - Professor Daniel Mora Ramos
Representative of the Agrarian Sector - Angel Saenz
Representative of the P.R.M. - Juan Portugal H.

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It is understood that on June 10, 1942, a meeting was called in San Blas, Sinaloa for the purpose of organizing a similar committee. Echave and Amezaga took an important part in this movement.

On June 14, 1942, the organization in El Fuerte, Sinaloa, held a public demonstration which included speeches by prominent political or educational figures in the community, martial music and a parade to demonstrate the desire of the people to cooperate with the pro-democratic cause and to show their support of President Avila Camacho's declaration of war.

Free German Movement in Mexico

Information has been received from a confidential, reliable source to the effect that the Free German Movement (Frieese Deutschland) in Mexico, D.F., is directed by Lic. Antonio Castro Leal. Leal is a former Mexican Minister to London; is on the Board of Directors of the Banco Hipotecario, Madero 32, Mexico, D.F., and is presently a professor of International law in the University of Mexico. He enjoys a good reputation in the community and has been selected by the officers of the Free German Movement to administer the funds and business transactions of the organization.

The President of the Free German Movement is Paul Elle, a long time German resident of Mexico, who operates one of the best patronized tailor shops in Mexico, D.F. Elle is reputed to be a democratic German and is sincerely anti-Hitler in his sympathies.

The Free German Movement maintains offices at Calle Madero 32, and subscribes to Post Office box 10214 in Mexico, D.F. Its membership is principally made up of prominent German-Jewish physicians, refugee writers and other individuals of higher than average intelligence and education. The aims of the Free German Movement are reported to be as follows:

1. To work against Hitler for a Free Germany
2. To work for the union of all Free Germans and their organizations without distinction as to race, religion or party.
3. To work for the defense of democracy and the defense of the country whose hospitality they enjoy.
4. To work for the victory of the Allies over the Axis; to help the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China, and all nations who signed the Washington Pact.
5. To work for help to the Liberation Movement within Germany and the union of the German people for the overthrow of the Hitler Regime.

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6. To help all movements against Hitler in the subjugated countries and to collaborate with all democratic movements in all countries.
7. To do away with the Fifth Column and to break the influence of Nazi organizations in foreign countries.
8. To defend authentic German culture and rehabilitate German prestige destroyed by Hitler.

The Free German Movement in Mexico, D.F., holds monthly meetings. The principal speakers at these meetings alternate between members of the organization, well-known writers, politicians and economists, some of whom are paid for their services. It was stated that this is done in order to help the refugees who are in straitened financial circumstances. Funds for carrying on the activities of the Free German Movement are raised by popular subscription and through the sale of the organization's weekly information bulletin, "Free Germany."

Free Yugoslavians

Information was received to the effect that on March 27, 1942, the Yugoslavian residents of Mexico organized an association called the "Free Yugoslavians." This organization's aims were said to be devoted to campaigning for the freedom of Yugoslavia.

The officers of this organization were said to be as follows:

President	-	Juan Gabelich
Vice President	-	T. Z. List
Secretary	-	Doctor Fodor
Treasurer	-	----- Waberer
Aides	-	J. Leben and T. Skarlich

Lebanese Pro-Ally and Pro-Free French Committee

It was reported that the Lebanese Pro-Ally and Pro-Free French Committee recently organized in Mexico for the purpose of bringing together all persons sympathetic to the democratic cause without distinction of race and to render in conjunction with other committees of right intent, moral and material aid to defend their fight for democracy.

The organization was said to have had its headquarters at Morelia, Michoacan, Mexico; Post Office Box 81, Ericson telephone 1-11.

It has been ascertained that the officers of the organization are as follows:

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President	-	Jose Jury
Vice President	-	Augusto Audiffred
Secretary	-	Gaspar Heribarne
Treasurer	-	Olivier Margallan
Board of Directors	-	Neif Jury, Jose Passols, Salomon Masri and Teodoro Markakis

Legion De La Victoria

There has been organized in Mexico a "Legion de la Victoria" with headquarters at Calle San Juan de Letran #13, Office #310, Mexico, D. F. This organization is the outgrowth of the organization known as the "Union Democratica Americano" and it is using the offices originally rented by this organization.

The "Legion de la Victoria" has become very active in carrying on a "V" campaign in Mexico. They have issued a newspaper entitled "Victoria," the first edition being issued on September 1, 1941. Reports have been received to the effect that members of the "Legion de la Victoria" have painted "Vs" over the German Legation and the principal German business houses known to be engaged in Nazi activities.

The Executive Committee of the "Legion of Victory" is as follows:

Florencia Avila	-	Secretary General and Managing Editor of the newspaper "Victoria".
Ricardo Pinelo Rio	-	Secretary of the Interior.
Efrian Trava Moreno	-	Secretary of Organization
Hernan Gonzalez	-	Acting Secretary
Jaime Miramon	-	Committee Member

Mexican Victory Party

In August, 1941, information was received pertaining to the existence of the "Mexican V (Victory) Party" under the leadership of a Mr. Angel R. Sanchez. The party is dedicated to the support of the foreign policy of the Camacho administration who establishes a legion of volunteer patriots to be recognized as a reserve unit of the national army, to demand a more stern attitude from the Mexican Government relative to international politics and the confiscation of these properties to be given to Mexican charities.

Comite de Accion Nacional

The "Comite de Accion Nacional" an unofficial Congressional group, was organized sometime during August, 1941, for the purpose of combating Nazi Fascist penetration in Mexico. The founders of this organization are:

Senator Joaquin Martinez Chavarria, President

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Senator Salvador Franco Urias
Senator Antonio Castillo Carzo
Senator Enrique Osornio Camarena
Deputy Adolfo Manero, Secretary
Deputy Carlos Zapata Vela, Secretary
Deputy Cesar Garizurieta
Deputy Alfonso Corona del Rosal
Deputy Angel Castillo Carzo

During the organization of the above committee, invitations were sent to members of the Partido Revolucionario Mexicano to designate representatives for membership on this committee.

It is to be noted that Deputies Carlos Zapata Vela and Cesar Garizurieta are reported to be Communists and are said to be members of the Communist cell planted in the Chamber of Deputies. This cell also includes Alejandro Carrillo, a close collaborator of Lombardo Toledano. The aims and objectives of this organization as stated are:

1. The defense of the principles of democratic institutions
2. The fostering of intense propaganda within and without the country of Mexico.
3. An all-out fight against Fifth Column activities.
4. The expedition of laws which define and punish acts of espionage and attacks against national security of Mexico.
5. The promotion of a campaign of orientation of the populace to awaken the public to the importance of national measures already taken and needful of being taken in order to insure national sovereignty and liberty in the face of world events.
6. The coordination and strengthening of various groups already embarked on similar programs.
7. The issuance of invitations to other American countries to form similar committees to work in coordination with the Comité de Accion Nacional.
8. The promotion and enforcement of measures to nullify Axis economic and social pressures within Mexico.
9. The discovery and revelation of the activities and identities of the groups which are esoterically identified with the Axis in order to bring about their destruction.

Unidad Democratica Continental

Recently in Mexico, about October 3, 1941, there was organized the "Unidad Democratica Continental." This organization is 100% Masonic inasmuch as all of its members must belong to the Mexican Masonic Lodge. It has announced its proposal to fight all anti-democratic activity throughout Mexico and to fight especially pro-Fascist propaganda and activities. The last known address of this organization was Argentine #6, Office #24, Mexico, D. F. In August 1941, this organization issued publicly a printed circular inviting persons to join what they termed the "Victory Army."

United People

A meeting was held in Veracruz, Mexico, on December 28, 1941 by an organization known as the "United People." It is reported that this organization consists of all labor groups in the State of Veracruz and its purpose is to render ineffective Nazi organizations and to induce the people of that State to support the foreign policies agreed upon by President Roosevelt of the United States and President Avila Camacho of Mexico.

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UNITED STATES PROCLAIMED LIST

OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS

A.E.G., Compania Mexicana de Electricidad S.A.- Avenida 5 de Mayo 10,
Mexico, D. F. R-I
Abastecedora de Cal de Apasco, S.A.- Ferrocarriles Nacionales 155, Mexico,
D. F. 2-28-42
Abastecedora de Impresos, S.A.- J.M. Izazaga (San Miguel) 29, Mexico, D. F.
Abe, J.- M. Ocampo 321, Mazatlan. 2-28-42
Adachi, Mutsumi.- Manzanillo. 2-28-42
Administracion Giesemann & Co.- La Violetta, Correo Argovia, Chiapas. R-I
Afirmacion.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Agencia Bayer.- Edificio I. Garza, despacho 214, Monterrey. R-I
Agencia Comercial de Puebla, S.A.- Esquina 3a Poniente y 23 Sur, Puebla.
3-27-42
Agencia Comercial y Maritima.- Edificio Boker 16 de Septiembre 58, Mexico, D. F.
Agencia Internacional de Libreria y Publicaciones.- Avenida Uruguay 10,
Mexico, D. F. R-I
Agencia Mexicana de Representaciones.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 52
(Apartado 40), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Agencia Quimica y Mercantil, S. de R.L.- Apartado 1119, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Agencias Unidas de Mexico.- Avenida 5 de Mayo, Pasaje America, Mexico,
D. F. R-I
Agfa Foto S.A.- Avenida Juarez 76, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Aguilar, Carlos.- 5 de Febrero 30, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Ahmert, Alfred.- Victoria 203 Oriente, Ciudad Lerdo. 2-28-42
Ains, Gottfried.- Paseo de la Reforma 36, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Albert y Cia., Sucrs., Julio.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 83 y Avenida 5 de
Febrero 3, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Almex, Soc. de Resp. Ltda.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Amano, J.K. (Dr.).- Cristerna 19, Rosario, Sinaloa. 2-28-42
Antmann, Karl R.- Avenida Uruguay 66 y Insurgentes 320-24 (Apartado
267), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Ando, Sadao Nioki.- Calle 63, Ciudad Obregon. 4-11-42
Antigua Botica de Tacuba.- Tacuba 80, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Aoyama, Lic. M.- Edificio Banco Mexicano, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Arceo R., David.- Calle 58 No. 501-A Merida, Yucatan.
Arikado, Crescencio P.- Chihuahua. R-I
Arimori, Yoshikivo.- R-I
Arita, Leonardo T.- Rosales 24 B.P., Culiacan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42
Artefactos Metalicos Monterrey, S.A.- Calzada Victoria y Cuauhtemoc
(Apartado 79), Monterrey. R-I
Articulos de Papeleria, S.A.- Motolinia 31, Mexico, D. F.
Articulos para Farmacias y Hospitales, S. de R.L.- Zuazua Sur 933,
Monterrey. 5-1-42
Arvide, Manuel.- Avenida Independencia 91, Veracruz. 2-28-42
Asato, K.- Lopez 34, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Asay, J.- San Juan de Letran 21, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Ashida, Federico.- Sihuatlan, Manzanillo; and Pedro Moreno 1751,
Guadalajara. R-I

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Ashihara, Luis.- San Luis Potosi. R-I
Ashihira, Frank.- Nacozari. R-I
Asseburg y Compania.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
Atzumi, Kanski (Dr.).- Avenida Madero 34, Mexico, D. F.
Aztlan S.A.- Republica del Salvador 31-3, Mexico, D. F.

Babatz, Guillermo E.- Abasolo 954, Monterrey. 5-1-42
Bach y Dorsch, Sucrs.- Motolinia 20 (Apartado 412), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Baez, Raul.- Obrero Mundial 29, Mexico, D. F.
Bahnsen, Johann Heinrich.- Jimenez 145 Norte, Monterrey. R-I
Baldi, Franco (Dr.).- c/o Carlo Erba S.A., Barcelona 27, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Banco Germanico de la America del Sud.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Bando, Roberto.- Mazatlan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42
Baring, Curt.- Apartado 991, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Baumgartner, Juan.- Avenida Uruguay 10, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Bayer, Agencia.- Edificio I. Garza, despacho 214, Monterrey. R-I
Bayer, S.A., Casa.- San Juan de Letran 24, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Beick, Felix y Cia., S. en C.- Avenida Francisco Madero 39, Mexico, D. F.,
and all branches in Mexico. R-I. 4-11-42
Beick, Guillermo.- Avenida del Rastro, Quinta Pilatenco, Coyoacan
Berentsen, Lambertus.- Palma 308 (Apartado 1009), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Biagi Hermanos.- Avenida Hidalgo 1302, Tampico. R-I
Black Horse Tobacco Company.- Avenida Pino Suarez 314 Norte,
Monterrey, R-I
Boehm, Federico.- Venustiano Carranza 40, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Boesch Sucs S. en C. Guillermo.- Orizaba. 3-27-42
Bolbrugge, Christopher.- la Venustiano Carranza 27 (Apartado 865),
Mexico, D. F. R-I
Boletin Noticioso Semanal.- Balderas 72 y 78, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Bona & Co., A.- Apartado 967, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Bopp, Juan Jose (Dr.).- Uruguay 77, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Bork, Ewald.- Sierra Madre 265, Mexico, D. F.
Bosse, Agustin.- Navojoa. 4-11-42
Boston, S.A.- Uruguay 76, Mexico, D. F. R-I
"Botica Japonesa".- Madero 111, Orizaba
Botica Japonesa.- Manzanillo. R-I
Botica Japonesa.- Tampico. R-I
Botica Japonesa.- Tapachula, Chiapas. 2-28-42
Botica "La Palma", S.A.- Avenida Hidalgo 1518 Poniente, Tlaxiaco. 3-27-42
Botica Moderna.- Chihuahua. 2-28-42
Brehme, Hugo.- Avenida Francisco I. Madero 8, Mexico, D. F.
Breidsprecher, Kurt.- Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Bremer, Eduardo.- Avenida Hidalgo 1745 Poniente (Apartado 4), Monterrey. R-I
Bremer, Elsa (Mrs.).- Apartado 116, Monterrey. 5-1-42
Brunssen, Guillermo.- Avenida Dr. Pasteur 13, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Buchenau y Cia., Sucrs.- Tlaxiaco. 2-28-42
Burmex, Soc. de Resp. Ltda.- Juarez 56 y Sierra Nevada 415a, Lomas de
Chapultepec (Apartado 2872), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Busch, Juan.- Avenida Uruguay 42-1°, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Bustillos Hijos, J.E.- Tacuba 80, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Bustos Mejia, Tomas.- Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42

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Buto, Luis.- Chihuahua. R-I

Cabezut y Cia. S. de R.L., Alberto M.- Madero 405 Oriente, Tampico, R-I
Cajiga Estrada, Hipolito (Dr.).- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Calera de Apasco S.A., Cia.- Ferrocarriles Nacionales 155, Mexico, D. F.

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Calidra, S.A.- Ferrocarriles Nacionales 155, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Calvi, Francisco.- Matamoros 513 Oriente, Monterrey. R-I
Campanella Hermanos.- Gante 15, Mexico, D. F.
Canseco, Casa de Arturo.- La Paz. R-I
Cantu, Manuel T.- M.M. del Llano 531 Oriente, Monterrey. 5-1-42
Carillo, Miguel.- Tacuba 14, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Carrero, G.A.- Pasaje America, despacho 408, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Carvajal, Antonio.- Bajio 52, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Casa Alemana.- Calle Quebrada, Acapulco. 3-27-42
Casa Astra.- Venustiano Carranza 40, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Bayer, S.A.- San Juan de Letran 24, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Boker.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 60, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Brunssen, S.A.- Avenida Dr. Pasteur 13, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Cram.- Calzada Victoria y Cuauhtemoc (Apartado 79), Monterrey. R-I
Casa Dental Japonesa.- Avenida Hidalgo 19, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Electrica de Torreon.- Valdez Carrillo 415 Sur, Torreon. 2-28-42
Casa "Emy".- Manzanillo. R-I
Casa Henkel.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
Casa Holck S.A.- Matamoros 409 Oeste, Monterrey. R-I
Casa Kanibo.- Uruguay 94, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Lammers, S.A.- Revillagigedo 83, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa May.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Plate, S. de R.L.- Apartado 955, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Sekiguchi.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Shibakura.- Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Casa Veerkamp S.A.- Mesones 21 (Apartado 851), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Wagner.- Venustiano Carranza 21 (Apartado 396), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casa Wettstein, S.A.- Avenida Uruguay 5, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Casino Aleman.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Castro, Antonio.- Sullivan 15-2, Mexico, D. F.
Central Radio Musical.- Gante 7, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Centro Aleman de Mexico.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Centro Comercial, S. de R.L.- Huixtla, Chiapas
Cernicchiaro, Blas.- Puebla. 3-27-42
Cerritos Comercial, S.A.- Cerritos, San Luis Potosi. 4-11-42
Chavez, Salomon.- 5 de Febrero 144, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Clever y Lassman.- Avenida Uruguay 44, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Club Aleman.- Matamoros 405 Oriente, Monterrey. R-I
Club Aleman.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
Club Hipico Aleman, S.A.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
"CODIPA" S.A., Compania Distribuidora de Papel y Maquinaria para las
Artes Graficas.- Republica del Salvador 59, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Coello, Jaime H.- Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. R-I; 2-28-42
Colegio Aleman.- Villagran y A. Nervo, Monterrey. R-I
Combustion Engineering S. de R.L.- Edificio "La Nacional", despacho 47,
Guadalajara, and all branches in Mexico.

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Comercial Dahlhaus, S. de R.L., Cia.- Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Comercial de Mazatlan S.A., Cia.- 5 de Mayo 166, Mazatlan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42
Comercial Sankyo, S. de R.L., Cia.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Comisiones.S.A.- Apartado 429, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Cram, Hans.- Calzada Victoria 7, Cuauhtemoc, Monterrey. 4-11-42
Culin y Cia.- Salina Cruz. 3-27-42

Dahlhaus y Cia.- Apartado 862, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Deeke, Nicolas.- Jesus Carranza 127, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
De la Parra, Jorge O.- Uruguay 10, despacho 9, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Delmar, Eduardo.- Pasaje America, despacho 408, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Delmar G., Eduardo.- Pasaje America, despacho 408, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Denigris Hermanos.- Juarez 203 Poniente (Apartado 46), Saltillo, Coahuila R-I
Deportes del Noroeste.- 21 de Marzo 202, Mazatlan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42
Deutsche Lufthansa A.G.- All branches in Mexico. R-I
Deutsche Schule.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Deutsche Volksgemeinschaft.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Deutsche Zeitung von Mexico.- Mexico, D. F.
"Deutz Otto" Legitimo, S.A., Compania Mexicana de Motores.- All branches in Mexico. R-I
Diaz, Manuel.- Apartado 225, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Diederichsen, Walter.- Isabel la Catolica 78, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Diener Hermanos Sucrs.- Avenida Madero 38, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Distribuidora de Aceros Escudo, S.A.- Isabel la Catolica 51, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Distribuidora de Papel y Maquinaria para las Artes Graficas, Cia.- Republica del Salvador 59, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Distribuidora e Importadora Mexicana, S.A.- Pino Suarez 34 y Avenida Venustiano Carranza 13, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Distribuidora Mexicana de Radios.- Calle Padre Mier 411 Oriente (Apartado 871), Monterrey. R-I
Dittmer y Cia., Carlos.- Avenida Republica del Salvador 47 (Apartado 464), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Dode, M.- Piramide 29, Col. Claveria, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Dohrman, Herman.- Minatitlan. 3-27-42
"Domei" Japanese Press Service.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Dorenberg, Petersen y Cia., Sucrs., S. en C.- Puebla. R-I
Dorner, Hermann.- Apartado 1036, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Drateln y Holste, Sucr.- Venustiano Carranza 45, despacho 302, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Drogueria Cosmopolita S.A.- Esquina Avenida Pino Suarez y Plaza Constitucion, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Drogueria de la Palma.- Corregidora 7-A y Avenida Madero 28, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Drogueria del Refugio S.A.- 5 de Febrero 1, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Drogueria Regina S.A.- 5 de Febrero 7, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Drogueria Stein, S.A.- Mazatlan. R-I
Drogueria y Farmacia "Panamericana".- Morelos y Zaragoza, Monterrey. R-I
Dygula, Martin.- Guadalajara. 3-27-42

Ebitsuoka, M.- R-I
Edelman, H.- Huixtla. 3-27-42

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"Edificio Boker".- 16 de Septiembre y Isabel la Catolica, Mexico,
D. F. R-I
Ehni Strauss, George.- Avenida Madero 37, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
El Ancla.- Tlaxcala 427, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
"El Celuloide".- Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
El Centro Mercantil.- Avenida Madero y Mejia, Ciudad Juarez, R-I
"El Deposito Dental".- Matamoros 513 Oriente, Monterrey. R-I
El Gallo.- Avenida Hidalgo 50, Oaxaca. R-I
"El Globo", S.A.- Avenida Hidalgo 127, Zacatecas. R-I
El Mayoreo, S.A.- Puebla. 4-11-42
"El Nuevo Japon" S.A.- 20 de Noviembre y Republica del Salvador
Mexico, D. F. R-I
"El Nuevo Tokio".- Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
"El Pacifico".- Avenida Reforma 305, Mexicali. R-I
El Rikko, S. de R.L.- San Antonio Abad 321, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
El Sol Naciente.- Avenida Juarez 347, Guadalajara. R-I
El Sol Naciente.- Edificio Royal, Calle A. Flores, Mazatlan, Sinaloa.
2-28-42
Elizondo, Eleutrio.- Sabinas. 3-27-42
Emesco, S.A.- Avenida Uruguay 26, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Empacadora Meenan, S.A., Cia.- Jesus Carranza 127, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Empacadora Rico, S. de R.L. y C.V.- Mayorazgo 1219 (Apartado 8807),
Mexico, D. F.
Endo, Tetsu.- Mejia 332 Oeste, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
Enkerlin, Ernesto.- San Juan de Letran 81, Mexico, D. F.
Equipos para Oficinas, S.A.- Avenida Juarez 56, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Erba, S.A., Carlo.- Barcelona 27, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Estambres y Artiselas, S.A.- Republica del Salvador 78, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Eversbusch, Ricardo.- Tintoreto 39, Mixcoac, D. F.
Ewald, Albert.- Mezones 44, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Explotadora de Riquezas Naturales de Mexico, S. de R.L.- R-I
Exportadora e Importadora Soc. de Resp. Ltda., Cia.- Dr. Mora 9-22
y Avenida Juarez 56, Mexico, D. F. R-I

Fabrica de Acidos "La Viga".- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Fabrica de Lactosa Shill.- Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua
Fabrica de Loza "El Anfora", S.A.- Parque Oriental de la Penitenciera
China (Apartado 508), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Fabrica de Productos Quimicos y Farmaceuticos.- Carpio 105, Mexico,
D. F. 2-28-42
Farmaceutica Nacional, S.A.- Uruguay 45, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Farmacia Apolo.- Pino Suarez y G.O. Salazar, Monterrey. R-I
Farmacia Arvide.- Avenida Independencia 91, Veracruz. 2-28-42
Farmacia Central.- Tapachula, Chiapas. 2-28-42
Farmacia Continental (en liquidacion).- Guadalajara. R-I
Farmacia Juarez.- Chihuahua. R-I
Farmacia Lux.- Calle V y Avenida Dos, Agua Prieta. 3-27-42
Farmacia Mexicana, S. de R.L.- Esquina Insurgentes y Coahuila, Mexico,
D. F. 3-27-42
Farmacia Mexicana Tsurumi.- Avenida Juarez 35, Cananea. R-I
Farmacia Moderna.- Chihuahua. R-I

Farmacia Nacional.- Tapachula. 2-28-42
 Farmacia Plaza.- Zuazua y Morelos, or Zuazua 943 Sur, Monterrey. R-I
 Farmacia Salvador.- Avenida Hidalgo 1320 Poniente, Torreon. 3-27-42
 Farmacia y Drogueria Principal.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 3, Mexico,
 D. F. R-I
 "Farmamex" Productos Farmaceuticos, S.A.- Isabel la Catolica 15, Mexico,
 D. F. R-I
 Feixas, Francisco.- Avenida 5 de Mayo 43, Mexico, D. F.
 Ferreteria Aztlan, S. de R.I.- (also Aztlan, S.A.)- Republica Salvador 60,
 Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Ferreteria "La Palma".- Uruapan, Michoacan. 4-11-42
 Ferreteria "La Palma", S.A.- Marelis, Michoacan. 4-11-42
 Ferreteria La Palma, S.A. de C.V.- Avenida Colon y Lopez Cotilla,
 Guadalajara. R-I; 5-1-42
 Ferreteria Langstroth, S.A.- Avenida Escobedo y Calle Padre Mier (Apartado
 18), Monterrey. R-I
 Ferreteria Mexicana, S.A., Cia.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 60, Mexico,
 D. F. R-I
 Ferrum, S.A.- Apartado 2918, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Fibra Comercial Mexicana S.A.- Insurgentes 785 (Apartado 8810), Mexico,
 D. F. R-I
 Fiehn, Ulrich.- Chihuahua. R-I
 Finca "Argovia".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Finca "Chinenze".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Finca "El Retiro".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Finca "Germania".- Huixtla. 3-27-42
 Finca "Hannover".- Huixtla. 3-27-42
 Finca "La Granja".- Pueblo Nuevo. 3-27-42
 Finca "La Libertad".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Finca "La Paz".- Pueblo Nuevo. 3-27-42
 Finca "Laguna".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Finca "Prusia".- Huixtla. 3-27-42
 Finca "San Cristobal".- Huixtla. 3-27-42
 Finca "San Jose".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Finca "San Nicolas".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Finca "San Vicente".- Cacahuatan. 3-27-42
 Finca "Violetas".- Chicharras. 3-27-42
 Fischer, Juan M.- Colonia Los Alamos, Mexico, D. F.
 Fischer, Martin.- Uruguay 76, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Forbriger, Lothar.- Belisario Dominguez 1779, Monterrey. R-I
 Foto Gante, S.A.- Gante 3-B, Mexico, D. F.
 Foto Laboratorios, S. de R.I.- Avenida Venustiano Carranza 11, Mexico, D. F.
 Foto Mantel.- Avenida Venustiano Carranza 11, Mexico, D. F. and all
 branches in Mexico. R-I
 Foto Principal.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 3, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Foto Productos, S. A.- Revillagigedo 25, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Friese, Bruno.- Edificio Condesa V. 7, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Frisch, Herbert.- Alvarez 253 Sur, Monterrey. R-I
 Fucumura, Kiyoso.- Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz. 2-28-42
 Fujisawa, T.- Ayuntamiento 89, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Fujiyoshi, Y.- Bucareli 65, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42

Funatsu, U.- Netzahualcoyotl 140, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Fundidora de Minerales Dos Banderas, Cia.- Mesones 44, Mexico, D. F.
3-27-42
Furukawa, Fernando.- Tapachula, Chiapas. 2-28-42
Furukawa, Jose Maria.- Corona 835 Norte, Monterrey. R-I
Furuya, Ishida, Choji.- Calle 4a y Avenida 4a, Agua Prieta. R-I; 3-27-42
Furuzawa, Tokuhei Murakami.- Callejon Durazno 225, Ciudad Obregon. 4-11-42

Gaehd, Cesar.- Zuazua Sur 933, Monterrey. 5-1-42
Gaehd Garza, Ramon.- Zuazua Sur 933, Monterrey. 5-1-42
Gagstatter, Herman.- Salina Cruz. 3-27-42
Galvan, Alberto R.- Obregon 52-A, Mexico, D. F. R-I; 3-27-42
Garcia, Enrique W.- Pedro Loza 19, Guadalajara. 4-11-42
Garcia Hermanos.- Colon 467 Poniente, Monterrey. R-I
General de Anilinas, S.A., Cia.- Avenida Uruguay 54, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Gerber, G.- Guadalajara. R-I
German Photo & Movie Supply. S. de R.L.- Gante 3-B, Mexico, D. F. 5-1-42
German School.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Gertz, Jose Cornelio.- Apartado 100, Veracruz. 2-28-42
Goerling, Dora Lehmann de.- Bolivar 23, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Goerling A.G., A.- Bolivar 23, despacho 302, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Goldhammer, Arno.- Avenida 15 de Mayo 1745 Poniente, Monterrey. R-I
Gomez, Miguel.- Apartado 2882, Avenida Uruguay 54, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Gomez, Portugal, Jose.- Zamora 132, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Gonzalez, Ignacio G.- Avenida Juarez 76, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Goto, Masanori.- R-I
Grebe, Federico.- Esquina Aduana y Francisco Madero, Tampico. R-I
Grossman Escalante, Heriberto.- Ignacio Zuazua 10, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Grossman, Pablo.- Zuazua 10 (Apartado 8702), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Groth & Kuhlmann.- Apartado 662, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Guasco, Javier.- Apartado 1253, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Guitron, Manuel V.- Ciudad Juarez. 2-28-42
Guldner, Ricardo.- Gante 3-B, Mexico, D. F. 5-1-42
Gulf Shipping Company.- San Juan de Letran 13, Mexico, D. F. 5-1-42
Gumler, Jorge.- General Prim 57, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Gutierrez y Cia., S. en C. por A., Eduardo.- Isabel la Catolica 85, Mexico,
D. F. 2-28-42
Gutierrez. O.M.- Revillagigedo 83 (Apartado 459) Mexico, D. F.

Haas, Carlos.- Avenida Juarez 30, Edificio Siemens (Apartado 2008),
Mexico, D. F. R-I
Hackmack, Roberto.- Avenida Hidalgo 50, Oaxaca. R-I
Hagmeier, Carlos.- Calle 13 No. 201, Colonia Garcia Gineres (Apartado 399),
Merida. 3-27-42
Hahne, Albert.- Mesones 41, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Hajen, Ernesto.- Avenida Morelos 546 Oriente, Monterrey. R-I
Hama, Choji Sio.- El Pozo de Morelos, Agua Prieta. 2-28-42
Hammer y Cia.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
Hanami, Y.- Orizaba 36, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Haranda, Masatsura.- R-I
Harinera La Italiana, S.A.- Puebla. 3-27-42

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Hasegawa, Tseneburo.- Avenida Juarez 313, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
 Hasutaro y Hermanos, Luis.- Calles Mejia y Constitucion, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
 Hata y Miyata.- Reforma 360, Mexicali. R-I
 Hausmann, Reinhold.- Avenida Uruguay 73 (Apartado 7365), Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Hausmann, Walter.- Avenida Uruguay 74, Mexico, D. F.
 Hayakawa, Y.- B. Badillo 13, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Hayasaka, Kieya.- Madero 480, Mexicali. R-I
 Hayasaka, Masakichi.- Madero 492, Mexicali. R-I
 Hayashi, Jose.- Chihuahua. R-I
 Hayashida, S.- Republica del Salvador 75, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Heinrichsen, H. (Dr.).- Calzada de la Viga 54, Mexico, D. F. 5-1-42
 Hellig, Waldemar.- Alvarez 109 Norte, Monterrey. R-I
 Hentza, Willi.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Herfurth, Ricardo.- Serapia Rendon 57, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Hering, Carlos.- Guadalajara and Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Hering y Cia., Carlos.- Pedro Moreno 770, Guadalajara; and Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Herlinda. (Boat, owned by Gulf Shipping Company, San Juan de Letran 13, Mexico, D. F.) 5-1-42
 Hermann, Julio.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 52 (Apartado 831), Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Hermkes, Joseph.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Hernandez, Julian.- Apartado 318, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 "Heromex".- Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Herrasti Amaya, Adolfo.- Apartado 2110, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Herrasti & Co., Adolfo.- Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Herzer, Hans (Dr.).- Venustiano Carranza 35-7, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Hesselmann y Cia., S. de R.L.- Uruguay 25 (Apartado 567), Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 Heuer, Adolf.- Revillagigedo 8, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Heynen, Eversbusch & Co.- Edificio Boker 16 de Septiembre 58, Mexico, D. F.
 Higashida, T.- Isabel la Catolica 129, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Hintze & Wenzel, S. de R.L.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
 Hintze y Cia.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
 Hirata, Alfonso.- Avenida Juarez 35, Cananea. 2-28-42
 Hirata, Kanosuke.- Sonora 207, Ciudad Obregon. 4-11-42
 Hirata, Natzuyo.- Cananea. 2-28-42
 Hirata, Pablo.- Agua Prieta. 2-28-42
 Hirata, Pablo.- Nacozari, Sonora. 2-28-42
 Hirata, Sakae.- Cananea. 2-28-42
 Hirugami, Manuel.- Acapulco. R-I
 Hispanidad.- Articulo 123-97, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Hofmann y Cia.- Pueblo Nuevo. 3-27-42
 Hojyo, Takaichi.- Nogales. R-I
 Holste, Alejandro.- Puebla 258 (Apartado 438), Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 Homberg, Martha Lehman de.- Apartado 2672, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Homberg, W.- Apartado 2672, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Honda, Kiyoji.- Tlaxcla 427, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
 Honda, Yoshio.- Avenida Madero y 16 de Septiembre, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
 Hori, Mario D.- Minatitlan, Veracruz. 4-11-42
 Hornik, Ignacio (Dr.).- Isabel la Catolica 40, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 Hoshi y Sakaguchi en Compania.- Madero 390, Mexicali. R-I

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Hoshiko, Gohachi.- Reforma 332, Mexicali. R-I
Hoshiko, Akira, y T. Hoshiko.- Reforma 377, Mexicali. R-I
Hoshiko y Hoshiko.- Madero 494, Mexicali. R-I
Hotel Central.- Manzanillo. R-I
Hotel Isabel.- Isabel la Catolica 78, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Hotzen Hermanos.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
Humboldt, Alexandro.- Edificio Banco de Mexico, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42

Ichizu, H.- Avenida Reforma 530, Mexicali. 2-28-42
Ieda, K. (Dr.).- Hotel Mancera, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Iijima, Ricardo S.- Guadalajara, Jalisco. R-I; 5-1-42
Iijima, Ricardo S. (Jr.).- Guadalajara, Jalisco. R-I; 5-1-42
Imada, Soshio.- Avenida Reforma 210, Mexicali. 2-28-42
"IMCO".- General Prim 57, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Imhausser, Walter (Dr.).- Motolinia 33, despacho 315, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Importaciones Andrade, S. de R.L.- Avenida Uruguay 19, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Importadora de Maquinaria, Cia.- San Juan de Letran 24 (Apartado 756), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Importadora Mercantil Japonesa, S. de R.L., Cia.- Republica del Salvador 73, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Imprenta El Sobre Azul.- J. M. Izazaga (San Miguel) 29, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42; 4-11-42
Imuta, Eduardo K.- Callejon Durazno 225, Ciudad Obregon. 4-11-42
Industria Lanera, S.A.- Mayorazgo 1439, Colonia del Valle, Mexico, D. F.
Instituto Behring, S.A.- Tecoyotitla 364, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Internacional de Comercio S.A., Cia.- Isabel la Catolica 85, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Internacional de Drogas, S.A., Cia.- Isabel la Catolica 85, Mexico, D. F. R-I
International Supply Company, The.- Avenida Juarez 88, despacho 213, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Inukai, T.- Navajoa. R-I
Ishino, Francisco.- Avenida Revolucion y Calle 6a, Tijuana. R-I
Ishitaki, E.- Uruguay 94, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Itoh, K.- Camelia 9, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Itoh Chu Shoji, K. K.- Isabel la Catolica 85, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Iwadare, Luis.- Cerritos, San Luis Potosi. R-I; 4-11-42
Iwadare, Teikichi.- Cerritos, San Luis Potosi. 4-11-42
Iwahashi, Shozaburo.- Huixtla, Chiapas
Iwamoto, Giro.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Iwasaki, Ricardo.- Minatitlan, Veracruz. 4-11-42

Jaffre, Melanie (Melly) Moebius de.- Zuazua Sur 933, Monterrey. 5-1-42
Japonesa de Monterrey, N.L., Soc.- Monterrey. R-I
Jaquet, Julio.- Luis Gonzalez Obregon 17, despacho 301, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Jayasi, Pablo.- Agua Prieta. R-I
Jayasi, Pablo (Sr.).- Colonia Morelos. R-I
Jemura, Alberto C.- Avenida Lerdo Interior 400, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
Jesus y Kunitaki.- Agua Prieta. R-I
Jori, Hector (Dr.).- Colima. R-I
Joyeria La Perla.- Esquina Aduana y Francisco Madero, Tampico. R-I

Kagazima, Jose.- Chihuahua. R-I

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Kahle, Guillermo.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
 Kahle, Walter.- Huixtla. 3-27-42
 Kajiwarra, Manuel.- Tapachula, Chiapas. 2-28-42
 Kajiyama, M.- San Cosme 12, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Kamisima, Mariano.- Rayon y Carona, Saltillo. R-I
 Kane, Hasashi.- Hotel Mancera, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Karai, R.- Agua Prieta. R-I
 Kasai Furuga Reikichi.- Calle 4a y Avenida 4a, Agua Prieta.
 Kasbech, Oscar.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
 Kataura, Jorge.- San Lorenzo y Plaza Juarez, Gustavo Madero, D. F.
 2-28-42
 Kato, Gengi.- Uruguay 94, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Kato, Heiji.- 20 de Noviembre y Republica del Salvador, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Kato, Hideo.- Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz. 2-28-42
 Kato Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha.- 20 de Noviembre 66, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Katsubo, Antonio.- Naco. R-I
 Kaufmann, Luis.- Tapachula. 2-28-42
 Kawabe, Shigezo.- Tijuana. R-I
 Kawamoto, Ramon.- Calzada Gabriel Leyva s/n, Mazatlan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42
 Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.- R-I
 Kawata, Luis Yoshini.- Nacozari, Sonora. 2-28-42
 Kazuza, Octavio T. (Dr.).- Chihuahua. R-I
 Kido, Jose.- Puebla 74, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 Kido, K.- Puebla 74, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Kiel, Horst.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 52 (Apartado 40), Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Kientzle, R.T.- Torreon. 2-28-42
 Kiessler P., Fritz.- Apartado 2009, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Kimura, Pablo S.- Veracruz. 4-11-42
 Kimura, Toshimasa.- Aquiles Serdan 70, Veracruz.
 Kinoshita, M.- Peralvillo 130, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Kiyota, Kiyoshi.- Avenida Madero 226, Mexicali. 2-28-42
 Klaeger, F.G.- Morelos 420 Oriente, Monterrey. R-I
 Klein, Guillermo.- Argovia. 3-27-42
 Klett, Federico.- Nilo 52, Mexico, D. F.
 Klingbeil, Hans.- Puebla 241 (Apartado 1063), Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Klinkisch y Cia., Pablo.- Palma 38, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
 Knoichi, Ichinosuke.- S. Diaz Miron 42 Oriente, Tampico. R-I
 Knolle, Federico E.- Apartado 2004, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Kobayoshi, T.- Avenida Madero 496, Mexicali. 2-28-42
 Koch, Arturo.- Edificio La Nacional, Monterrey. 5-1-42
 Koehler, Jorge Ernesto.- Avenida Centenario 10, Tampico. 2-28-42
 Koga, Alfonso.- Uruguay 104, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Koga, K.- Uruguay 104, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Koga Koga, Chiyoko.- Calle 3a No. 13, Agua Prieta. 2-28-42
 Koga, Rusaku.- Calle 3a No. 13, Agua Prieta. R-I; 3-27-42
 Kohashi, Enrique.- Ixtepec, Oaxaca. 4-11-42
 Koizumi, K.- Diaz Miron 108, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Komaba, Jose.- Chihuahua. R-I
 Komikado, Luis.- Nacozari. R-I
 Konigs Decker, Mathias.- Edificio Moderno, Calle 4a, Agua Prieta. 3-27-42
 Kores, Soc. de Resp. Ltda.- Motolinia 9, Mexico, D. F. R-I

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Korting-Motores, S.A.- Avenida del Ejido 37 (Apartado 1882), Mexico,
D. F. R-I

Kosonoy, J. Jesus.- Manzanillo and Sihuatlan. R-I

Kotake, Martin.- Nacozari. R-I

Koyama, Yubi.- Rosales 64, Poniente, Culiacan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42

Kramer, Juan.- Tuxtla Gutierrez. 3-27-42

Kramer, Theodore.- Avenida Uruguay 51, Mexico, D. F.

Krieger y Cia.- Uruguay 50 (Apartado 2344), Mexico, D. F. R-I

Kritzler, Hans J.- Chimalpopoca 20, Mexico, D. F.

Krumholz, F. (Dr.).- Apartado 2008, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42

Kruse, Ernesto L.- Venustiano Carranza 94, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42

Kruse, Guy P.- Venustiano Carranza 94, Mexico, D. F. 5-1-42

Kunagay, Victor.- Muixtla, Chiapas. 2-28-42

Kunitaki, Jesus Y.- Avenida 3a, Agua Prieta. 2-28-42

Kurachi, Antonio Y.- San Luis Potosi. R-I

Kushida, Luis N.- Tapia 540 Poniente, Monterrey. R-I

Kutugata, Jose.- Pino Suarez 457 Norte, Monterrey. R-I

Kyushu Soda Company.- Mexico, D. F. R-I

La Alianza.- Avenida Madero y 16 de Septiembre, Ciudad Juarez. R-I

La Antigua Ferreteria de la Palma, S.A.- Palma 38, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42

La Aurora.- Mina 130, Ciudad Juarez. R-I

"La Barmenia" S.A.- Dr. Lucio 181, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42

"La Campana".- Pasteur 303 Norte, Durango. 3-27-42

"La Casa Japonesa".- Orizaba.

"La Ciudad de Tokio".- Pedro Loza 19, Guadalajara. R-I; 5-1-42

"La Cosmopolita".- Veracruz. 4-11-42

La Crisantema.- Morelos 346 Oriente, Monterrey. R-I

La Distribuidora de Cerveza S.A.- Navojoa. 4-11-42

"La Equitativa" S.A., Compania Mexicana de Seguros.- 16 de Septiembre
58, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42

"La Estrella".- Juarez 403 Sur, Durango. 3-27-42

"La Gran Sederia".- 16 de Septiembre 83 y 5 de Febrero 3, Mexico, D. F. R-I

"La Internacional" S.A.- Avenida Juarez 105, Mexico, D. F. R-I

"La Japonesa".- Aquiles Serdan 70, Veracruz.

"La Japonesa".- Hidalgo 435, Guadalajara. R-I

"La Japonesa".- 3a Zaragoza y Fuente (Apartado 115), San Luis Potosi. 5-1-42

La Japonesa.- Torreon. R-I

La Joya de Mexico.- Calle 58 No. 522, Merida, Yucatan. R-I

"La Marsellesa".- Mexico, D. F. R-I

La Opinion.- Culiacan.

"La Paloma" Negociacion en Ferreteria y Maquinaria, S.A.- Isabel la
Catolica 59 (Apartado 2761), Mexico, D. F. R-I

"La Peletera" S.A.- Mesones 41, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42

La Perla.- Avenida Madero 38, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42

La Popular.- Calles Mejia y Constitucion, Ciudad Juarez. R-I

"La Providencia".- Orizaba.

La Quimica Industrial Bayer-Meister-Lucius.- Mexico, D. F. R-I

La Reaccion.- Avenida Uruguay 56, despachos 207-208, Mexico, D. F.

La Sirena, S.A.- Avenida 16 de Septiembre 71, Mexico, D. F. R-I

"La Suiza".- 5 de Febrero 403 Poniente, Monterrey. R-I

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La Suministradora S.A.- Isabel la Catolica 24, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
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La Vencedora.- Calle Mejia y Callejon Progreso, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
La Violeta.- Mejia 332 Oeste, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
La Violeta, S.A.- Avenida Madero 37, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
"La Voz del Pueblo".- Mazatlan. R-I
Laboratorios Biologicos Nacionales.- Avenida Guatemala 44, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Laboratorios Carbo Hnos., S.A.- Cipres 259, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Laboratorios Codex.- Esquina Calles Nardo y Fresno, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Laboratorios Madame Clare S. de R.L.- Havre 35, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Laboratorios Quimofarma.- Carpio 105, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Laguna y Mitsui, Cia.- R-I
Lamprecht, S. en C., E.- Lopez Cotilla 4 Altos, Guadalajara. R-I
Lapiz Nacional S. A.- San Juan de Letran y Popocatepetl, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Lara, Jose Weneslao.- Luis Moya 73, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
Las Fabricas Apolo.- Avenida Uruguay 42, Mexico, D. F.; and Monterrey. R-I
Lehmann, Franz.- Venustiano Carranza 552 Sur, Monterrey. R-I
Leon Export Company, S. de R.L.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
Lepori, Luigi.- Venustiano Carranza 69-208, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Linga, Carlos.- Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Llorens, Antonio.- Apartado 92, Manzanillo. R-I
Lopez Calderon, Heberto.- Avenida Uruguay 74, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Lopez Calderon, I.- Avenida Uruguay 74, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Lopez Cortina, A.- Mexico, D. F.
Lozano, E.- Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
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Macheleidt, Francisco E.- Coatzacoalcos. 3-27-42
Mafisa, S.A.- Avenida Uruguay 76, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Magneto Service.- Articulo 123-130-B, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Maier, Walter Robert.- Pirineos 540, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Maigler, S. en C., Alberto.- Balderas 140, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Malakowski, Erich.- Monterrey. R-I
Manufacturera de Hilados y Tejidos de Lana Boston, S.A.- Uruguay 76, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Maquinas para Organizaciones Comerciales.- Bolivar 23, Mexico, D. F. 2-28-42
Maquinas Pfaff, S.A.- Avenida Uruguay 44-5 (Apartado 549), Mexico, D. F. R-I
Marentes, Severo H.- Versalles 43, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
Marquet y Cia., Guillermo.- Articulo 123 No. 9, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Martinez B., Enrique S.- Pedro Moreno 1336, Guadalajara.
Martinez R., Francisco.- Cerritos, San Luis Potosi. 4-11-42
Martiniani & Perina, A. en P.- Venustiano Carranza 69, Mexico, D. F. R-I
Masuoko, Hatsumi.- Tijuana. R-I
Matoo, Masaru.- Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco. R-I
Matsubara, Juan.- Los Mochis, Sinaloa. R-I
Matsui, Namisaburo.- Ensenada. R-I
Matsumiya, Kise Siegal.- Avenida Serdan, Guaymas. 4-11-42
Matsumoto, Shigemasa.- Zaragoza y Arista, Veracruz.
Matsumoto, Tomas T.- Mina 130, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
Matsumoto, Yasutaro.- Tijuana. R-I

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Matsumoto, S.A.- Colima 92, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Matsuo, S.- San Juan de Letran 21, Mexico, D. F. 4-11-42
 Matsusaka, Keiji.- Acacias 710, Ciudad Juarez. R-I
 Mattes, Hans.- Puebla. 2-28-42
 Matzuo, Kin.- Altamirano 198, Mexicali. 2-28-42
 Mayer, Werner.- Tapachula. 3-27-42
 Medicinas y Drogas S.A.- Avenida Hidalgo 1320 Poniente, Torreon. 3-27-42
 Mega, Italo.- Caleana 724 Sur, Monterrey. R-I
 Meguro, Benito.- Tapachula, Chiapas. 2-28-42
 Mendez, Tito.- San Martin Tecualtitlan, Puebla.
 Mendoza Becerril, Francisco.- Barcelona 26, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Mercantil Impex de Mexico, S. de R.L.- Palma 335, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 Merceria La Universal.- Torreon. R-I
 Merceria Nueva S. de R.L.- Apartado 232, Guadalajara, Jalisco. 3-27-42
 Merck Mexico S.A.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Messtorff, Heinz.- Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Mexicana de Motores "Deutz Otto" Legitimo, S.A., Cia.- All branches in Mexico. R-I
 Mexicana de Petroleo, Laguna, S.A., Cia. Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Mexicana de Productores Quimicos, S.A., Cia.- Versalles 43, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Mexico Alemana, Sociedad.- Edificio Banco de Mexico, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 Mexico Shigen Kailhatsu Goshi Kaisha.- R-I
 Meyer & Co., G.H.- Avenida Uruguay 79-7, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Miami, P.R. (Dr.).- Chihuahua. R-I
 Mich, Birk Sucrs., S. en C.- Avenida Uruguay 74 (Apartado 7305), Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Michel, S.A., Christian.- Avenida Uruguay 37, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Minakata, Enrique G.- Guadalcazar. R-I
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 Mirahka, Yojino.- R-I
 Misawa, Ryo.- Aquiles Serdan 309, Mazatlan. 2-28-42
 Misawa, S. J. (Dr.).- Aquiles Serdan 309, Mazatlan. 2-28-42
 Mitoma, Francisco J.- Manzanillo. R-I
 Mitre, Hector H.- Palma Norte 330-E, Mexico, D. F. 3-27-42
 Mitre, Maria J. de.- Palma Norte 330-E, Mexico, D. F.
 Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd.- Insurgentes 469, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Mitsui & Co.- Basilio Badillo 13, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Miyagusuku, Yasu Miyagi Oshibo.- Reforma 320, Mexicali. R-I
 Miyazawa, Jiro.- Mexicali. R-I
 Moebius, Guido (Jr.).- Avenida Pino Suarez 838 Norte, Monterrey. R-I
 Moeller, Eitel Fritz.- Apartado 1813, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Moeller, Hans.- Pablo Ocello 8 (Apartado 252), Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Mohimura, Tetsuo.- R-I
 Mohr & Schimpf.- Mapastepec. 3-27-42
 Moreno, Victor.- Avenida Colon 224, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
 Morimoto, Federico S.- Navojos. 4-11-42
 Morino, Seigi.- R-I
 Morishita, Shinichi.- Avenida Gastelum 198, Ensenada. R-I
 Moriyama, Eduardo (Dr.).- Rosales 24 Poniente, Culiacan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42

Mueller, Victor H.- Colonia Guadalupe Inn, D. F.
 Murakami, Masanobu.- Avenida Madero 456, Mexicali. 2-28-42
 Murakami, Ysao.- Hidalgo 323, Veracruz.
 Murakani, Teizaburo.- Calle Ira. No. 311, Tijuana. R-I; 3-27-42
 Muray, Benito K.- Colon 38, Orizaba.
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Nacional Droga-Express S.A.- Abraham Gonzalez 64, Mexico, D. F. R-I
 Nagabuchi, S.- Bucareli 8, Mexico, D. F. R-I
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 Nakagawa, Juan S.- Ixtepec, Oaxaca. 4-11-42
 Nakagosuke, Kameichi U.- Manzanillo. R-I
 Nakakawa, Jesus.- Mazatlan, Sinaloa. 2-28-42
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 Nakakawa y Cia.- Avenida Juarez 347, Guadalajara. R-I
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